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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1989

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- Utah's unemployment rate--3.8 percent in October--is at an 11-year low.
- 29,600 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since October 1988, a 4.4 percent increase.
- October's year-over nonfarm jobs increase is the greatest gain since January 1985.
- The number of Utah's jobless--27,000 in October--is at the lowest level in the 1980s.
- 1989's annual average nonfarm employment increase is forecast to be 28,000, the largest employment growth since 1984.
- In a significant turnaround, employment in Utah's construction industry is 1,400 greater than the year-ago level.

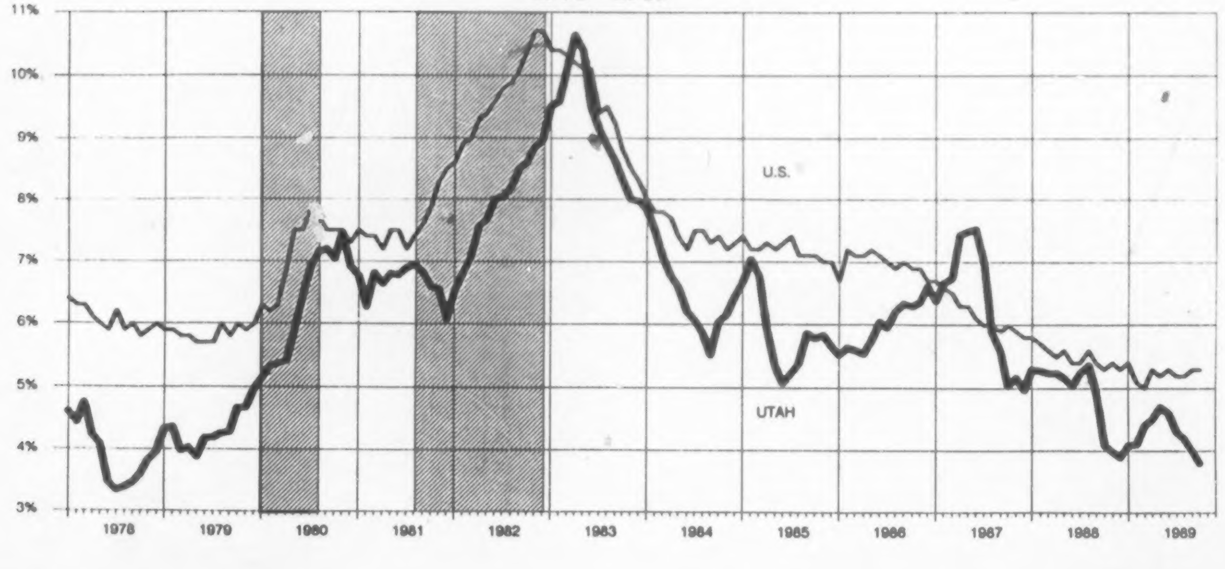
## LABOR MARKET INDICATORS IMPROVE AGAIN

Utah's primary current labor market indicators, the unemployment rate and the year-over growth in nonfarm employment, both reflect the continuing strength of the State's economy. The unemployment rate continued to decline, falling from a revised 4.0 percent in September to 3.8 in October. Furthermore, the year-over increase in the number of nonfarm payroll jobs was revised upward to 29,600 for September and remained at this level for the

In this issue:

- Employed Persons by Selected Characteristics, Utah and United States, 1988 Annual Averages; page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

month of October. This job growth represents a twelve-month increase of 4.4 percent.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HITS ELEVEN-YEAR LOW

During the past five months, Utah's unemployment rate has been steadily dropping by two-tenths of a point per month and is now at the lowest level since July of 1978. October 1989's unemployment rate (3.8 percent) is moderately lower than the 4.3 percent reported for October 1988.

At 27,000 in October 1989, the number of unemployed individuals in Utah also reached a recent low point. This low unemployment level represents the first time in the 1980s that fewer than 30,000 Utahns have been jobless.

### NONFARM JOBS -- GROWING RAPIDLY

October's year-over nonfarm jobs increase was 29,600--the greatest employment gain in a twelve-month period since January of 1985. With data for the first ten months of 1989 available, the annual average nonfarm job increase for 1989 is projected to be approximately 28,000 -- the largest yearly employment growth since 1984. (1984's nonfarm employment grew by 34,100 jobs.) 1989's annual growth will be significantly greater than the still-respectable 19,800 jobs for 1988. The 1989 growth, in percentage terms, will be approximately 4.2 percent, a considerable increase from 1988's 3.1 percent.

### SERVICES -- A STANDOUT

Following a now-familiar pattern, Utah's services industry both created the greatest number of new jobs and had the fastest rate of job growth. October 1989 year-over statistics for services include 10,900 new jobs and a 6.7 percent growth in the number of jobs. As usual, the business services segment was responsible for much of this growth -- approximately 50 percent.

### TRADE -- MANY MORE JOBS

During the past twelve months, all major facets of Utah's trade industry have experienced significant employment growth. The net effect of job-exchange activities in trade was that 9,500 new jobs were created. Wholesale trade had the most noteworthy employment growth (7.5 percent), adding 2,700 jobs. Department and variety stores also reported a strong expansion -- also increasing by 2,700 jobs (a 6.5 percent gain).

### MANUFACTURING -- STILL EXPANDING

Overall, Utah's manufacturing industry continued to expand moderately. Despite minimal increases in two of the largest manufacturing groups, transportation equipment and fabricated metals, manufacturing added 3,200 jobs during the last twelve months (representing a 3.1 percent growth rate). These new jobs clustered in miscellaneous categories in both durable and nondurable divisions. Furthermore, the number of jobs in primary metals (chiefly in steel and copper smelting and processing) continued to grow rapidly.

### CONSTRUCTION AND MINING -- IN THE BLACK

After many months of year-over employment decreases, both construction and mining job totals have begun to grow moderately. In October, construction employment consisted of 1,200 (4.4 percent) more jobs than one year ago. Mining employment increased similarly (4.9 percent), although its net gain comprised only 400 jobs. Three hundred jobs were created in metal mining and 200 in coal mining, but 100 jobs were lost in the other mining and quarrying segment.

### GOVERNMENT -- MODEST INCREASES

Overall, government employment increased a modest 2.5 percent since October of 1988, a gain of 3,600 jobs. Local government employers added only 800 jobs (growing 1.2 percent); coincidently, federal employees increased by the same amount. Most of the governmental employment growth occurred in state government. One-half of the 2,000 new state government jobs were in state educational institutions; the other half were in other state agencies.

### TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The transportation, communication, and public utilities industry also experienced modest employment growth. Trucking and air transportation was the only segment to achieve a noteworthy employment increase, creating 900 jobs (a 3.9 percent growth). Communication and public utilities added another 100 jobs, while railroads lost 200.

### FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only major industry that did not experience job growth. The employment level in this industry (32,900 jobs) was the same as in October of 1988 -- once again dropping to its lowest level since May of 1986. With respect to employment, this industry has been in a slump for the past three years.

**Kenneth E. Jensen**
**Labor Market Economist**

### TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Oct. 1989(f) | Oct. 1988 | % Change | Sept. 1989(p) | Sept. 1988 | % Change | Aug. 1989(r) | Aug. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 798,000 | 769,700 | 3.7 | 805,000 | 777,200 | 3.6 | 793,200 | 770,300 | 3.0 |
| Employed Persons | 771,000 | 739,800 | 4.2 | 775,000 | 741,900 | 4.5 | 761,800 | 731,000 | 4.2 |
| Unemployed | 27,000 | 30,000 | —10.0 | 30,000 | 35,200 | —14.8 | 31,400 | 39,200 | —19.9 |
| *Percent of Labor Force* | 3.4 | 3.9 | — | 3.7 | 4.5 | — | 4.0 | 5.1 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | 3.8 | 4.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.9 | — | 4.2 | 5.4 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.3 | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.4 | — | 5.2 | 5.6 | — |

f = forecast, p preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Oct. 1989(f) | Oct. 1988 | % Change | Sept. 1989(p) | Sept. 1988 | % Change | Aug. 1989(r) | Aug. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 705.1 | 675.5 | 4.4 | 704.5 | 674.9 | 4.4 | 690.0 | 660.6 | 4.5 |
| Mining | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 6.3 |
| Metal Mining | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 12.5 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | 2.8 | 2.9 | —3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | —3.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 28.7 | 27.5 | 4.4 | 29.4 | 28.2 | 4.3 | 28.7 | 27.5 | 4.4 |
| Manufacturing | 104.8 | 101.6 | 3.1 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 3.2 | 104.1 | 100.6 | 3.5 |
| Durable Goods | 70.3 | 68.1 | 3.2 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 3.2 | 69.5 | 67.5 | 3.0 |
| *Primary Metals* | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 7.5 |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers* | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 1.2 |
| *Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers* | 9.5 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 2.2 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | —0.6 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | 21.0 | 19.6 | 7.1 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 7.2 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 6.7 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 34.5 | 33.5 | 3.0 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 3.0 | 34.6 | 33.1 | 4.5 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | 11.6 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 5.4 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | 6.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.1 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | 12.3 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 5.2 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | 41.4 | 40.6 | 2.0 | 41.5 | 40.7 | 2.0 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 1.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | —7.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | —7.1 |
| Other Transportation | 24.2 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 3.9 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 3.9 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | 14.7 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 168.2 | 158.7 | 6.0 | 170.1 | 160.5 | 6.0 | 168.4 | 159.0 | 5.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 38.7 | 36.0 | 7.5 | 38.7 | 36.0 | 7.5 | 38.5 | 36.0 | 6.9 |
| Retail Trade | 129.5 | 122.7 | 5.5 | 131.4 | 124.5 | 5.5 | 129.9 | 123.0 | 5.6 |
| *Building Materials* | 5.5 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| *Food Stores* | 23.1 | 22.3 | 3.6 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 3.6 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | 16.0 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 7.3 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 40.9 | 39.3 | 4.1 | 42.6 | 40.9 | 4.2 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 4.2 |
| *Other Retail* | 44.0 | 41.3 | 6.5 | 43.8 | 41.1 | 6.6 | 43.0 | 40.2 | 7.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 32.9 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 33.5 | —0.9 |
| Services | 172.5 | 161.6 | 6.7 | 172.0 | 161.1 | 6.8 | 168.3 | 157.8 | 6.7 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 10.9 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 4.5 |
| Personal Services & Amusements | 17.7 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 7.4 |
| Business Services | 48.9 | 43.0 | 13.7 | 48.7 | 42.8 | 13.8 | 48.3 | 42.8 | 12.9 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 42.8 | 41.6 | 2.9 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 2.9 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 2.6 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | 37.8 | 35.9 | 5.3 | 37.1 | 35.2 | 5.4 | 33.9 | 32.2 | 5.3 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 12.2 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 4.3 |
| Agricultural Services | 2.2 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Government | 148.1 | 144.5 | 2.5 | 145.0 | 141.5 | 2.5 | 137.7 | 133.8 | 2.9 |
| Federal Government | 40.1 | 39.3 | 2.0 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 2.0 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 2.5 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | 22.3 | 21.5 | 3.7 | 22.1 | 21.3 | 3.8 | 22.1 | 21.3 | 3.8 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 17.8 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 1.1 |
| State Government | 40.8 | 38.8 | 5.2 | 38.4 | 36.5 | 5.2 | 38.4 | 36.5 | 5.2 |
| *State Education* | 22.1 | 21.1 | 4.7 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 4.8 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 4.8 |
| *Other State Government* | 18.7 | 17.7 | 5.6 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 5.6 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 5.6 |
| Local Government | 67.2 | 66.4 | 1.2 | 66.5 | 65.7 | 1.2 | 59.0 | 58.0 | 1.7 |
| *Local Education* | 43.2 | 42.7 | 1.2 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 1.2 | 33.3 | 32.6 | 2.1 |
| *Other Local Government* | 24.0 | 23.7 | 1.3 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 1.2 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 1.2 |
| Labor—Management Disputes | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Oct. 1989 (f) | Oct. 1988 | % Change | Sept. 1989 (p) | Aug. 1989 (r) | July 1989 | June 1989 | May 1989 | Apr. 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,724.0 | 1,700.0 | 1.4 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,716.0 | 1,714.0 | 1,712.0 | 1,710.0 | 1,706.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,115.4 | 1,099.9 | 1.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.2 | 1,108.9 | 1,107.6 | 1,106.4 | 1,105.1 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 793.4 | 765.7 | 3.6 | 794.8 | 789.3 | 780.4 | 776.6 | 769.9 | 773.2 | 776.3 | 777.6 |
| Participation Rate | 71.1 | 69.6 | — | 71.3 | 70.9 | 70.2 | 69.9 | 69.4 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 70.4 |
| OTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 763.4 | 732.5 | 4.2 | 762.9 | 756.2 | 747.0 | 740.8 | 734.1 | 738.5 | 741.8 | 745.8 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 68.4 | 66.6 | — | 68.5 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.7 | 66.2 | 66.7 | 67.0 | 67.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 30.0 | 33.2 | —9.6 | 31.9 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 31.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.8 | 4.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| OT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 322.0 | 334.2 | —3.6 | 319.3 | 323.5 | 331.1 | 333.6 | 339.0 | 334.4 | 330.1 | 327.5 |
| ONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 145.0 | 137.8 | 5.2 | 144.9 | 141.9 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.7 | 136.9 | 138.6 |
| ONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 699.3 | 669.9 | 4.4 | 697.8 | 691.2 | 687.2 | 692.3 | 687.2 | 680.8 | 679.0 | 675.8 |
| Mining | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Contract Construction | 26.2 | 25.1 | 4.4 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 26.0 | 24.6 |
| Manufacturing | 103.7 | 100.6 | 3.2 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 102.3 |
| Durable Goods | 69.8 | 67.6 | 3.2 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 68.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.0 | 33.0 | 3.0 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 41.3 | 40.5 | 2.0 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.4 |
| Trade | 167.7 | 158.3 | 6.0 | 168.8 | 167.2 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 164.5 | 162.7 | 162.3 | 161.9 |
| Wholesale | 38.6 | 35.9 | 7.5 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 37.8 |
| Retail | 129.1 | 122.3 | 5.5 | 130.4 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.8 | 126.8 | 125.4 | 124.2 | 124.0 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.0 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.3 |
| Services | 171.6 | 160.7 | 6.7 | 169.6 | 168.7 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 166.2 | 163.0 | 162.9 | 160.8 |
| Government | 147.2 | 143.7 | 2.5 | 146.9 | 144.2 | 143.0 | 147.4 | 146.0 | 145.6 | 144.9 | 145.0 |
| Federal | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.0 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.0 |
| State | 40.1 | 38.2 | 5.2 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.2 |
| Local | 66.5 | 65.7 | 1.2 | 66.4 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 66.0 | 65.8 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1989(p) | % Change from Sept. '88 | % Distribution | Sept. 1989(p) | % Change from Sept. '88 | % Distribution | Sept. 1989(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 395.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 308.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.8 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 76.5 |
| Contract Construction | 26.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 17.2 | 1.1 | 23.1 | 78.6 |
| Manufacturing | 71.7 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 33.0 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 69.2 | 66.1 |
| Durable Goods | 50.7 | 2.6 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 43.9 | 62.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.0 | —0.5 | 5.3 | 13.7 | 8.7 | 4.4 | 25.3 | 72.9 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.5 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 29.9 | 72.0 |
| Total Trade | 90.4 | 1.8 | 22.9 | 79.7 | 11.2 | 25.8 | 149.4 | 87.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.8 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 32.3 | 83.5 |
| Retail Trade | 63.6 | —0.5 | 16.1 | 67.8 | 11.9 | 21.9 | 117.1 | 89.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 19.6 | —1.5 | 6.3 | 25.2 | 75.7 |
| Services | 80.6 | 6.9 | 20.4 | 91.4 | 6.7 | 29.6 | 130.6 | 75.9 |
| Total Government | 76.9 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 68.1 | —2.2 | 22.0 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 23.1 | —1.3 | 5.8 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 15.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 7.6 | —10.6 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 3.4 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 21.0 | 25.7 | 5.3 | 17.4 | —12.1 | 5.6 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 12.1 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 7.5 | —8.5 | 2.4 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 8.9 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 9.9 | —14.7 | 3.2 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 32.8 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 33.7 | —0.6 | 10.9 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 16.2 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 25.3 | —2.7 | 8.2 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 16.6 | —1.2 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 2.7 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1989(f) | Oct. 1988 | % Chg. | Sept. 1989(p) | Aug. 1989(r) | Oct. 1989(f) | Oct. 1988 | % Chg. | Sept. 1989(p) | Aug. 1989(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **520.6** | 500.9 | 3.9 | 523.6 | 518.6 | **113.3** | 110.6 | 2.4 | 114.7 | 110.7 |
| Employed Persons | **503.4** | 481.7 | 4.5 | 504.4 | 499.1 | **110.0** | 107.0 | 2.8 | 110.9 | 106.5 |
| Unemployed | **17.2** | 19.2 | —10.4 | 19.2 | 19.5 | **3.3** | 3.6 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **3.3** | 3.8 | — | 3.7 | 3.8 | **2.9** | 3.3 | — | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | **3.7** | 4.3 | — | 3.9 | 3.9 | **3.6** | 4.0 | — | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **405.0** | 462.0 | 5.0 | 484.8 | 477.0 | **88.7** | 85.6 | 3.6 | 88.7 | 85.4 |
| Mining | **3.0** | 2.6 | 15.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **19.9** | 18.7 | 6.4 | 20.8 | 20.1 | **3.1** | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | **67.8** | 65.4 | 3.7 | 67.7 | 67.3 | **14.2** | 14.0 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 13.9 |
| Durable Goods | **47.6** | 45.0 | 5.8 | 47.4 | 47.0 | **9.0** | 9.1 | —1.1 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | **20.2** | 20.4 | —1.0 | 20.3 | 20.3 | **5.2** | 4.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **31.6** | 31.2 | 1.3 | 31.8 | 31.5 | **2.9** | 2.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Total Trade | **121.1** | 115.4 | 4.9 | 122.1 | 120.9 | **19.9** | 18.5 | 7.6 | 19.9 | 19.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | **31.9** | 30.4 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 31.7 | **3.2** | 2.7 | 18.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retail Trade | **89.2** | 85.0 | 4.9 | 90.2 | 89.2 | **16.7** | 15.8 | 5.7 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **26.9** | 27.0 | —0.4 | 27.3 | 27.2 | **2.3** | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Services | **117.6** | 107.4 | 9.5 | 116.7 | 115.2 | **32.6** | 31.4 | 3.3 | 32.9 | 30.3 |
| Total Government | **97.1** | 94.3 | 3.0 | 95.4 | 91.8 | **13.7** | 13.7 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 13.4 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. '89(f) | Sept.'89(p) | Aug. '89(r) | Oct. '88 | Oct. '89(f) | Oct. '88 | % Change | Oct. '89(f) | Oct. '88 | % Change |
| State Total | **3.8** | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | **798,000** | 769,740 | 3.7 | **705,100** | 673,620 | 4.7 |
| Bear River | **2.8** | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | **51,190** | 49,130 | 4.2 | **43,680** | 42,030 | 3.9 |
| Box Elder | **2.7** | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | **17,750** | 18,670 | —4.9 | **15,710** | 15,490 | 1.4 |
| Cache | **2.9** | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | **32,600** | 29,670 | 9.9 | **27,610** | 26,190 | 5.4 |
| Rich | **1.6** | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | **840** | 790 | 6.3 | **360** | 350 | 2.9 |
| Wasatch Front | **3.7** | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | **533,630** | 513,840 | 3.9 | **496,240** | 472,940 | 4.9 |
| *North* | **4.4** | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | **159,000** | 151,730 | 4.8 | **124,090** | 118,520 | 4.7 |
| Davis | **3.9** | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | **80,750** | 76,590 | 5.4 | **56,730** | 54,850 | 3.4 |
| Morgan | **6.0** | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | **1,650** | 1,620 | 1.9 | **930** | 900 | 3.3 |
| Weber | **4.9** | 5.0 | 4.5 | 6.1 | **76,600** | 73,520 | 4.2 | **66,430** | 62,770 | 5.8 |
| *South* | **3.4** | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | **374,630** | 362,110 | 3.5 | **372,150** | 354,420 | 5.0 |
| Salt Lake | **3.4** | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | **363,430** | 350,860 | 3.6 | **361,860** | 344,370 | 5.1 |
| Tooele | **4.0** | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | **11,200** | 11,250 | —0.4 | **10,290** | 10,050 | 2.4 |
| Mountainlands | **3.8** | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | **125,820** | 122,410 | 2.8 | **98,080** | 94,670 | 3.6 |
| Summit | **5.7** | 6.2 | 4.7 | 5.7 | **7,430** | 7,120 | 4.4 | **6,660** | 6,360 | 4.7 |
| Utah | **3.6** | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | **113,280** | 110,630 | 2.4 | **88,720** | 85,720 | 3.5 |
| Wasatch | **6.7** | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.9 | **5,110** | 4,660 | 9.7 | **2,700** | 2,590 | 4.2 |
| Central | **6.0** | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | **21,820** | 21,500 | 1.5 | **15,240** | 14,830 | 2.8 |
| Juab | **4.5** | 4.5 | 7.0 | 8.7 | **2,000** | 1,950 | 2.6 | **1,660** | 1,620 | 2.5 |
| Millard | **4.3** | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | **5,260** | 5,270 | —0.2 | **3,300** | 3,350 | —1.5 |
| Piute | **7.7** | 9.3 | 4.7 | 9.3 | **360** | 370 | —2.7 | **190** | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | **8.6** | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.2 | **6,600** | 6,330 | 4.3 | **4,310** | 4,050 | 6.4 |
| Sevier | **5.1** | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | **6,550** | 6,410 | 2.2 | **5,210** | 5,080 | 2.6 |
| Wayne | **5.8** | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | **1,050** | 1,170 | —10.3 | **570** | 550 | 3.6 |
| Southwestern | **4.3** | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | **33,440** | 31,140 | 7.4 | **24,590** | 22,950 | 7.1 |
| Beaver | **3.8** | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 | **2,020** | 2,080 | —2.9 | **1,310** | 1,290 | 1.6 |
| Garfield | **9.0** | 8.1 | 6.9 | 8.7 | **1,630** | 1,460 | 11.6 | **1,630** | 1,530 | 6.5 |
| Iron | **4.4** | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | **8,650** | 8,230 | 5.1 | **6,780** | 6,550 | 3.5 |
| Kane | **6.0** | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.3 | **2,740** | 2,570 | 6.6 | **1,660** | 1,570 | 5.7 |
| Washington | **3.6** | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | **18,400** | 16,800 | 9.5 | **13,210** | 12,010 | 10.0 |
| Uintah Basin | **7.7** | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | **13,010** | 13,250 | —1.8 | **10,560** | 10,300 | 2.5 |
| Daggett | **2.0** | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | **450** | 530 | —15.1 | **320** | 310 | 3.2 |
| Duchesne | **9.4** | 10.2 | 11.3 | 10.6 | **4,400** | 4,600 | —4.3 | **3,480** | 3,450 | 0.9 |
| Uintah | **7.1** | 7.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | **8,160** | 8,120 | 0.5 | **6,760** | 6,540 | 3.4 |
| Southeastern | **7.1** | 7.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | **19,110** | 18,480 | 3.4 | **16,720** | 15,930 | 5.0 |
| Carbon | **7.3** | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.8 | **8,660** | 8,370 | 3.5 | **7,650** | 7,230 | 5.8 |
| Emery | **6.0** | 6.1 | 5.2 | 7.0 | **3,620** | 3,530 | 2.5 | **3,670** | 3,520 | 4.3 |
| Grand | **8.6** | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.5 | **2,880** | 2,790 | 3.2 | **2,160** | 2,070 | 4.3 |
| San Juan | **6.6** | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.1 | **3,950** | 3,790 | 4.2 | **3,240** | 3,110 | 4.2 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

*Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1989 | Sept. 1988 | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1989 | Sept. 1988 | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1988 | Sept. 1988 |
| MINING | $514.17 | $514.46 | $551.48 | 46.7 | 46.6 | 47.5 | $11.01 | $11.04 | $11.61 |
| MANUFACTURING | 407.62 | 413.71 | 405.49 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 10.04 | 10.19 | 9.89 |
| Durable Goods | 415.54 | 420.81 | 411.27 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 10.16 | 10.14 | 9.91 |
| Nondurable Goods | 387.65 | 397.97 | 391.05 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 9.74 | 10.31 | 9.85 |
| TRADE | 211.09 | 213.30 | 229.76 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 7.18 | 7.28 | 7.71 |
| Wholesale Trade | 355.95 | 361.08 | 401.10 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 9.86 | 10.03 | 10.50 |
| Retail Trade | 164.07 | 165.04 | 173.34 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 6.01 | 6.09 | 6.42 |
| AVERAGE | 269.94 | 273.37 | 283.53 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 8.23 | 8.36 | 8.54 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1989 | Sept. 1988 | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1989 | Sept. 1988 | Sept.(p) 1989 | Aug.(r) 1989 | Sept. 1988 |
| MINING | $571.32 | $584.78 | $547.25 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 39.8 | $13.80 | $13.99 | $13.75 |
| Metal Mining | 506.97 | 509.07 | 558.18 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 44.3 | 11.79 | 11.95 | 12.60 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 665.15 | 740.88 | 578.00 | 37.9 | 42.0 | 33.9 | 17.55 | 17.64 | 17.05 |
| MANUFACTURING | 403.30 | 412.27 | 409.00 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 10.21 | 10.23 | 10.00 |
| Durable Goods | 417.78 | 429.91 | 420.25 | 42.6 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 10.55 | 10.46 | 10.25 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 531.65 | 525.79 | 546.04 | 38.1 | 42.3 | 44.0 | 12.48 | 12.43 | 12.41 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 412.62 | 425.17 | 396.89 | 43.8 | 40.3 | 41.3 | 10.83 | 10.55 | 9.61 |
| Transportation Equipment | 604.88 | 598.56 | 591.17 | 39.3 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 13.81 | 13.76 | 13.59 |
| Nondurable Goods | 377.67 | 382.98 | 388.28 | 42.0 | 39.0 | 40.7 | 9.61 | 9.82 | 9.54 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 374.64 | 373.73 | 399.49 | 41.6 | 40.1 | 43.9 | 8.92 | 9.32 | 9.10 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 502.53 | 477.16 | 500.60 | 29.7 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 12.08 | 12.08 | 12.18 |
| TRADE | 204.63 | 205.13 | 213.42 | 35.8 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 6.89 | 6.93 | 7.21 |
| Wholesale Trade | 347.98 | 351.45 | 384.65 | 28.0 | 35.5 | 37.6 | 9.72 | 9.90 | 10.23 |
| Retail Trade | 165.20 | 164.64 | 167.14 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 27.4 | 5.90 | 5.88 | 6.10 |
| Food Stores | 148.22 | 143.26 | 160.20 | 26.9 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 5.51 | 5.51 | 6.00 |
| Other Retail | 193.05 | 193.88 | 189.50 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 6.50 | 6.42 | 6.58 |
| AVERAGE | 276.72 | 279.54 | 283.90 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 8.36 | 8.42 | 8.50 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Oct. '89 | Preliminary Sept. '89 | Final Aug. '89 | Final Oct. '88 | Final Sept. '88 | Final Aug. '88 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 13,455 | 12,396 | 14,652 | 11,600 | 10,687 | 10,314 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 10,441 | 6,491 | 5,747 | 9,420 | 8,200 | 20,150 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 23,896 | 18,887 | 20,399 | 21,020 | 18,887 | 30,464 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 7,730 | 10,487 | 11,088 | 7,827 | 10,619 | 6,865 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 5,972 | 7,881 | 8,085 | 6,976 | 9,206 | 7,708 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,088 | 880 | 830 | 1,105 | 819 | 945 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 6,319 | 6,319 | 7,201 | 7,006 | 6,658 | 8,272 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 0.95 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1.34 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $3,459,000 | $3,483,261 | $4,401,560 | $3,609,988 | $4,023,711 | $5,018,459 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| | Index | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Sept. '89 | Aug. '89 | July '89 | Sept. '88 | From Last Month | Sept. '88 to Sept. '89 | Aug. '88 to Aug. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 125.0 | 124.6 | 124.4 | 119.8 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Food and Beverages | 125.9 | 125.6 | 125.4 | 120.1 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Food at Home | 125.0 | 124.9 | 124.8 | 119.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Housing | 124.3 | 124.2 | 123.9 | 119.9 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Rent Residential | 133.9 | 133.5 | 133.0 | 129.1 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 106.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Medical Care | 151.7 | 150.7 | 149.7 | 140.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 120.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 117.8 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Transportation | 113.7 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 109.7 | —0.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Gasoline | 88.8 | 91.1 | 94.6 | 83.1 | —2.5 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| Energy[3] | 95.9 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 91.9 | —1.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | 123.6 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 118.5 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.800** | **$.803** | **$.804** | **$.835** | **—0.4** | **—4.2** | **—4.7** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 112.3 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 108.1 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Finished Goods | 113.5 | 113.3 | 114.0 | 108.6 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.4 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 108.7 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Crude Materials | 102.0 | 101.0 | 103.7 | 96.6 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
## UTAH AND UNITED STATES
## 1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | Utah | | United States | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Total Employed Persons | Percent Distribution | Total Employed Persons* | Percent Distribution |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS | 722,000 | 100.0% | 114,968 | 100.0% |
| AGE AND SEX | | | | |
| Total 16 & Over | 722,000 | 100.0 | 114,968 | 100.0 |
| 16-24 | 153,000 | 21.2 | 20,049 | 17.4 |
| 16-19 | 62,000 | 8.6 | 6,805 | 5.9 |
| 25 & Over | 569,000 | 78.8 | 94,919 | 82.6 |
| Men 16 & Over | 408,000 | 56.5 | 63,273 | 55.0 |
| 16-24 | 78,000 | 10.8 | 10,410 | 9.1 |
| 16-19 | 32,000 | 4.4 | 3,492 | 3.0 |
| 25 & Over | 330,000 | 45.7 | 52,863 | 46.0 |
| Women 16 & Over | 315,000 | 43.6 | 51,696 | 45.0 |
| 16-24 | 75,000 | 10.4 | 9,639 | 8.4 |
| 16-19 | 30,000 | 4.2 | 3,313 | 2.9 |
| 25 & Over | 240,000 | 33.2 | 42,057 | 36.6 |
| FULL/PART—TIME STATUS/SEX | 722,000 | 100.0 | 114,968 | 100.0 |
| Full-Time Workers | 553,000 | 76.6 | 93,454 | 81.3 |
| Men | 351,000 | 48.6 | 55,780 | 48.5 |
| Women | 202,000 | 28.0 | 37,674 | 32.8 |
| Part-Time Workers | 169,000 | 23.4 | 21,514 | 18.7 |
| Men | 56,000 | 7.8 | 7,493 | 6.5 |
| Women | 113,000 | 15.7 | 14,022 | 12.2 |

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* In thousands.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820-3
1/3/90

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**NOVEMBER 1989** published December 1989

- Utah's November 1989 unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.9 percent.
- November's unemployment rate and September's and October's revised figures – all 3.9 percent – tie for the lowest Utah unemployment rate of the decade.
- Low joblessness suggests a "full employment" scenario and a few local employers report a labor shortage for lower paying jobs.
- The State added 31,100 new nonagricultural jobs from November 1988 to November 1989 (up 4.6 percent).
- Since November 1988, energetic service industry employment growth of 10,300 jobs fueled job expansion – seconded by the retail trade industry with 7,900 new positions.
- Utah's strong economy should encourage holiday spending.

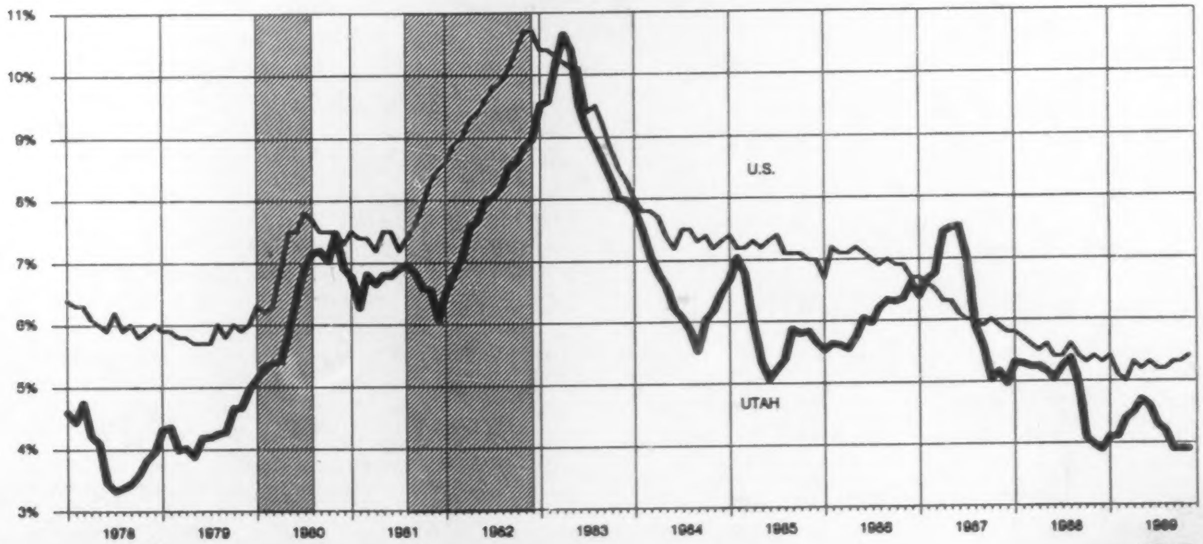
## Firm and Steady

Some people might call the new unemployment figure downright monotonous. After revisions, Utah's November 1989 jobless rate merely repeated September's and October's performance. However, few Utahns are complaining. Why? November's unemployment rate of 3.9 percent ties the "record low" Utah jobless rate for the decade. Of course, 28,900 out-of-work Utahns might still protest that the rate is "too high." And, while not significantly lower than the November 1988 figure (4.1 percent), the current rate continues a recent trend compared

**In this issue:**

- U.S. Consumer Price Index, by Month, 1/78 to 10/89.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Indices, Metro Areas, Second Quarter 1989.
- Agricultural Wages and Immigration Reform.
- Population Growth of Utah's Ten Largest Cities, page 7.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1978-1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

with the country as a whole. The November figure falls nearly 1.5 points below the national average (5.4 in November 1989).

## Job Creation Strong

Growth in the number of nonfarm jobs provides even better news for the Utah economy. Since November 1988, Utah has added 31,100 new jobs to its nonagricultural payrolls. Moreover, final data for the first and second quarters of 1989, suggest the 4.6 percent November-to-November increase is indicative of growth through-out 1989. During November 1989, nonfarm employment reached its highest level ever in the State – 712,000 jobs.

## A Labor Shortage?

After examining November's data, most economists would consider Utah a "full employment" state. In other words, most out-of-work people are now between jobs, just entering the labor market, or lacking skills required by available job openings. In fact, anecdotal information from employers indicates a possible labor shortage for many lower paying jobs – particularly in retail trade and certain service industries. This shortage could conceivably bid up wages for these positions. Nevertheless, in October 1989, the hourly wage rate in retail trade equaled the year-ago figure. In other words, the data do not yet substantiate the claim of higher wages – but could at a later date. Of course, because of the large size of retail trade and service industries, any upward movement in wages must be significant to impact the entire sector.

## Retail Sales, Retail Sales

At this time of year, many thoughts turn to the shopping mall – not only on a personal level, but with an economic perspective as well. How much fuel will the holiday shopping season pump into retail trade? Utah's strong economy should keep consumers from putting a "bah humbug" on Christmas spending. Studies indicate that about 25 percent of total yearly retail sales occur during the holiday season. Nationally, the Paine-Webber index of chain store sales for November is up a moderate 4.5 percent. Retailers report mixed returns – some reporting low holiday revenues; others strong sales. In the pre-holiday months, Utah experienced strong gains in actual retail sales. This fact hints that a vibrant holiday shopping season could still be ahead.

Not only does holiday buying add cheer to the retail sector, it also adds jobs to the economy. Just since September, Utah has generated 2,900 new jobs in retail trade. Last year, Christmas spending (September through December) stimulated the creation of 5,500 retail trade jobs.

Moreover, throughout the year, the trade sector (wholesale trade plus retail trade) has proved to be a major supplier of Utah jobs. Since November 1988, the retail trade industry added 7,900 new positions; wholesale trade, 2,700. Together these sectors accounted for slightly more than one-third of total nonfarm job growth.

## Services Still Lead

However, the growth industry of the eighties – services – remains the front-runner in job creation. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the service industry grew by 10,300 positions – a 6.4 percent gain. In other words, by itself, services furnished another one-third of Utah's total new positions. Services to business, in particular telemarketing, personnel supply, and computer-related services, exhibited a phenomenal "mover and shaker" growth rate of 16 percent.

## Producing the Goods

During the past few years, job growth among Utah's various industrial sectors could hardly be called uniform. The mining, construction, and manufacturing industries all sustained severe employment losses. However, these goods-producing industries rebounded and show moderate, if not strong job expansion. Furthermore, no major industries lost jobs when comparing November 1988 and November 1989 figures.

The solid growth in mining, construction, and manufacturing employment provide further evidence of a strong Utah economy. Mining and construction generated November 1988 to November 1989 growth rates of about 5 percent. Manufacturing employment grew slightly slower with a 3 percent year-over rate.

## Other Industries, Other Growth Rates

Between November 1988 and November 1989, government turned in another moderate 3 percent growth rate – state government generated the largest share of these new jobs. The transportation/communications/utilities sector fell in behind government with a 2 percent, 1,000 job year-to-year gain while finance/insurance/real estate has added a mere 200 jobs since November 1988.

## Wrapping it up. . .

Many analysts see the current softness in the national economy as a chance to start doomsaying. As it stands nationally, manufacturing is the only industry experiencing any serious distress. Other industrial sectors appear strong and vital. This vigor should prevent any downturn in the national economy. Utah, which sits in a better economic position than the nation as a whole, should continue to see a strong labor force picture.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

## UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

**To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average | % Change from Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-U | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| -W | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 65.6 | 7.7 |
| 1979-U | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3 |
| -W | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 11.4 |
| 1980-U | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5 |
| -W | 78.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 82.9 | 13.4 |
| 1981-U | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3 |
| -W | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 10.3 |
| 1982-U | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.2 |
| -W | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 6.0 |
| 1983-U | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2 |
| -W | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 3.0 |
| 1984-U | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3 |
| -W | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 3.5 |
| 1985-U | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 104.9 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 106.9 | 3.5 |
| 1986-U | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9 |
| -W | 108.9 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987-U | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 3.6 |
| 1988-U | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1 |
| -W | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 117.0 | 4.0 |
| 1989-U | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | | | | |
| -W | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | | | | |

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-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

INTENTIONAL
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## ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

### SECOND QUARTER 1989

| **Component Index Weights:** | **100%** | **17%** | **22%** | **11%** | **13%** | **7%** | **30%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **City** | **All Items** | **Groceries** | **Housing** | **Utilities** | **Transportation** | **Health Care** | **Miscellaneous** |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | **95.6** | **94.8** | **86.9** | **89.8** | **101.1** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Provo, Utah** | **88.9** | **89.7** | **75.4** | **88.9** | **99.4** | **89.2** | **93.7** |
| Western States | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 104.6 | 103.8 | 106.7 | 91.7 | 108.0 | 120.9 | 103.0 |
| Sacramento, California | 112.6 | 104.8 | 120.3 | 111.5 | 111.9 | 122.8 | 110.1 |
| San Diego, California | 129.2 | 106.4 | 200.8 | 78.1 | 127.0 | 125.2 | 110.1 |
| Denver, Colorado | 103.9 | 95.5 | 117.9 | 89.9 | 101.4 | 113.8 | 102.4 |
| Boise, Idaho | 95.1 | 89.8 | 101.9 | 73.7 | 99.3 | 87.2 | 101.1 |
| Missoula, Montana | 98.5 | 103.7 | 86.4 | 97.7 | 100.7 | 110.0 | 101.3 |
| Reno/Sparks, Nevada | 103.4 | 99.1 | 114.1 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 109.5 | 100.4 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 101.5 | 98.1 | 108.8 | 99.0 | 103.0 | 105.1 | 97.5 |
| Seattle, Washington | 108.5 | 111.2 | 115.9 | 63.0 | 117.0 | 139.7 | 107.2 |
| Casper, Wyoming | 91.2 | 101.3 | 72.4 | 93.5 | 87.8 | 98.4 | 98.2 |
| Other Areas | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 106.5 | 94.5 | 108.1 | 118.7 | 99.1 | 131.5 | 105.0 |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | 100.1 | 97.0 | 100.6 | 100.2 | 110.7 | 98.5 | 97.3 |
| Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas | 96.7 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 90.5 | 99.3 | 97.9 | 101.0 |
| Buffalo, New York | 109.7 | 110.2 | 115.4 | 118.4 | 108.5 | 102.1 | 104.2 |
| Houston, Texas | 102.8 | 106.9 | 83.9 | 118.8 | 111.7 | 105.6 | 103.9 |
| * Highest City | 129.2<br>San Diego, CA | 113.2<br>Midland, TX | 200.8<br>San Diego, CA | 139.2<br>Lancaster, PA | 127.0<br>San Diego, CA | 166.2<br>Bakersfield, CA | 116.0<br>Philadelphia, PA |
| * Lowest City | 86.7<br>Pueblo, CO | 85.8<br>Akron, OH | 71.3<br>Pueblo, CO | 63.0<br>Seattle, WA | 86.6<br>Sharon, PA | 66.4<br>Fayetteville, AK | 88.3<br>Fayetteville, AK |

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* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

**Note:** These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

# Agricultural Wages and Immigration Reform: A Cause-Effect Relationship?

by

R. Dwight Norris
Survey Coordinator

"Thanks to the meddling of the government, I could not find any workers to harvest my sour cherries this year, so I let the fruit hang on the trees!!" This statement by a small fruit grower in Utah county characterizes the kinds of reactions growers have had to the 1989 labor shortage in the agricultural belt. The Wall Street Journal's Weekly Labor Letter of September 5, 1989 gave some attention to the labor supply problem in the farm belt. While most farming concerns operate on the margins of profitability, any appreciable increase in labor costs creates problems for the bottom line. The Journal quoted wage increases of 33 cents an hour in July over one year ago. "Wages of piece-rate fruit and vegetable pickers..jumped almost 25 percent to $6.08 an hour." The article attributed labor shortages brought about by the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 as the reason for increasing wage costs.[1]

While growers and agri-business groups reluctantly went along with IRCA, no one could foresee the ultimate effects of the act on the labor market. Much hand-wringing high-lighted the debate over proposals to punish employers who would be caught hiring or employing undocumented workers. Also, objections by minority groups, fearing persecution of their constituencies worked to scuttle the legislation when it first came up for consideration in the late seventies. After eight years of grappling with these issues, Congress cleared the bill in late 1986 with the support of the Reagan Administration. In its final form, some of the "Draconian aspects" of the legislation were modified to make it more palatable to employers.

The final compromise allowing this legislation to pass focused on two related issues; the penalties assessed to corporations caught hiring undocumented workers and the amnesty program. The amnesty program was staggered in its implementation, giving corporations and workers one year to adjust to enforcement of laws against hiring illegal immigrants. During the grace period, undocumented workers who had proof of residency since 1982 signed up with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to get green cards (Sec. 245-A papers), the means of identifying a foreign worker as legal. These workers were given temporary documentation and allowed to remain in the country while waiting for their cases to be decided. This grace period ended in May of 1988. Illegal workers in certain agricultural sectors were allowed until November 30, 1988 to sign up for the Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) program. Nationwide, over three million signed up for amnesty. By November of 1989, two million cases had been decided, with over one million still to be adjudicated. In Utah, 3,000 individuals signed up for the amnesty program and 4,000 signed up for the SAW program.

Some mobility was expected as a result of the amnesty program, but no one could predict the extent of its effect on the labor market. Legalization gave a considerable number of these immigrants the confidence to migrate out of the farm sector into the service and manufacturing sectors. Workers who choose to remain in the farm belt have suddenly undergone an attitudinal change. Not only are they able to bid up their wages, but they can pick and choose their employers. Most observers of immigration policy now discount the effectiveness of IRCA at stemming the flow of illegal immigrants.[2] However, employers in Utah, and most likely the surrounding states harbor a certain amount of "fear and loathing" over the punitive measures contained in IRCA. They are making sure their workers are legal. Prior to IRCA, labor market analysts never got a handle on how many farmers were hiring illegal workers. In 1988, amnesty effectively answered that question. Post-IRCA speculation now centers on the limits to which unscrupulous growers and desperate illegal workers will go to get around IRCA. The INS is currently investigating an underground network set up to obtain illegal green cards.[3]

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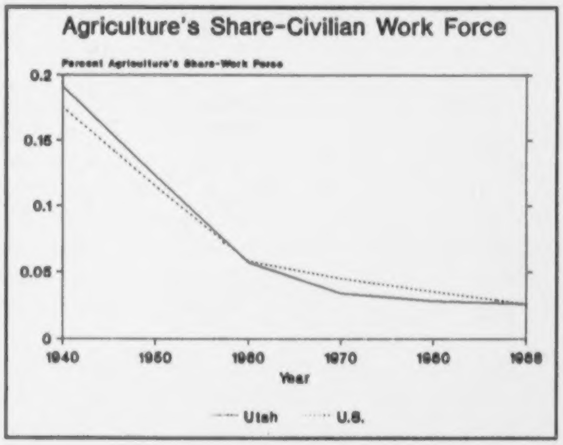
[1] Wall Street Journal, September 5, 1989, pg. A1

## Utah's Farm Labor Shortage

One Utah fruit grower responded, "Because no experienced help was available, I had to hire local teenagers to harvest my fruit. I hired 30 youths in order to find seven good pickers." One grower solved the absence of qualified workers this way. Shortages in some crop activities come more sharply into focus when compared to the total number of agricultural employees in the state. The 1989 wage survey reports slightly over 8,000 agricultural employees. Local INS authorities have no way of calculating the number of immigrants who were actually agricultural workers, but they observed a significant number did not return to the farms.[4]



The law established the H-2A procedure to make short run adjustments in the labor market. Growers who expect a shortage of labor can apply with the DOL for foreign contract labor under certain circumstances. However, most policy analysts question whether this is adequate as a long term solution.

## Back to the Future--Utah's Agricultural Wage Survey

Agricultural wage surveys by state employment agencies fell victim to agriculture's declining contribution to the total U.S. employment picture. Between 1948 and 1983, agriculture's share of man hours worked in the private sector shrunk from 17 percent to less than 5 percent.[5] One of the provisions of IRCA resurrects these monitoring capabilities of state employment agencies. This authority grows out of Federal Regulations at 20 CFR Part 655, Subpart B which establishes procedures and a systematic process to acquire information sufficient to carry out the requirements of the law. "It provided a mechanism whereby state labor market analysts could observe changes in certain sectors of agriculture believed to be impacted as a result of the legislation. The regulations also provide" the Department's methodology for the two-fold factual determination on the availability of domestic workers and of any adverse effect which would be occasioned by the use of foreign workers for particular temporary and seasonal agricultural jobs...." The greater responsibility for the operation of the program has been delegated to the Regional Offices of the Employment and Training Administration and the State Employment Security Offices. While early effects of agricultural labor shortages have been felt in the east, midwest and south, Utah was one of the first western states to anticipate a shortage. The Labor Market Information Services Division (LMI) of the Utah Department of Employment Security (UDES) put in place an agricultural wage survey in July.

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[2] Wall Street Journal, November 6, 1989, Page A16. Some social scientists attribute the ever-increasing numbers of illegal immigrants in large urban areas to IRCA. In effect, the law has not stemmed the flow of undocumented workers across the borders, but it has effectively closed off the migration of this populace to the nations farms, instead funneling them into the larger urban areas. Much to the chagrin of the INS, the City of Los Angeles has established a "day worker" program in order to help find work for the 'new undocumented workers".

[3] Some INS officials estimate that a significant portion of the 4,000 workers signing up for the SAW program, may not have actually been agricultural workers. Illegal immigrants working in the industrial and service sectors may have devised phony agricultural work histories in order to qualify for this program. If this is the case, the actual number of agricultural workers moving out of agriculture is somewhat mitigated.

[4] Although regional immigration authorities have no formal means to document this assumption, their observations are consistent with what the wage survey team has found from talking to growers in these agricultural sectors.

The goal of the LMI Division was to achieve a 70 percent rate of response from growers. The final rate of response, 82 percent, was one of the outstanding achievements of the 1989 survey. The cooperation of the growers was the integral component in surpassing response rate goals. The initial survey was directed at growers, however, the DOL requires the survey be validated by in-the-field interviews of employees. This activity was conducted by local office interviewers in the District Job Service centers. Workers employed by 10 percent of the growers were interviewed to validate the grower's survey. Utah found discrepancy in wages between what growers reported and what surveyors discovered in the field.

Structural aspects of Utah's agricultural economy made analyzing crop information problematic. Utah's ranchers and dairy farmers are often involved in crops that support their primary revenue producer. As many growers (especially in the fruit orchards) were forced to hire inexperienced workers during this growing season, establishing averages for daily production levels proved difficult. Defining units of production for growers of fruits and vegetables further complicated wage determination.

## Utah Farm Labor Wages 1975-1989

Three kinds of wage information are furnished by this survey: average wage, prevailing rates utilizing the 40 percent rule and prevailing rates utilizing the 51 percent rule.[6] Analytical tools were developed from historical wage information from several sources. Comparative tables highlight the difference in past wages as reported by the Utah Department of Agriculture (Table 1, 1975-1989) with the results of this survey. Data in Table 1 breaks down the job categories into four areas; field workers, livestock workers, field and livestock workers and "other". In-Season Wage Reports (Table Two, 1980-1989) submitted by local Job Service offices provided another source of historical data. Table 2 gives a sampling of several job classifications and traces their wage history from 1980. In-Season reports are a near accurate reflection of market wages, because the information is gleaned from agricultural job orders in local offices. However, the wages reported represent only those growers who utilized the services of the local job centers.

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[5] U.S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July Issues, Various years, selected tables.

[6] As defined in ET Handbook No. 385, Aug, 1981, pgs. I-115--I-119. The average rate is calculated on the number of workers in a job category. When 40% of the employees in a category are paid the same wage, the 40% rule applies. If less than 40% of the employees make a single wage, at the point where 51% are summed, the prevailing rate is set.

Utah conducts In-Season Wage Reports annually between May and October in those areas of the state where migrant workers are utilized in crop gathering. In Utah, these areas include the North Central and Northern sections of the state. Selected average and prevailing rates of the 1989 LMI Wage Survey are graphically illustrated in Table 1 and 2. The historical data (Table 1) mirrors the levels of wage inflation occurring in the industrial and service sectors. Between 1977 and 1980, higher rates of inflation prevailed and farm wages rose by 53 percent. From 1981 through 1987, wages increased by 12.2 percent, reflecting the lower rates of inflation of the mid 1980's. However, from 1987 to 1989 wages have surged forward by 30.7 percent, the largest chunk of the increase occurring in late 1989 (the LMI wage survey was taken during August and September 1989).

When the focus is placed on individual job categories (Table 2), it is possible to isolate those crop activities hardest hit by the labor shortage. Crops harvested in late summer or early fall (apples, pears, peaches, hay) experienced dramatic increases in labor costs over 1988, 48.3 percent.[7] Harvesting of early crops (cherries, vegetables, etc.) saw labor costs rising by 7.5 percent.

A most striking result in this survey is how wage increases have worked their way through the agricultural sector. Although the absence of undocumented workers could be expected to bid up wages in those crop activities where they are concentrated, wage inflation has also occurred in the more stable sectors of the agricultural belt. Cattle ranches, dairy, hay, chicken, turkey, and hog farms all experienced substantial increases in wage levels, about 25 percent. In two examples of late fall, crop activity prevailing wages (Table 3 & 4) were affected. Apple harvesting (Table 3) is a crop activity which is sensitive to the supply of foreign workers; hay harvesting (Table 4) is a more stable activity, utilizing local or interstate workers. The piece rate wages of apple pickers spiraled to $9.00 a bin from $7.00 a bin in 1988. Hay haulers rates jumped $1.00 an hour, from $4.00 in 1988 to $5.00 in 1989. These wage levels represent a 28.5 percent and 25.0 percent increase, respectively.

## Conclusion

Increasing wage levels, while occurring on a much broader sweep throughout the farm sector, may or may not be wholly attributable to IRCA. At this point in the economic cycle, some analysts site the reoccurrence of wage-push as a factor in recent mild increases in levels of the overall inflation rate. The agriculture sector is more sensitive to market forces. Farmers might be the first to feel the effects of the wage-push phenomena. In those crop activities utilizing foreign workers, analysts can deduct a cause-effect relationship with IRCA as the prime culprit.

Given the observations of labor market mobility, several questions remain concerning IRCA. How much competition are legalized immigrants giving to domestic workers in manufacturing and service? What kinds of adjustments to policy will be necessary in order to alleviate any shortages persisting into future growing seasons? Has the legislation actually worked to exacerbate the problems it was supposed to correct? These questions await further analysis. If the problem becomes a permanent aspect of the market, as the Wall Street Journal anticipates, growers are likely to put immediate pressure on the President to lift immigration quotas and on Congress to allow for some sort of permanent solution.[8] In

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[7] As previously mentioned, some earlier crops experienced labor shortages. Those growers would have increased wages if enough workers would have been around to take a higher wage. In most cases, these growers opted for one of two alternatives: they brought on less productive labor resources (teenagers or inexperienced Asian workers) or they refused to harvest the crop.

[8] Legislation to revise immigration quotas and to further institutionalize some aspects of IRCA has cleared the Senate and is now making its way through the House. This legislation is entitled "The Legal Immigration Reform Act of 1989. This act empowers the President more flexibility in adjusting immigration quotas.

1989, IRCA caused limited disruption on the supply side in certain crop activities. How fast growers can make adjustments to this supply dilemma will determine whether or not this problem is of short-run or long-term duration. Foreign contract labor could become a more permanent tool for dealing with labor shortages. One thing is for certain: growers will be forced to pay the higher prevailing wage if they depend on legal foreign workers to solve supply problems. Perhaps the best outcome of IRCA is that wages in the agricultural sector will not be undercut by the presence of foreign workers.

## TABLE A
## UTAH AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES 1975-1989
(Dollars)

| JOB CATEGORY | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1989*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIELD & LIVESTOCK* | 2.29 | 2.21 | 2.53 | 2.55 | 3.17 | 3.88 | 3.85 | 3.84 | 3.73 | 4.52 | 4.36 | 5.81 | 4.32 | 4.47 | 4.71 | 5.65 |
| FIELD WORKERS** | | | 2.73 | 3.45 | 4.11 | 4.18 | 3.99 | 3.64 | 4.52 | 4.32 | 4.41 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.62 | 4.59 | 4.80 |
| LIVESTOCK WORKERS | | | | 2.43 | 2.90 | 3.50 | 3.52 | 3.70 | 4.04 | 3.91 | 4.40 | 6.17 | 3.82 | 4.62 | 4.77 | 4.90 |

* COMBINES FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS
** FRUIT AND VEGETABLE HARVESTERS
*** RESULTS OF 1989 LMI AG. SURVEY

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services

## TABLE B
## IN-SEASON FARM LABOR REPORTS 1980-1989
(Dollars)

| JOB CATEGORY | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES-PICKERS | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.50 | NA | NA | NA | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 6.25 |
| CHERRIES SW-PICKERS | NA | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.85 |
| HAY HAULERS | 3.10 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| ONION HARVESTERS | 3.10 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| PEACHES-PICKERS | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| PEARS-PICKERS | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 5.15 |
| POTATO HARVESTERS | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.50 | NA | NA | 3.60 | NA | 3.35 | NA | NA | 3.75 |
| TOMATO HARVESTERS | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.35 | NA | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.35 |

* TAKEN FROM 1989 AG. WAGE SURVEY

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services

## TABLE C
## UTAH PREVAILING WAGE RATES FOR AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1989
## (DOLLARS)

| APPLE PICKERS | | HAY HAULERS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. OF EMPLOYEES | PIECE RATE | NO. OF EMPLOYEES | HOURLY WAGE |
| 4 | 12.00 | 1 | 12.50 |
| 3 | 11.00 | 1 | 11.66 |
| 5 | 10.40 | 2 | 10.00 |
| 204 | 10.00 | 2 | 9.37 |
| 7 | 9.50 | 4 | 7.87 |
| 118 | 9.00* | 2 | 7.81 |
| 16 | 8.50 | 11 | 7.50 |
| 132 | 8.00 | 6 | 7.00 |
| 136 | 7.00 | 1 | 6.87 |
| 2 | 6.00 | 2 | 6.56 |
| 4 | 5.00 | 12 | 6.25 |
| 5 | 4.50 | 26 | 6.00 |
| | | 1 | 5.62 |
| | | 9 | 5.50 |
| | | 186 | 5.00** |
| | | 4 | 4.90 |
| | | 43 | 4.50 |
| | | 1 | 4.37 |
| | | 5 | 4.25 |
| | | 2 | 4.16 |
| | | 127 | 4.00 |
| | | 2 | 3.75 |
| | | 37 | 3.50 |
| | | 21 | 3.35 |
| | | 5 | 3.12 |
| | | 22 | 3.00 |
| | | 6 | 2.50 |

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* PREVAILING PIECE RATE

** PREVAILING HOURLY RATE

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security
Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE D
## RESIDENCY OF UTAH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN SELECTED JOB CATEGORIES
## 1989

| JOB CATEGORY | TOTAL | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES<br>LOCAL* | IN-STATE | INTERSTATE | HOURLY WAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLE PICKERS | 636 | 220 | 41 | 375 | $4.50 |
| HAY HAULERS | 592 | 234 | 13 | 6 | 5.00 |
| SOUR CHERRY PICKERS | 801 | 53 | 86 | 437 | 4.50 |
| SWEET CHERRY PICKERS | 1,179 | 341 | 244 | 612 | 3.85 |
| PEAR PICKERS | 146 | 28 | 5 | 113 | 5.15 |
| PEACH PICKERS | 268 | 96 | 2 | 170 | 5.00 |
| POTATO HARVESTERS | 189 | 33 | 11 | 145 | 3.75 |
| ONION HARVESTERS | 610 | 266 | 41 | 303 | 3.75 |

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* Worker resides in the same county in which he is employed.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security
Labor Market Information Services

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Nov. 1989(f) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(p) | Oct. 1988 | % Change | Sept. 1989(r) | Sept. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 815,300 | 773,200 | 5.4 | 801,100 | 769,700 | 4.1 | 804,800 | 777,200 | 3.6 |
| Employed Persons | 786,800 | 744,300 | 5.7 | 773,200 | 739,800 | 4.5 | 775,500 | 741,900 | 4.5 |
| Unemployed | 28,500 | 28,900 | —1.4 | 27,900 | 30,000 | —7.0 | 29,300 | 35,200 | —16.8 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.5 | 3.7 | — | 3.5 | 3.9 | — | 3.6 | 4.5 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | 3.9 | 4.1 | — | 3.9 | 4.3 | — | 3.9 | 4.9 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.4 | 5.4 | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.4 | — |

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Nov. 1989(f) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(p) | Oct. 1988 | % Change | Sept. 1989(r) | Sept. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 712.0 | 680.9 | 4.6 | 706.4 | 675.5 | 4.6 | 705.2 | 674.9 | 4.5 |
| Mining | 8.3 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 |
| Metal Mining | 2.9 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | 2.7 | 2.8 | —3.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | —3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | —3.4 |
| Contract Construction | 28.5 | 27.2 | 4.8 | 28.8 | 27.5 | 4.7 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing | 105.8 | 102.4 | 3.3 | 105.0 | 101.6 | 3.3 | 104.6 | 101.5 | 3.1 |
| Durable Goods | 70.4 | 68.4 | 2.9 | 70.1 | 68.1 | 2.9 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 3.2 |
| *Primary Metals* | 6.0 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers* | 17.3 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.6 |
| *Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers* | 9.6 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 2.2 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 16.7 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0.0 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | 20.8 | 19.6 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 7.2 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 35.4 | 34.0 | 4.1 | 34.9 | 33.5 | 4.2 | 34.6 | 33.7 | 2.7 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | 11.9 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 1.7 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | 6.5 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 1.6 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | 12.4 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 2.6 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | 42.1 | 41.1 | 2.4 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 2.5 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 2.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | —10.7 |
| Other Transportation | 25.0 | 23.8 | 5.0 | 24.5 | 23.3 | 5.2 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 5.6 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 0.7 |
| Trade | 172.8 | 162.2 | 6.5 | 169.1 | 158.7 | 6.6 | 169.9 | 160.5 | 5.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 38.7 | 36.0 | 7.5 | 38.7 | 36.0 | 7.5 | 38.7 | 36.0 | 7.5 |
| Retail Trade | 134.1 | 126.2 | 6.3 | 130.4 | 122.7 | 6.3 | 131.2 | 124.5 | 5.4 |
| *Building Materials* | 5.5 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| *Food Stores* | 23.5 | 22.6 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 3.1 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | 15.7 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 8.1 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 41.8 | 39.5 | 5.8 | 41.6 | 39.3 | 5.9 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 4.4 |
| *Other Retail* | 47.6 | 44.4 | 7.2 | 44.3 | 41.3 | 7.3 | 43.7 | 41.1 | 6.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 33.1 | 32.9 | 0.6 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 0.6 | 33.2 | 33.3 | —0.3 |
| Services | 171.6 | 161.3 | 6.4 | 171.9 | 161.6 | 6.4 | 172.1 | 161.1 | 6.8 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 10.6 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 4.6 |
| Personal Services & Amusements | 16.6 | 16.8 | —1.2 | 16.7 | 16.9 | —1.2 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 2.4 |
| Business Services | 50.0 | 43.0 | 16.3 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 16.3 | 49.6 | 42.8 | 15.9 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 42.9 | 41.8 | 2.6 | 42.7 | 41.6 | 2.6 | 42.7 | 41.7 | 2.4 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | 37.4 | 35.9 | 4.2 | 37.4 | 35.9 | 4.2 | 37.0 | 35.2 | 5.1 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 11.9 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 3.4 |
| Agricultural Services | 2.2 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.8 |
| Government | 149.8 | 145.9 | 2.7 | 148.4 | 144.5 | 2.7 | 145.9 | 141.5 | 3.1 |
| Federal Government | 40.3 | 39.3 | 2.5 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 2.5 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 2.3 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | 22.3 | 21.6 | 3.2 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 3.3 | 22.1 | 21.3 | 3.8 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 18.0 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 0.6 |
| State Government | 41.8 | 39.7 | 5.3 | 40.9 | 38.8 | 5.4 | 38.9 | 36.5 | 6.6 |
| *State Education* | 23.4 | 22.1 | 5.9 | 22.3 | 21.1 | 5.7 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 7.5 |
| *Other State Government* | 18.5 | 17.6 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 5.6 |
| Local Government | 67.7 | 66.9 | 1.2 | 67.2 | 66.4 | 1.2 | 66.8 | 65.7 | 1.7 |
| *Local Education* | 44.1 | 43.6 | 1.1 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 1.2 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 1.7 |
| *Other Local Government* | 23.6 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 1.3 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 1.6 |
| Labor—Management Disputes | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Nov. 1989 (f) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989 (p) | Sept. 1989 (r) | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | June 1989 | May 1989 | Apr. 1989 | Mar. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,726.0 | 1,702.0 | 1.4 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,716.0 | 1,714.0 | 1,712.0 | 1,710.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,116.7 | 1,101.2 | 1.4 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.2 | 1,108.9 | 1,107.6 | 1,106.4 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 808.1 | 766.3 | 5.5 | 796.5 | 794.6 | 789.3 | 780.4 | 776.6 | 769.9 | 773.2 | 776.3 |
| Participation Rate | 72.4 | 69.6 | — | 71.4 | 71.3 | 70.9 | 70.2 | 69.9 | 69.4 | 69.8 | 70.2 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 776.7 | 734.6 | 5.7 | 765.6 | 763.4 | 756.2 | 747.0 | 740.8 | 734.1 | 738.5 | 741.8 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 69.6 | 66.7 | — | 68.6 | 68.5 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.7 | 66.2 | 66.7 | 67.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 31.4 | 31.7 | —0.9 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 34.5 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.9 | 4.1 | — | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 308.6 | 334.9 | —7.8 | 318.9 | 319.5 | 323.5 | 331.1 | 333.6 | 339.0 | 334.4 | 330.1 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 146.5 | 138.4 | 5.9 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.7 | 138.9 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 703.5 | 672.9 | 4.6 | 700.6 | 698.6 | 691.2 | 687.2 | 692.3 | 687.2 | 680.8 | 679.0 |
| Mining | 8.0 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Contract Construction | 27.2 | 26.0 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 26.0 |
| Manufacturing | 104.9 | 101.5 | 3.3 | 103.9 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 101.9 | 102.1 |
| Durable Goods | 70.2 | 68.2 | 2.9 | 69.6 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 68.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.7 | 33.4 | 4.1 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 33.8 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 41.9 | 40.9 | 2.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| Trade | 168.7 | 158.3 | 6.5 | 168.6 | 168.6 | 167.2 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 164.5 | 162.7 | 162.3 |
| Wholesale | 38.6 | 35.9 | 7.5 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 38.1 |
| Retail | 130.1 | 122.4 | 6.3 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.8 | 126.8 | 125.4 | 124.2 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.2 | 33.0 | 0.6 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.1 |
| Services | 171.6 | 161.3 | 6.4 | 171.0 | 169.7 | 168.7 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 166.2 | 163.0 | 162.9 |
| Government | 148.1 | 144.2 | 2.7 | 147.5 | 147.8 | 144.2 | 143.0 | 147.4 | 146.0 | 145.6 | 144.9 |
| Federal | 41.0 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.8 |
| State | 40.4 | 38.3 | 5.3 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.1 |
| Local | 66.7 | 65.9 | 1.2 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 66.0 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1989(p) | % Change from Oct. '88 | % Distribution | Oct. 1989(p) | % Change from Oct. '88 | % Distribution | Oct. 1989(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 397.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 309.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 33.3 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 77.6 |
| Contract Construction | 25.4 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 17.2 | 1.1 | 22.7 | 78.8 |
| Manufacturing | 71.6 | 1.3 | 18.0 | 33.4 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 69.3 | 66.0 |
| Durable Goods | 50.7 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 19.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 44.1 | 62.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.9 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 14.0 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 25.2 | 72.2 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.8 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 12.8 | —0.8 | 4.1 | 30.3 | 72.8 |
| Total Trade | 89.7 | 3.1 | 22.6 | 79.4 | 10.7 | 25.7 | 148.6 | 87.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.9 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 32.3 | 83.5 |
| Retail Trade | 62.8 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 67.6 | 11.6 | 21.8 | 116.3 | 89.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 19.5 | —2.0 | 6.3 | 24.9 | 75.2 |
| Services | 80.4 | 5.9 | 20.3 | 91.5 | 6.8 | 29.6 | 130.8 | 76.1 |
| Total Government | 79.8 | 6.5 | 20.1 | 68.6 | —1.4 | 22.2 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 23.1 | —1.3 | 5.8 | 17.2 | 8.2 | 5.6 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 15.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 7.5 | —9.6 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 3.4 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 23.2 | 22.1 | 5.8 | 17.7 | —10.6 | 5.7 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 13.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 2.9 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 9.8 | 60.7 | 2.5 | 8.8 | —24.1 | 2.8 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.5 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 33.7 | —0.6 | 10.9 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 17.7 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 25.5 | —1.9 | 8.2 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 15.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] Nov. 1989(f) | Nov. 1988 | % Chg. | Oct. 1989(p) | Sept. 1989(r) | Provo - Orem[2] Nov. 1989(f) | Nov. 1988 | % Chg. | Oct. 1989(p) | Sept. 1989(r) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 533.5 | 504.8 | 5.7 | 523.0 | 523.4 | 115.6 | 110.6 | 4.5 | 113.7 | 115.0 |
| Employed Persons | 516.1 | 486.4 | 6.1 | 505.4 | 504.6 | 111.9 | 107.3 | 4.3 | 110.1 | 111.2 |
| Unemployed | 17.4 | 18.4 | —5.4 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.3 | 3.6 | — | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | — | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 3.7 | 4.1 | — | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | — | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 490.7 | 466.0 | 5.3 | 486.3 | 485.2 | 89.3 | 86.4 | 3.4 | 88.7 | 89.2 |
| Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 19.6 | 18.3 | 7.1 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 68.3 | 65.6 | 4.1 | 67.9 | 67.7 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| Durable Goods | 47.4 | 45.0 | 5.3 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.9 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 32.3 | 31.2 | 3.5 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Trade | 125.3 | 118.4 | 5.8 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 7.5 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.0 | 30.6 | 4.6 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 14.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retail Trade | 93.3 | 87.8 | 6.3 | 90.1 | 90.0 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 6.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 27.0 | 27.1 | —0.4 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Services | 117.4 | 107.6 | 9.1 | 117.1 | 116.8 | 32.4 | 31.4 | 3.2 | 32.6 | 32.9 |
| Total Government | 98.1 | 95.3 | 2.9 | 97.4 | 96.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | —0.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate Nov. '89(f) | Oct.'89(p) | Sept. '89(r) | Nov. '88 | Civilian Labor Force Nov. '89(f) | Nov. '88 | % Change | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs Nov. '89(f) | Nov. '88 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 815,300 | 773,160 | 5.5 | 712,000 | 678,150 | 5.0 |
| Bear River | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 53,240 | 49,700 | 7.1 | 44,410 | 42,430 | 4.7 |
| Box Elder | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 18,540 | 18,520 | 0.1 | 15,900 | 15,480 | 2.7 |
| Cache | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 33,880 | 30,410 | 11.4 | 28,140 | 26,600 | 5.8 |
| Rich | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 820 | 770 | 6.5 | 370 | 350 | 5.7 |
| Wasatch Front | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 546,630 | 517,700 | 5.6 | 502,180 | 476,990 | 5.3 |
| *North* | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 162,990 | 152,910 | 6.6 | 124,560 | 118,790 | 4.9 |
| Davis | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 82,770 | 77,140 | 7.3 | 56,860 | 54,600 | 4.1 |
| Morgan | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 1,670 | 1,640 | 1.8 | 940 | 910 | 3.3 |
| Weber | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 78,550 | 74,130 | 6.0 | 66,760 | 63,280 | 5.5 |
| *South* | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 383,640 | 364,790 | 5.2 | 377,620 | 358,200 | 5.4 |
| Salt Lake | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 372,210 | 353,560 | 5.3 | 367,250 | 348,120 | 5.5 |
| Tooele | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 11,430 | 11,230 | 1.8 | 10,370 | 10,080 | 2.9 |
| Mountainlands | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 128,180 | 122,680 | 4.5 | 98,890 | 95,450 | 3.6 |
| Summit | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 7,790 | 7,420 | 5.0 | 6,910 | 6,590 | 4.9 |
| Utah | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 115,550 | 110,570 | 4.5 | 89,300 | 86,320 | 3.5 |
| Wasatch | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 4,840 | 4,690 | 3.2 | 2,680 | 2,540 | 5.5 |
| Central | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 22,290 | 21,250 | 4.9 | 15,150 | 14,620 | 3.6 |
| Juab | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 2,070 | 1,920 | 7.8 | 1,680 | 1,610 | 4.3 |
| Millard | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5,210 | 5,200 | 0.2 | 3,260 | 3,180 | 2.5 |
| Piute | 8.4 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 350 | 360 | —2.8 | 180 | 180 | 0.0 |
| Sanpete | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6,870 | 6,320 | 8.7 | 4,270 | 4,060 | 5.2 |
| Sevier | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6,630 | 6,290 | 5.4 | 5,210 | 5,070 | 2.8 |
| Wayne | 6.2 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 1,160 | 1,160 | 0.0 | 550 | 520 | 5.8 |
| Southwestern | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 32,780 | 30,860 | 6.2 | 24,230 | 22,770 | 6.4 |
| Beaver | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2,040 | 2,010 | 1.5 | 1,320 | 1,270 | 3.9 |
| Garfield | 7.2 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 3.7 | 1,310 | 1,250 | 4.8 |
| Iron | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 8,810 | 8,530 | 3.3 | 7,010 | 6,830 | 2.6 |
| Kane | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 2,530 | 2,330 | 8.6 | 1,470 | 1,380 | 6.5 |
| Washington | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 18,000 | 16,640 | 8.2 | 13,120 | 12,040 | 9.0 |
| Uintah Basin | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 13,130 | 12,950 | 1.4 | 10,720 | 10,310 | 4.0 |
| Daggett | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 440 | 460 | —4.3 | 300 | 290 | 3.4 |
| Duchesne | 7.6 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 4,410 | 4,410 | 0.0 | 3,490 | 3,410 | 2.3 |
| Uintah | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8,280 | 8,060 | 2.5 | 6,930 | 6,610 | 4.8 |
| Southeastern | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 19,080 | 18,020 | 5.9 | 16,410 | 15,590 | 5.3 |
| Carbon | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8,600 | 8,150 | 5.5 | 7,620 | 7,240 | 5.2 |
| Emery | 8.2 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 3,700 | 3,500 | 5.7 | 3,670 | 3,500 | 4.9 |
| Grand | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 2,880 | 2,660 | 8.3 | 2,020 | 1,880 | 7.4 |
| San Juan | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 3,900 | 3,710 | 5.1 | 3,100 | 2,970 | 4.4 |

---

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1989 | Oct. 1988 | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1989 | Oct. 1988 | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1988 | Oct. 1988 |
| MINING | $495.45 | $515.10 | $531.03 | 45.0 | 46.7 | 45.7 | $11.01 | $11.03 | $11.62 |
| MANUFACTURING | 416.16 | 408.44 | 406.37 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 10.20 | 10.06 | 9.96 |
| Durable Goods | 424.13 | 414.70 | 408.95 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 10.22 | 10.09 | 9.95 |
| Nondurable Goods | 397.10 | 393.00 | 399.80 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 10.13 | 10.00 | 9.97 |
| TRADE | 217.38 | 213.58 | 227.45 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 7.47 | 7.24 | 7.71 |
| Wholesale Trade | 378.74 | 362.81 | 411.59 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 10.32 | 10.05 | 10.86 |
| Retail Trade | 164.12 | 164.07 | 167.50 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 26.8 | 6.17 | 6.01 | 6.25 |
| AVERAGE | 276.77 | 271.58 | 281.62 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 8.49 | 8.28 | 8.56 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1989 | Oct. 1988 | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1989 | Oct. 1988 | Oct.(p) 1989 | Sept.(r) 1989 | Oct. 1988 |
| MINING | $552.57 | $567.46 | $548.66 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 39.5 | $13.61 | $13.74 | $13.89 |
| Metal Mining | 501.08 | 506.97 | 531.30 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 11.79 | 11.79 | 12.62 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 639.22 | 663.63 | 613.68 | 36.8 | 37.9 | 35.7 | 17.37 | 17.51 | 17.19 |
| MANUFACTURING | 414.72 | 406.06 | 411.23 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 41.0 | 10.24 | 10.28 | 10.08 |
| Durable Goods | 435.34 | 418.80 | 424.55 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 41.5 | 10.49 | 10.47 | 10.23 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 557.14 | 529.94 | 541.11 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 12.52 | 12.44 | 12.27 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 418.08 | 402.19 | 405.87 | 41.6 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 10.05 | 10.26 | 9.98 |
| Transportation Equipment | 590.47 | 604.88 | 587.95 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 13.70 | 13.81 | 13.61 |
| Nondurable Goods | 378.49 | 383.30 | 388.33 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 9.78 | 9.93 | 9.66 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 356.59 | 375.46 | 379.55 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 9.12 | 9.41 | 9.19 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 495.28 | 502.11 | 510.72 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 12.08 | 12.07 | 12.16 |
| TRADE | 209.45 | 205.03 | 212.40 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 7.10 | 6.95 | 7.20 |
| Wholesale Trade | 371.12 | 354.42 | 394.42 | 36.6 | 35.8 | 37.6 | 10.14 | 9.90 | 10.49 |
| Retail Trade | 164.18 | 163.43 | 162.98 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 5.97 | 5.90 | 5.97 |
| Food Stores | 137.24 | 144.43 | 153.94 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 5.34 | 5.45 | 5.99 |
| Other Retail | 197.46 | 193.05 | 183.70 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 6.56 | 6.50 | 6.32 |
| AVERAGE | 282.53 | 277.02 | 284.57 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 8.51 | 8.42 | 8.52 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Nov. '89 | Preliminary Oct. '89 | Final Sept. '89 | Final Nov. '88 | Final Oct. '88 | Final Sept. '88 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 12,202 | 12,838 | 12,396 | 11,025 | 11,600 | 10,314 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 10,500 | 10,441 | 6,491 | 9,500 | 9,420 | 20,150 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 22,702 | 23,279 | 18,887 | 20,525 | 21,020 | 30,464 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 9,100 | 9,100 | 10,487 | 7,827 | 7,827 | 6,865 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 8,295 | 9,187 | 7,881 | 6,299 | 6,976 | 7,708 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,161 | 1,088 | 880 | 1,766 | 1,105 | 819 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 6,349 | 6,319 | 6,319 | 7,928 | 7,006 | 6,658 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 1.28 | 1.12 | 1.08 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $4,110,780 | $3,374,281 | $3,483,261 | $4,622,416 | $3,609,988 | $4,023,711 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index |  |  |  | % Change |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Oct. '89 | Sept. '89 | Aug. '89 | Oct. '88 | From Last Month | Oct. '88 to Oct. '89 | Sept. '88 to Sept. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 125.6 | 125.0 | 124.8 | 120.2 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Food and Beverages | 126.3 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 120.3 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Food at Home | 125.4 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 119.0 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Housing | 124.4 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 119.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Rent Residential | 134.7 | 133.9 | 133.5 | 129.4 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 108.0 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 111.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Medical Care | 152.7 | 151.7 | 150.7 | 141.2 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 122.7 | 120.0 | 115.0 | 120.7 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Transportation | 114.5 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 110.0 | —0.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Gasoline | 88.8 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 81.6 | —2.5 | 8.8 | 6.9 |
| Energy[3] | 94.6 | 95.9 | 97.0 | 89.9 | —1.1 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | 124.2 | 123.6 | 123.2 | 118.9 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.796 | $.800 | $.803 | $.832 | —0.5 | —4.3 | —4.2 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 112.7 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 108.2 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Finished Goods | 114.8 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 109.3 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.1 | 108.6 | —0.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Crude Materials | 101.8 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 95.6 | —0.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## POPULATION RANKING AND GROWTH OF UTAH'S TEN LARGEST CITIES
## 1980 and 1988

| 1980 Ranking |  |  | 1988 Ranking |  |  | Growth 1980-1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Salt Lake City | 163,034 | 1 | Salt Lake City | 152,740 | —6.3% |
| 2 | Provo | 74,111 | 2 | West Valley City | 93,030 | 28.3% |
| 3 | West Valley City | 72,509 | 3 | Provo | 73,250 | —1.2% |
| 4 | Ogden | 64,407 | 4 | Sandy City | 73,120 | 40.0% |
| 5 | Orem | 52,399 | 5 | Ogden | 66,320 | 3.0% |
| 6 | Sandy | 52,210 | 6 | Orem | 64,420 | 22.9% |
| 7 | Bountiful | 32,877 | 7 | West Jordan | 50,140 | 83.5% |
| 8 | West Jordan | 27,327 | 8 | Layton | 36,660 | 38.8% |
| 9 | Logan | 26,844 | 9 | Bountiful | 34,000 | 3.4% |
| 10 | Layton | 26,403 | 10 | Murray | 29,670 | 15.2% |

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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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57820-5
1/24/90

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1989
published January 1990

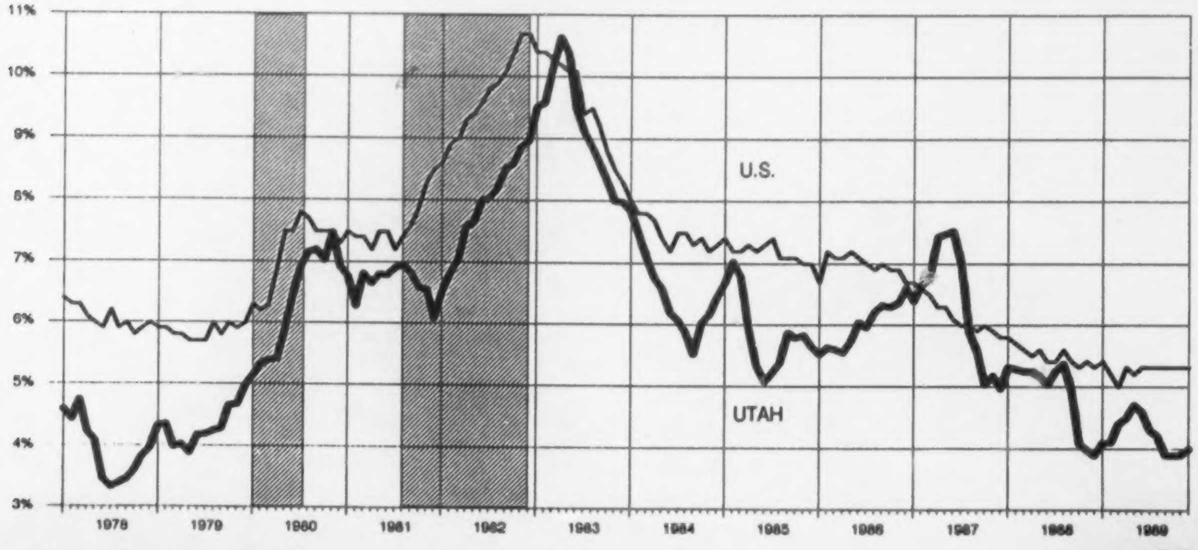
- Utah's December 1989 unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 4.0 percent.
- The slight December rise in joblessness appears to be merely a fluctuation within a larger trend and no cause for alarm.
- The State closed the year with one of the best labor force records of the '80s.
- Since December 1988, nonagricultural employment has expanded by 32,800 new positions for a growth rate of 5 percent.
- Robust service industry employment expansion again provided the major impetus for Utah job creation.
- While urban counties generally experience lower unemployment than their rural counterparts, no Utah county finished the decade with an unemployment rate higher than 8.4 percent.

## The End of a Decade

Did Utah's labor force end the 1980s with a bang? Unemployment did edge up one-tenth of a percentage point in December to 4.0 percent. Should this development be cause for alarm? Should this increase cast any gloom on 1989 performance? Hardly. Unemployment rates frequently fluctuate within a larger trend. Furthermore, the December jobless figure still ranks among the lowest unemployment rates of the decade. In fact, December 1989 returned one of the best labor force records of the 80s.

**In this issue:**
- Utah's Labor Force – A Look Forward and Back , 1989 and 1990.
- Index to 1989 Feature Articles, page 7.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1978-1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

## The Best Record?

Why was 1989 a banner economic year for Utah? As mentioned, the December unemployment rate registered at a near '80s low. Moreover, September, October, and November 1989 rates – only a tenth of a percentage point lower than December – did record the lowest rates of the decade. If fact, Utah's annual average unemployment rate of 4.7 percent represents the lowest joblessness of the decade. In addition, nonagricultural job growth from December 1988 to December 1989 equaled 5 percent. Although the recovery months of 1984 made a better employment growth showing (peaking out at 7 percent), 1984 unemployment averaged more than two percentage points higher than 1989 figures.

## Job Creation Still Vigorous

Since last year, Utah has created 32,800 new jobs, pushing total nonfarm jobs to 715,400. Only five months of the 1980s (during the 1984 recovery) produced higher year-over job gains. Services continued as the primary job-producing industry, although most sectors have exhibited vigorous expansion over the past year. Only nondurable goods manufacturing, government, and finance/insurance/real estate registered growth rates of less than 3 percent.

## Services Does It Again

Since December 1989, the service industry has added 12,700 new jobs to the Utah economy – a remarkable 8 percent increase. Moreover, services generated almost 40 percent of the total new positions created during the year. Business services, with a 7,100 job gain, accounted for more than half of total service industry growth. Telemarketing, personnel supply, and computer-related services provided a major source for this expansion. Personal services/amusements also made a strong showing with a growth rate of 14 percent since December 1988 – only slightly below the business service sector increase of 16 percent.

## Good-bye Hard Times?

After several years of difficulties, mining and construction finished 1989 in better shape. Mining jobs are up 8 percent in comparison with December 1988; construction jobs are up 6 percent. Of course, neither construction nor mining have reached the employment levels of the early '80s. However, increases in these industries – instead of declines – signal a positive turning point.

## Trading Places

Retail and wholesale trade continued to make significant contributions to Utah's economy. Together, these sectors contributed 30 percent of total job growth. Nevertheless, as the year closed, various employers still reported labor shortages for certain low-paying positions. In other words, retail trade growth could be even higher if employers could find new employees at the current wage rates. However, the upcoming layoff of a large number of food store workers may put a slight damper on retail trade growth for a time – but, should have no profound effect on overall nonfarm job expansion.

## Moderation in Manufacturing

Moderate growth in manufacturing provides further confirmation of a strong Utah economy. Although manufacturing's 3 percent job growth may seem dim in comparison to the service industry's vibrant 8 percent, Utah is still producing manufacturing jobs at a relatively rapid rate. The U.S. is not. The nation, in general, is losing manufacturing employment. Utah, on the other hand, has added 3,300 new manufacturing positions since December 1988. And, according to preliminary figures, Utah's manufacturing industry is the third fastest growing in the country. Durable goods manufacturing – with the exception of fabricated metals – produced most of this expansion.

## The Final Three

Of the remaining three main industrial sectors, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) exhibited the strongest growth rate – a sturdy 4 percent year-to-year gain. Nonrailroad transportation takes the bows for this expansion – other TCPU categories lost or merely maintained employment. Government turned in a growth rate of just less than 3 percent with state government contributing 1,700 of the 3,800 total government positions. State government also registered the highest government percentage increase – over 4 percent. On the bottom of the major industries list, finance/insurance/real estate added a mere 100 jobs since last year.

## The County Scene

How did Utah's counties end the year? In the recent past, Utah has generally seen an unemployment split between city and country. In other words, rural areas have usually experienced much higher unemployment than urban areas. In fact, a significant number of the State's counties endured double digit unemployment rates during much of the '80s. However, while rural counties still tend to exhibit higher jobless rates than their urban brothers, no Utah counties ended the year with an unemployment rate higher than 8.4 percent and only seven counties showed unemployment higher than 7 percent.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

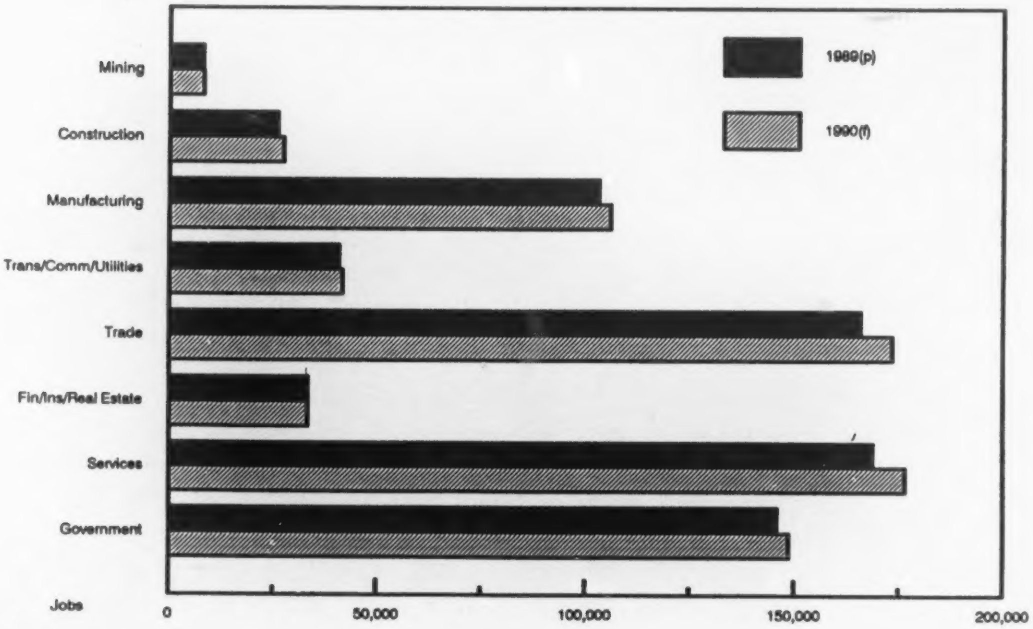
# Utah's Labor Force – A Look Forward and Back, 1989 and 1990

After struggling through three recessions during the eighties, most facets of Utah's economy are improving as the decade closes. In fact, many labor market indicators show that 1989 was the best year of the decade. As a result, Utah is entering the nineties with a strong economy. Because Utah's unemployment is very low and the State's growth in the number of nonfarm jobs is rapid as well as broadly based, 1990 is anticipated to continue reflecting 1989's employment trends. However, since the U.S. economic growth is expected to be slower in 1990, Utah's nonfarm employment growth is foreseen to be more moderate. Nevertheless, Utah's employment will continue to be one of the fastest growing in the nation.

## The Eighties – A Decade of Change

What was Utah's track record in the 1980s? The State's labor market in 1980 was notably different from that projected for 1990. In some industries, especially manufacturing and mining, technological advances permitted significant productivity gains, but, at the same time, required "painfully" fewer workers. For example, coal production in 1989 was at its record high – 19.2 million tons were extracted – but only 2,500 workers were employed in

**Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry**
**1989(p) and 1990(f)**



p = preliminary    f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## UTAH'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

### By Industry

### 1989 and 1990

| | 1989(p) | | 1990(f) | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | 88-89 | 89-90 |
| **Total** | **31,900** | **100.0** | **23,500** | **100.0** | **4.8** | **3.4** |
| *Goods-Producing* | *5,100* | *16.0* | *4,500* | *19.1* | *3.9* | *3.3* |
| Mining | -100 | -0.3 | 200 | 0.9 | 2.5 | -1.2 |
| Construction | 1,000 | 3.1 | 1,500 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Manufacturing | 4,200 | 13.2 | 2,800 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| *Service-Producing* | *26,800* | *84.0* | *19,000* | *80.9* | *5.1* | *3.4* |
| Trans/Comm/Util | 1,300 | 4.1 | 900 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Trade | 9,400 | 29.5 | 7,600 | 32.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Fin/Ins/Real Estate | -100 | -0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Services | 12,900 | 40.4 | 7,700 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Government | 3,300 | 10.3 | 2,800 | 11.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |

p = preliminary f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

the industry. In contrast, 16.9 million tons were produced in 1982, but twice as many workers were employed. This factor, along with the effects of international price competition, economic recessions, corporate restructuring, and net out-migration of Utah's population from 1983 to 1989, caused a severe slump in the construction industry. As a result, the labor market's transition from goods-producing industries (mining, manufacturing, and construction) to service-producing accelerated.

## Unemployment Dips Lower Still

Utah experienced a 4.7 percent unemployment rate in 1989 – the lowest of the decade. However, unemployment is expected to dip even lower in 1990. Growth in jobs will help push the jobless rate to 4.4 percent. Utah's unemployment rate currently follows its typical pattern – remaining approximately 1.5 percentage points below the national average unemployment rate.

## Excellent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs

In 1990, Utah's nonfarm payroll employment is expected to average 715,500 jobs. This projected employment level is an increase of 23,500 positions (up 3.4 percent) from the 1989 level. Service-producing employment growth, dominated by the service and trade industries, will comprise 80 percent of this increase. Manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction will provide most of the new goods-producing jobs.

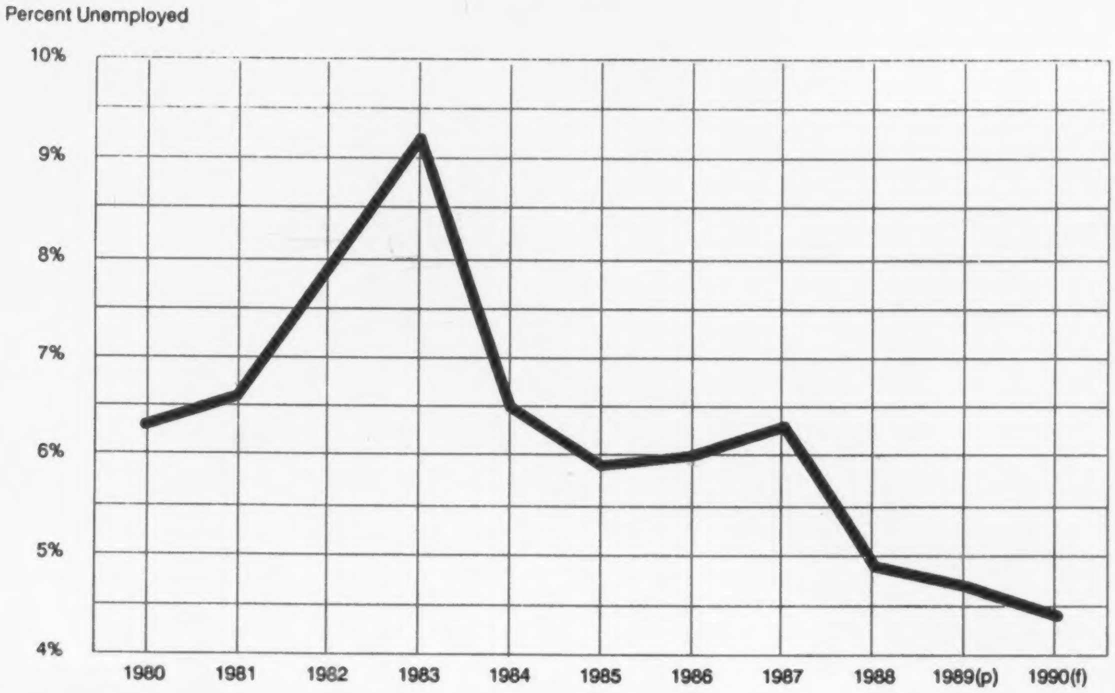
## Industry by Industry Account

The service industry ended 1989 with a phenomenal 8 percent growth rate. Between 1988 and 1989, services added 12,900 new jobs to the Utah economy. Expansion proved particularly strong in business services. In 1990, this industry is projected to produce 7,700 new positions for a 4.6 percent growth rate. Moreover, services will account for the largest share of new Utah jobs.

The trade industry should follow close behind services in 1990, adding 7,600 new positions—up 4.6 percent from 1989. Because of the relatively low wages in this industry, anecdotal evidence has surfaced of a "labor shortage" in retail trade. If true, wages in retail trade may begin to rise. However, no statistical evidence supports that supposition for the current time frame.

Employment in Utah's construction industry will increase considerably in 1990, and continue with steady growth throughout most of the decade as many large recreational and commercial projects unfold. However, the persistent, but decreasing net out-migration of Utah's population should prevent a surge in residential construction. Nevertheless, the "housing glut" of the 1980s has largely diminished. Job Service anticipates that construction will show the strongest percentage increase of any major industry in 1990—almost 6 percent. This gain represents 1,500 new construction positions.

**Utah Unemployment Rate**
**1980-1990**



p = preliminary f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Mining (up 2.5 percent), manufacturing (up 2.7 percent), transportation/communications/public utilities (up 2.2 percent), and government (up 1.9 percent) are expected to show only moderate expansion in 1990. Still, government and manufacturing will each contribute 12 percent of the State's new jobs during the upcoming year.

Finance/insurance/real estate actually lost a few jobs in 1988 and 1989. The industry is expected the industry to experience no growth during 1990.

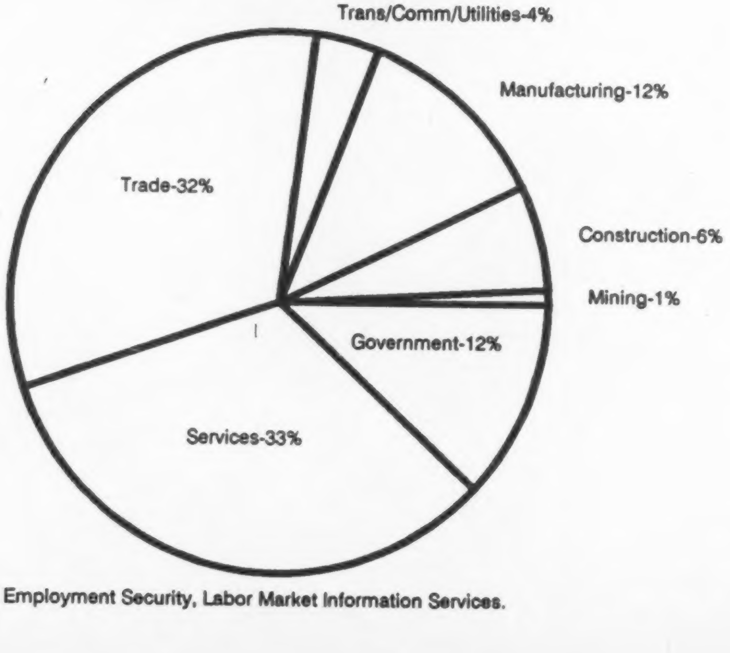
Because of the continuing rapid growth in Utah's service-producing industries and the greater propensity for jobs in Utah to be part-time, the average annual pay of Utah's nonfarm workers in 1990 will again be near 87 percent of the U.S. average. As higher paying manufacturing jobs infuse Utah's economy during the decade, this relationship to the national average annual pay should gradually improve.

## A Final Word

The employment outlook for 1990 should prove a precursor for the ensuing decade. Relatively low unemployment and moderate employment growth, primarily in service-producing industries, is projected by Job Service. Furthermore, Utah's goods-producing industries are expected to remain stronger than their national counterparts.

*Kenneth E. Jensen*
*Labor Market Economist*

**Utah New Nonfarm Jobs, 1989-1990**
**By Industry Share**



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(p) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(r) | Oct. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **812,700** | 779,900 | 4.2 | 801,700 | 773,200 | 3.7 | 801,300 | 769,700 | 4.1 |
| Employed Persons | **782,600** | 752,100 | 4.1 | 773,500 | 744,300 | 3.9 | 773,400 | 739,800 | 4.5 |
| Unemployed | **30,100** | 27,900 | 7.9 | 28,200 | 28,900 | —2.4 | 27,900 | 30,000 | —7.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **3.7** | 3.6 | — | 3.5 | 3.7 | — | 3.5 | 3.9 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.0** | 3.9 | — | 3.9 | 4.1 | — | 3.9 | 4.3 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.3** | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.4 | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | — |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(p) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(r) | Oct. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | **715.4** | 682.6 | 4.8 | 711.0 | 678.4 | 4.8 | 706.7 | 673.6 | 4.9 |
| Mining | **8.4** | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Metal Mining | **3.0** | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **2.7** | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | **2.7** | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **27.0** | 25.5 | 5.9 | 28.5 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 29.2 | 27.2 | 7.4 |
| Manufacturing | **105.4** | 102.1 | 3.2 | 105.1 | 101.8 | 3.2 | 104.8 | 101.5 | 3.3 |
| Durable Goods | **70.3** | 67.5 | 4.1 | 70.1 | 67.3 | 4.2 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 3.6 |
| *Primary Metals* | **6.0** | 5.5 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers* | **17.5** | 17.6 | —0.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | —0.6 | 17.4 | 17.6 | —1.1 |
| *Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers* | **9.5** | 9.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 5.6 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **16.7** | 16.3 | 2.5 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 2.5 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 1.8 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | **20.6** | 19.0 | 8.4 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 6.7 |
| Non-Durable Goods | **35.1** | 34.6 | 1.4 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 1.4 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 2.7 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | **11.8** | 11.9 | —0.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | —0.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 0.9 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | **6.4** | 6.2 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | **4.7** | 4.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | **12.2** | 12.1 | 0.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 2.5 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | **42.2** | 40.7 | 3.7 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 3.7 | 41.8 | 40.5 | 3.2 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | —10.7 |
| Other Transportation | **25.1** | 23.4 | 7.3 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 7.3 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 7.4 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | **14.6** | 14.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.6 | —0.7 |
| Trade | **176.2** | 166.5 | 5.8 | 172.6 | 163.1 | 5.8 | 169.4 | 159.8 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | **39.1** | 37.1 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 36.4 | 6.3 |
| Retail Trade | **137.1** | 129.4 | 6.0 | 133.9 | 126.4 | 5.9 | 130.7 | 123.4 | 5.9 |
| *Building Materials* | **5.3** | 4.9 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| *Food Stores* | **23.4** | 22.9 | 2.2 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 2.2 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 3.1 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | **15.7** | 14.7 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **42.9** | 40.2 | 6.7 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 6.8 | 42.2 | 39.6 | 6.6 |
| *Other Retail* | **49.8** | 46.7 | 6.6 | 47.2 | 44.3 | 6.5 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 6.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **32.9** | 32.8 | 0.3 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 33.1 | 33.4 | —0.9 |
| Services | **174.6** | 161.9 | 7.8 | 171.3 | 158.8 | 7.9 | 171.2 | 159.2 | 7.5 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **11.6** | 10.7 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 5.8 |
| Personal Services & Amusements | **17.4** | 15.3 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 12.4 |
| Business Services | **51.7** | 44.6 | 15.7 | 50.2 | 43.3 | 15.9 | 50.0 | 43.9 | 13.9 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | **42.9** | 42.0 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 2.6 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | **37.2** | 35.9 | 3.6 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 3.6 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 4.5 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **11.8** | 11.7 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 3.4 |
| Agricultural Services | **2.2** | 1.7 | 29.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 27.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 22.2 |
| Government | **148.6** | 144.8 | 2.6 | 149.9 | 146.1 | 2.6 | 148.7 | 144.4 | 3.0 |
| Federal Government | **40.5** | 39.5 | 2.5 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 2.6 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 3.6 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | **22.1** | 21.6 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 3.3 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **18.4** | 17.9 | 2.8 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 4.0 |
| State Government | **40.5** | 38.8 | 4.4 | 42.0 | 40.2 | 4.5 | 40.9 | 39.2 | 4.3 |
| *State Education* | **22.0** | 21.2 | 3.8 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 4.0 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 4.2 |
| *Other State Government* | **18.5** | 17.6 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 4.5 |
| Local Government | **67.6** | 66.5 | 1.7 | 67.8 | 66.7 | 1.6 | 67.3 | 66.1 | 1.8 |
| *Local Education* | **44.0** | 43.6 | 0.9 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 0.9 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 1.4 |
| *Other Local Government* | **23.6** | 22.9 | 3.1 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 3.0 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 2.6 |
| Labor-Management Disputes | **0** | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Dec. 1989 (f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989 (p) | Oct. 1989 (r) | Sept. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | June 1989 | May 1989 | Apr. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,724.0 | 1,703.0 | 1.2 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,717.0 | 1,715.0 | 1,713.0 | 1,712.0 | 1,710.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,115.4 | 1,101.8 | 1.2 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.9 | 1,109.6 | 1,108.3 | 1,107.6 | 1,106.4 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 805.8 | 773.2 | 4.2 | 794.6 | 796.8 | 794.6 | 789.3 | 780.4 | 776.6 | 769.9 | 773.2 |
| Participation Rate | 72.2 | 70.2 | — | 71.3 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.1 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.9 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 773.5 | 743.4 | 4.0 | 763.6 | 765.9 | 763.4 | 756.2 | 747.0 | 740.8 | 734.1 | 738.5 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 69.3 | 67.5 | — | 68.5 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 67.3 | 66.8 | 66.3 | 66.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 32.3 | 29.8 | 8.4 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 34.7 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.0 | 3.9 | — | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 309.6 | 328.6 | —5.8 | 319.5 | 316.0 | 316.9 | 321.6 | 329.2 | 331.7 | 337.7 | 333.2 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 147.2 | 138.9 | 6.0 | 144.7 | 144.1 | 143.7 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 707.3 | 675.1 | 4.8 | 702.5 | 700.8 | 698.6 | 691.2 | 687.2 | 692.3 | 687.2 | 680.8 |
| Mining | 8.0 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Contract Construction | 27.6 | 26.2 | 5.5 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 26.4 |
| Manufacturing | 105.3 | 102.0 | 3.2 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 101.9 |
| Durable Goods | 70.5 | 68.5 | 2.9 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 67.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.7 | 33.4 | 3.8 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.0 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 41.8 | 41.0 | 1.9 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 |
| Trade | 169.5 | 158.9 | 6.7 | 168.5 | 168.9 | 168.6 | 167.2 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 164.5 | 162.7 |
| Wholesale | 38.8 | 36.2 | 7.4 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.3 |
| Retail | 130.6 | 122.7 | 6.4 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.8 | 126.8 | 125.4 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 32.9 | 33.0 | —0.3 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.9 |
| Services | 174.4 | 162.5 | 7.3 | 171.3 | 170.3 | 169.7 | 168.7 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 166.2 | 163.0 |
| Government | 147.8 | 143.9 | 2.7 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.8 | 144.2 | 143.0 | 147.4 | 146.0 | 145.6 |
| Federal | 41.1 | 39.7 | 3.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 |
| State | 40.0 | 38.4 | 4.1 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 |
| Local | 66.8 | 65.9 | 1.3 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 65.9 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

### TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1989(p) | % Change from Nov. '88 | % Distribution | Nov. 1989(p) | % Change from Nov. '88 | % Distribution | Nov. 1989(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 395.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 315.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.6 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 76.2 |
| Contract Construction | 25.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 22.3 | 78.2 |
| Manufacturing | 71.5 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 33.6 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 69.1 | 65.7 |
| Durable Goods | 50.8 | 3.9 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 44.1 | 62.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.7 | —4.2 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 25.0 | 71.4 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.5 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 30.7 | 72.9 |
| Total Trade | 89.9 | 0.9 | 22.7 | 82.7 | 11.8 | 26.2 | 153.0 | 88.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.8 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 32.3 | 83.5 |
| Retail Trade | 63.1 | —0.6 | 16.0 | 70.6 | 12.6 | 22.4 | 120.7 | 90.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 19.6 | —1.5 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 75.5 |
| Services | 80.1 | 10.3 | 20.3 | 91.2 | 5.8 | 28.9 | 130.7 | 76.3 |
| Total Government | 79.1 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 70.8 | 1.7 | 22.4 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 23.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 17.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 15.5 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 7.6 | —3.8 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 3.3 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 22.6 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 19.4 | 0.5 | 6.1 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 13.3 | —2.2 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 3.2 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 9.3 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 9.3 | —10.6 | 2.9 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.4 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 34.4 | 0.3 | 10.9 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 17.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 26.3 | —0.4 | 8.3 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 15.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | NA | NA |

p preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Chg. | Nov. 1989(p) | Oct. 1989(r) | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Chg. | Nov. 1989(p) | Oct. 1989(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 530.8 | 508.6 | 4.4 | 524.0 | 523.4 | 115.4 | 111.8 | 3.2 | 113.3 | 113.1 |
| Employed Persons | 513.3 | 492.1 | 4.3 | 506.7 | 505.7 | 110.3 | 107.4 | 2.7 | 109.7 | 109.5 |
| Unemployed | 17.5 | 16.5 | 6.1 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 15.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.3 | 3.2 | — | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | — | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 3.7 | 3.6 | — | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | — | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 492.6 | 469.5 | 4.9 | 489.5 | 486.3 | 89.2 | 86.0 | 3.7 | 89.2 | 88.4 |
| Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 18.6 | 17.5 | 6.3 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 67.8 | 65.7 | 3.2 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Durable Goods | 46.9 | 45.1 | 4.0 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.9 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | —3.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 32.5 | 31.4 | 3.5 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Trade | 128.2 | 121.2 | 5.8 | 125.1 | 122.3 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 20.1 | 19.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.4 | 31.0 | 4.5 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retail Trade | 95.8 | 90.2 | 6.2 | 93.1 | 90.4 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 26.7 | 27.2 | —1.8 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | 119.3 | 109.6 | 8.9 | 117.1 | 116.4 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 4.2 | 32.4 | 32.5 |
| Total Government | 96.8 | 94.4 | 2.5 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 13.7 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. '89(f) | Nov.'89(p) | Oct. '89(r) | Dec. '88 | Dec. '89(f) | Dec. '88 | % Change | Dec. '89(f) | Dec. '88 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 812,700 | 779,940 | 4.2 | 715,300 | 682,580 | 4.8 |
| Bear River | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 52,510 | 49,720 | 5.6 | 44,460 | 42,280 | 5.2 |
| Box Elder | 4.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 18,500 | 18,720 | —1.2 | 16,190 | 15,540 | 4.2 |
| Cache | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 33,250 | 30,330 | 9.6 | 27,920 | 26,400 | 5.8 |
| Rich | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 760 | 670 | 13.4 | 350 | 340 | 2.9 |
| Wasatch Front | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 543,850 | 521,560 | 4.3 | 503,900 | 480,310 | 4.9 |
| *North* | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 162,070 | 153,880 | 5.3 | 124,620 | 118,760 | 4.9 |
| Davis | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 82,220 | 77,650 | 5.9 | 57,510 | 54,360 | 5.8 |
| Morgan | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 1,630 | 1,680 | —3.0 | 920 | 890 | 3.4 |
| Weber | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 78,220 | 74,550 | 4.9 | 66,190 | 63,510 | 4.2 |
| *South* | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 381,780 | 367,680 | 3.8 | 379,280 | 361,550 | 4.9 |
| Salt Lake | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 370,310 | 356,480 | 3.9 | 368,780 | 351,430 | 4.9 |
| Tooele | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 11,470 | 11,200 | 2.4 | 10,500 | 10,120 | 3.8 |
| Mountainlands | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 129,500 | 124,520 | 4.0 | 100,360 | 96,990 | 3.5 |
| Summit | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 9,360 | 8,300 | 12.8 | 8,550 | 8,480 | 0.8 |
| Utah | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 115,430 | 111,830 | 3.2 | 89,250 | 86,080 | 3.7 |
| Wasatch | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 4,710 | 4,390 | 7.3 | 2,560 | 2,430 | 5.3 |
| Central | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 21,520 | 21,860 | —1.6 | 15,060 | 14,490 | 3.9 |
| Juab | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 2,020 | 2,050 | —1.5 | 1,660 | 1,590 | 4.4 |
| Millard | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5,200 | 5,350 | —2.8 | 3,280 | 3,160 | 3.8 |
| Piute | 4.7 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 340 | 360 | —5.6 | 190 | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 6,370 | 6,500 | —2.0 | 4,170 | 4,010 | 4.0 |
| Sevier | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 6,560 | 6,350 | 3.3 | 5,210 | 5,030 | 3.6 |
| Wayne | 6.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 1,030 | 1,250 | —17.6 | 550 | 520 | 5.8 |
| Southwestern | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 33,480 | 31,180 | 7.4 | 24,510 | 22,760 | 7.7 |
| Beaver | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2,020 | 2,020 | 0.0 | 1,330 | 1,260 | 5.6 |
| Garfield | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 1,400 | 1,390 | 0.7 | 1,240 | 1,160 | 6.9 |
| Iron | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 9,190 | 8,830 | 4.1 | 7,340 | 6,990 | 5.0 |
| Kane | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 2,340 | 2,240 | 4.5 | 1,380 | 1,310 | 5.3 |
| Washington | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 18,530 | 16,700 | 11.0 | 13,220 | 12,040 | 9.8 |
| Uintah Basin | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 12,870 | 12,990 | —0.9 | 10,530 | 10,130 | 3.9 |
| Daggett | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 370 | 390 | —5.1 | 280 | 270 | 3.7 |
| Duchesne | 8.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 4,390 | 4,430 | —0.9 | 3,490 | 3,360 | 3.9 |
| Uintah | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8,110 | 8,170 | —0.7 | 6,760 | 6,500 | 4.0 |
| Southeastern | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 19,000 | 18,130 | 4.8 | 16,510 | 15,650 | 5.5 |
| Carbon | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 8,760 | 8,180 | 7.1 | 7,730 | 7,280 | 6.2 |
| Emery | 7.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 3,690 | 3,570 | 3.4 | 3,680 | 3,510 | 4.8 |
| Grand | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 2,620 | 2,600 | 0.8 | 1,960 | 1,820 | 7.7 |
| San Juan | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 3,930 | 3,780 | 4.0 | 3,140 | 3,040 | 3.3 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1988 | Nov. 1988 |
| MINING | $504.64 | $501.75 | $499.93 | 45.3 | 45.0 | 43.7 | $11.14 | $11.15 | $11.44 |
| MANUFACTURING | 412.00 | 406.55 | 407.30 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 10.00 | 9.94 | 9.91 |
| Durable Goods | 420.16 | 412.93 | 414.92 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 9.98 | 9.95 | 9.95 |
| Nondurable Goods | 395.75 | 392.83 | 389.06 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 10.07 | 9.92 | 9.80 |
| TRADE | 210.65 | 216.80 | 220.79 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 7.47 | 7.45 | 7.51 |
| Wholesale Trade | 365.73 | 375.59 | 387.05 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 10.39 | 10.29 | 10.46 |
| Retail Trade | 160.32 | 164.12 | 166.78 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 6.19 | 6.17 | 6.20 |
| AVERAGE | 269.76 | 273.51 | 277.02 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 8.50 | 8.39 | 8.42 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 |
| MINING | $572.12 | $549.59 | $526.08 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 38.4 | $13.43 | $13.57 | $13.70 |
| Metal Mining | 505.24 | 501.08 | 532.86 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 11.86 | 11.79 | 12.45 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 681.60 | 639.22 | 574.03 | 38.4 | 36.8 | 33.2 | 17.75 | 17.37 | 17.29 |
| MANUFACTURING | 422.71 | 416.56 | 409.59 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 10.31 | 10.26 | 9.99 |
| Durable Goods | 437.60 | 436.54 | 429.51 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 10.57 | 10.57 | 10.30 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 537.16 | 571.38 | 542.82 | 41.9 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 12.82 | 12.84 | 12.45 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 425.38 | 420.43 | 420.26 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 10.25 | 10.18 | 10.03 |
| Transportation Equipment | 620.31 | 606.85 | 600.88 | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 14.13 | 14.08 | 13.75 |
| Nondurable Goods | 395.57 | 381.21 | 372.78 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 9.84 | 9.70 | 9.39 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 368.59 | 364.69 | 360.19 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 8.99 | 9.14 | 8.96 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 540.38 | 496.90 | 484.41 | 43.3 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 12.48 | 12.09 | 12.02 |
| TRADE | 201.07 | 207.56 | 208.15 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 7.08 | 7.06 | 7.08 |
| Wholesale Trade | 358.72 | 369.02 | 369.82 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 10.22 | 10.11 | 10.16 |
| Retail Trade | 158.80 | 162.76 | 165.32 | 26.6 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 5.97 | 5.94 | 5.99 |
| Food Stores | 145.04 | 140.94 | 159.74 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 5.60 | 5.40 | 5.83 |
| Other Retail | 185.61 | 191.16 | 192.46 | 28.6 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 6.49 | 6.48 | 6.48 |
| AVERAGE | 278.40 | 282.20 | 280.54 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 8.54 | 8.50 | 8.30 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Dec. '89 | Preliminary Nov. '89 | Final Oct. '89 | Final Dec. '88 | Final Nov. '88 | Final Oct. '88 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 8,969 | 10,488 | 12,838 | 9,428 | 11,025 | 11,600 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 15,621 | 12,060 | 10,441 | 12,305 | 9,500 | 9,420 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 24,590 | 22,548 | 23,279 | 21,733 | 20,525 | 21,020 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 6,123 | 7,499 | 9,100 | 6,391 | 7,827 | 7,827 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 8,250 | 8,472 | 9,187 | 6,134 | 6,299 | 6,976 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,783 | 1,161 | 1,088 | 1,858 | 1,766 | 1,105 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 8,213 | 6,349 | 6,319 | 9,837 | 7,928 | 7,006 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.27 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.58 | 1.28 | 1.12 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $5,704,062 | $3,425,640 | $3,374,281 | $5,108,180 | $4,622,416 | $3,609,988 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. '89 | Oct. '89 | Sept. '89 | Nov. '88 | From Last Month | Nov. '88 to Nov. '89 | Oct. '88 to Oct. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **125.9** | **125.6** | **125.0** | **120.3** | **0.2** | **4.7** | **4.5** |
| Food and Beverages | **126.7** | 126.3 | 125.9 | 120.2 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Food at Home | **125.8** | 125.4 | 125.0 | 118.7 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Housing | **124.5** | 124.4 | 124.3 | 119.9 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Rent Residential | **135.2** | 134.7 | 133.9 | 129.8 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **107.5** | 108.0 | 109.7 | 104.3 | —0.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Medical Care | **153.6** | 152.7 | 151.7 | 141.8 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **122.1** | 122.7 | 120.0 | 119.9 | —0.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Transportation | **115.0** | 114.5 | 113.7 | 110.7 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Gasoline | **87.0** | 88.8 | 88.8 | 81.4 | —2.0 | 6.9 | 8.8 |
| Energy[3] | **93.2** | 94.6 | 95.9 | 88.9 | —1.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | **124.4** | 124.2 | 123.6 | 119.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.804** | **$.805** | **$.800** | **$.831** | **—0.1** | **—4.3** | **—4.3** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.3 | 108.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Finished Goods | 114.8 | 114.8 | 113.5 | 109.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 109.0 | —0.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Crude Materials | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 94.0 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT
## Index of Feature Articles for 1989

### January
New Methodology for Estimating Statewide Employment and Unemployment

### February
Nonagricultural Insured Employment and Wage Comparison by Industry, Utah and U.S. – 1987

### March
Occupational Employment Statistics in Utah

### April
BLS Area Wage Survey for Salt Lake-Ogden Metro Area

Summer Job prospects of Utah's Youth – 1989 and Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

### May
Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by County

### June
Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force

### July
Nonfarm Employment and Wages by County and Industry, 1988 Annual Averages

### August
Utah Occupational Estimates, 1988 Survey

### September
Mass Layoff Statistics Program

### October
Employed Persons by Selected Characteristics, Utah and U.S., 1988 Annual Averages

### November
Agricultural Wages and Immigration Reform

### December
Utah's Labor Force – A Look Forward and Back, 1989 and 1990.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S782 0-3
2/26/90

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**JANUARY 1990** — **published February 1990**

- Utah's unemployment rate, at 3.8 percent in January and in December, is at its lowest level in eleven years.
- Since January 1989, 31,500 new nonagricultural jobs have been created. This is a 4.7 percent increase.
- Utah's mining and construction industries have both experienced rapid employment growth in the past year.
- Employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry, at 3.0 percent (year-over), far exceeds the corresponding figure for the U.S., which was -1.4 percent.
- Utah's manufacturing industry ranks third in the nation in rate of employment growth.
- Employers in Utah's services industry have added 11,000 new jobs in the past twelve months, a seven percent increase.

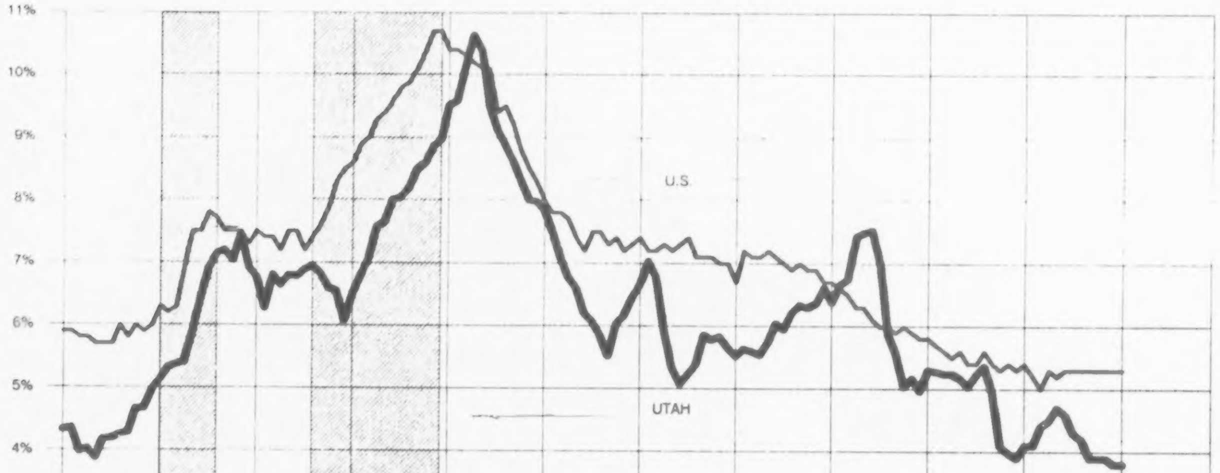
## 1990 OFF TO A GOOD START

Utah's labor market started 1990 in excellent shape. Joblessness, at 3.8 percent in January (and also in December 1989), was at an eleven-year low. Concurrently, year-over

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Buying Power Index – A New Statistic for Metropolitan Area Comparisons.
- Nonfarm Employment and Wages by County and Industry, First Quarter 1989.
- Cost-of-Living Index updates: CPI and ACCRA.
- Percent Change of Selected CPI Components, 1983 to 1989; page 7.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### UTAH AND UNITED STATES
### 1979 - 1990



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY** — **JOB SERVICE**

growth in nonagricultural employment, at 4.7 percent January-to-January, was near a five-year high.

Despite the low unemployment rate, roughly 32,800 Utahns were out of work during January. But this is 800 fewer than in January 1989. In typical fashion, Utah's unemployment rate continues to run about one and one-half percentage points below the national average.

Utah began 1990 with 695,700 workers employed in nonagricultural jobs, an increase of 31,500 since January 1989. This is a continuation of the rapid employment growth that characterized most of 1989. Prior to that, the State had not experienced such growth since early 1985. Moreover, most industrial sectors are sharing in this robust expansion. In fact, the finance/insurance/real estate group was the only major industry to experience an employment growth rate of less than 3 percent.

## RAPID GROWTH FOR GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

After being depressed for several years, Utah's mining and construction industries began experiencing very gradual year-over employment increases in mid-1989. As the months have passed, the momentum of the recovery of both these industries has increased to the degree that they are becoming leaders in employment growth in the state. For example, in January 1990, mining (with 7.9 percent year-over employment growth) edged out services (7.0 percent) as Utah's most rapidly growing industry. Construction, with 6.7 percent growth, was not far behind.

The relatively strong expansion in Utah's manufacturing industry provides further confirmation of a healthy Utah economy. The manufacturing sector's 3.0 percent year-over growth rate may seem mediocre in comparison to the growth rates of mining, services, and construction. However, Utah is producing manufacturing jobs at a moderate rate, while the U.S., in general, is actually losing manufacturing positions (-1.4 percent January 1989 to January 1990). Indeed, Utah has added 3,000 new manufacturing positions since January 1989. Moreover, preliminary figures for 1989 indicate that growth in Utah's manufacturing industry ranks third in the nation. Durable goods manufacturing – with the exception of fabricated metal products – provided the thrust of this expansion.

## SERVICE - PRODUCERS ALSO EXPANDING

Maintaining its usual pattern, the service industry has added 11,000 new jobs since January 1989. This industry alone accounted for more than one-third of the new jobs created in Utah over the past year. Business services again provided the momentum for this growth with 5,400 new jobs since January 1989, which is a year-over increase of 14.4 percent.

The retail and wholesale trade industries continued to make significant contributions to the State's economy. Together, these sectors contributed 27 percent of total job growth. These 8,500 new trade positions (1,900 in wholesale trade and 6,600 in retail) represent a twelve-month growth rate of 5.4 percent.

The transportation/communications/utilities industry also exhibited strength – a solid 5 percent year-to-year gain. This industry contributed about 1,900 new jobs to the Utah economy over the past year. However, air transportation and trucking provided the entire increase; railroads and utilities have both lost employment since January 1989.

Government employers produced 4,800 new Utah jobs, a growth rate of slightly more than 3 percent. State government generated 2,300 of these new positions, 1,400 of which were in state education. On the low end of the scale, the finance/insurance/real estate sector added a mere 300 jobs, a 0.9 percent increase in twelve months.

## OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Utah's economic outlook for 1990 continues to be cause for optimism. Most industrial sectors are experiencing moderate-to-rapid employment growth. In addition, the list of commercial construction projects slated to begin in 1990 is impressive and growing. Moreover, the national economy, bolstered by beneficial world-wide events, appears strong enough to continue its expansion.

**Kenneth E. Jensen**
**Labor Market Economist**

## CONVERSION TO NEW INDUSTRY CODING SYSTEM

Beginning next month, the industry disaggregation of Table 2 in this report will be modified to reflect the adoption of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system. An explanation of this conversion and its effects on published industry data will be provided in the February Utah Labor Market Report.

# BUYING POWER INDEX

The buying power of workers in the Salt Lake area in 1988 was approximately the same as the national average, according to a new buying power index (BPI) developed by Utah Department of Employment Security. The Salt Lake urban area's index, 99.7, is virtually identical to the average index, 100.0, of 180 metropolitan areas throughout the U.S. Provo-Orem's BPI--94.6--indicates the buying power in Utah County is slightly lower than the Salt Lake area's or the national average.

This new index is based on 1988 average annual nonagricultural pay data published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and on 1988 metropolitan area cost of living comparisons compiled by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA). The ACCRA Cost of Living Index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas each quarter. It reflects cost-differentials for a mid-management standard of living. In the calculation of an area's BPI, annual pay is divided by cost of living to produce "real" annual pay, which is then indexed by dividing by the 180-area average real pay. Thus, the higher the index, the greater the buying power. Table 1 presents, for Salt Lake City, Provo-Orem, and other metropolitan areas, BPIs and the data from which they were calculated.

Although Salt Lake City's average annual pay was slightly lower (4 percent) than the average for all areas in the study, the buying power of its workers almost equaled the national average. This relationship occurred because Salt Lake's cost of living also registered slightly below the average. Although Provo-Orem's workers enjoy a lower cost of living, they also face lower buying power, because their average annual pay measures only 85 percent of average.

### TABLE 1
### 1988 BUYING POWER INDEX FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

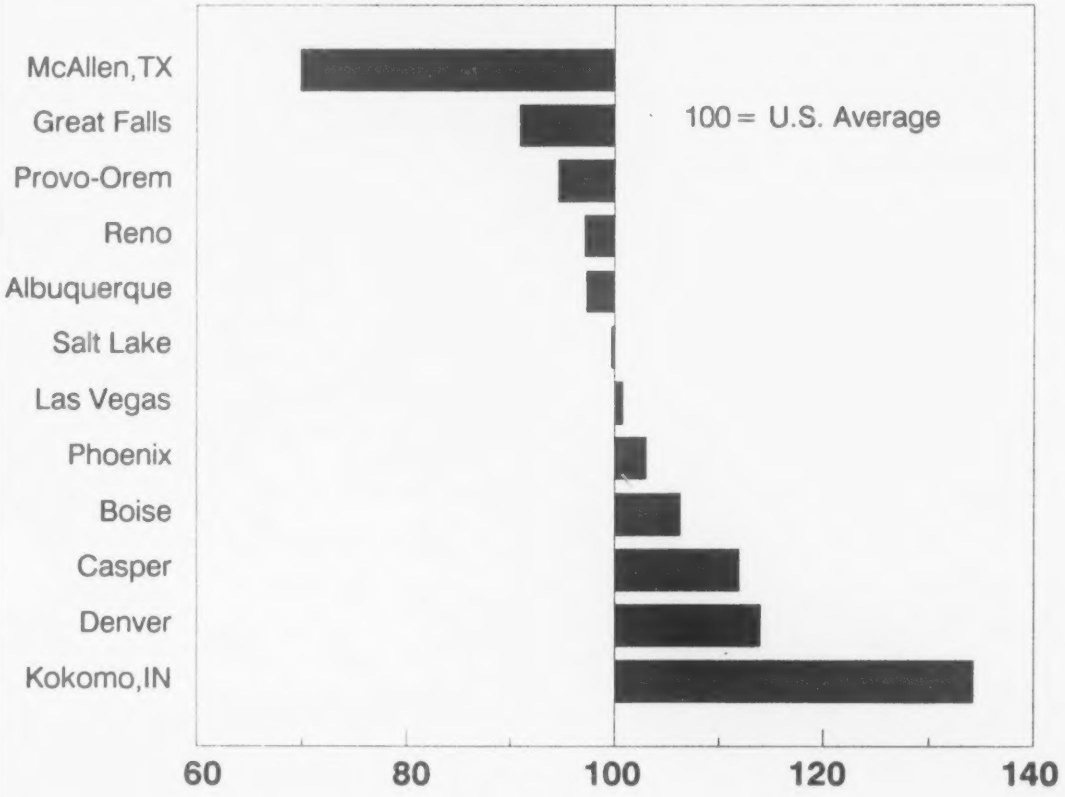
| | 1988 ACCRA Average | Average Annual Pay 1988 Actual | Average Annual Pay Adjusted for COL | Buying Power Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Lake City | 98.2 | $19,498 | $19,860 | 99.7 |
| Provo-Orem | 90.8 | 17,123 | 18,858 | 94.6 |
| Albuquerque | 101.7 | 19,719 | 19,399 | 97.3 |
| Boise | 95.5 | 20,238 | 21,192 | 106.3 |
| Casper | 90.0 | 20,068 | 22,298 | 111.9 |
| Denver | 104.2 | 23,641 | 22,688 | 113.9 |
| Great Falls | 94.3 | 17,083 | 18,116 | 90.9 |
| Las Vegas | 101.4 | 20,368 | 20,080 | 100.8 |
| Phoenix | 104.4 | 21,438 | 20,534 | 103.0 |
| Reno | 105.6 | 20,429 | 19,350 | 97.1 |
| Kokomo, IN | 98.9 | 26,452 | 26,737 | 134.2 |
| McAllen, TX | 96.7 | 13,449 | 13,904 | 69.8 |
| 180-Area Average | 101.8 | 20,244 | 19,927 | 100.0 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES

Compared to cities in neighboring western states, Salt Lake's BPI also registered near average. Denver's BPI of 113.9 ranked highest of this group as its average pay was 20 percent higher than Salt Lake's. Relatively low cost of living and moderate wages produced a high (111.9) BPI for Casper, Wyoming. Boise's index, at 106.3, ranked higher than that of Salt Lake because of slightly lower living costs and slightly higher wages. The BPI figures for Phoenix, Las Vegas, Reno, and Albuquerque, along with Salt Lake, all clustered around 100. Relatively low wages kept Great Falls, Montana's BPI down--90.9 in 1988--despite low cost of living. Chart 1 graphically depicts these cities' BPIs.

CHART 1
1988 BUYING POWER INDEX
FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

## HIGHS AND LOWS IN THE UNITED STATES

The highest BPI in the U.S. was achieved by Kokomo, Indiana. Its cost of living was slightly less than average, but its average pay registered 31 percent higher than the 180-area average. As a result, Kokomo's BPI calculated at 134.2. Other cities with high (above 120) buying power index levels include Anderson, Indiana; Decatur, Illinois; and San Jose, California. The eleven Ohio cities in the study averaged 110 BPI points, and none were lower than 100. Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and West Virginia also enjoyed high index levels.

On the other end of the spectrum, eight cities exhibited very low (below 80) BPI levels. These cities fell into two categories: those with relatively high wages, but with a very high cost of living; and those with a roughly average cost of living, but with very low wages. Interestingly, the two cities in the first category, Boston, Massachusetts and Nassau, New York, are located in the northeastern corner of the country; whereas, four of the six cities in the second category are located in the far west. This group included Yakima, Washington and Chico, Merced, and Visalia, California. The remaining cities, Brownsville and McAllen, Texas, both lie just north of the Mexican border. Although represented by only one or two cities each, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, and North and South Dakota all seemed to have relatively low buying power. Within this group, the two eastern states are plagued by high living costs, while the other states experience low wages. Table 2 presents the 1988 BPI for each of the 180 areas included in this study.

## HISTORICAL TRENDS

Using the same procedures, BPIs were also calculated for 1983 for the same areas (where data existed). Not surprisingly, few substantial changes occurred from 1983 to 1988. Salt Lake City's buying power fell slightly – from 103.9 to 99.7; Provo-Orem's BPI remained virtually unchanged. Cities whose buying power increased rapidly (ten points or more) include Hartford, Connecticut; Springfield, Illinois; Rochester, Minnesota; and Hickory, North Carolina. On the other hand, BPIs for Anchorage, Alaska; Monroe, Louisiana; Benton Harbor and Lansing, Michigan; and Richland, Washington fell sharply.

## LIMITATIONS OF THESE DATA

The BPI is based on only two indicators of buying power – ACCRA Cost of Living Index and BLS average annual nonfarm pay. Other economic factors, such as state and local taxes and average number of dependents per worker, also affect an area's buying power. However, because of data limitations, these other factors were not taken into consideration in this analysis. Thus, the BPI provides a rough estimate of buying power. Small differences (three index points or less) between areas' BPIs are not statistically significant.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

TABLE 2

1988 BUYING POWER INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

| Area | BPI |
|---|---|
| U.S. Metro. Avg. | 100.0 |
| ALABAMA | |
| Anniston | 97.4 |
| Birmingham | 105.3 |
| Dothan | 96.7 |
| Huntsville | 116.1 |
| Mobile | 94.3 |
| Montgomery | 92.4 |
| ALASKA | |
| Anchorage | 111.3 |
| ARIZONA | |
| Phoenix | 103.0 |
| Tuscon | 95.3 |
| ARKANSAS | |
| Fayetteville | 95.7 |
| Fort Smith | 96.6 |
| CALIFORNIA | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana | 97.9 |
| Bakersfield | 91.2 |
| Chico | 78.0 |
| Fresno | 84.6 |
| Los Angeles | 108.4 |
| Merced | 79.3 |
| Riverside | 94.6 |
| Sacramento | 94.0 |
| San Diego | 89.9 |
| San Francisco | 96.6 |
| San Jose | 123.4 |
| Visalia | 75.1 |
| COLORADO | |
| Boulder | 103.6 |
| Colorado Springs | 105.7 |
| Denver | 113.9 |
| Fort Collins | 103.9 |
| Pueblo | 98.2 |
| CONNECTICUT | |
| Hartford | 105.8 |
| DELAWARE | |
| Wilmington | 104.3 |
| WASHINGTON D.C. | 104.2 |
| FLORIDA | |
| Bradenton | 84.6 |
| Fort Meyers | 85.2 |
| Jacksonville | 100.8 |
| Miami | 99.0 |
| Orlando | 98.9 |
| West Palm Beach | 98.3 |
| GEORGIA | |
| Albany | 102.1 |
| Atlanta | 108.4 |
| Augusta | 99.7 |
| Macon | 104.1 |
| Savannah | 96.9 |
| IDAHO | |
| Boise | 106.3 |
| ILLINOIS | |
| Champaign | 90.5 |
| Decatur | 124.5 |
| Peoria | 107.9 |
| Rockford | 106.3 |
| Springfield | 111.7 |
| INDIANA | |
| Anderson | 126.0 |
| Bloomington | 90.3 |
| Evansville | 104.6 |
| Fort Wayne | 107.7 |
| Indianapolis | 112.7 |
| Kokomo | 134.2 |
| Muncie | 102.5 |
| South Bend | 104.5 |
| Terre Haute | 87.9 |
| IOWA | |
| Cedar Rapids | 101.9 |
| Dubuque | 103.6 |
| Waterloo-Cedar Falls | 101.2 |
| KANSAS | |
| Lawrence | 89.9 |
| Wichita | 111.7 |
| KENTUCKY | |
| Lexington | 93.7 |
| Louisville | 103.6 |
| Owensboro | 94.1 |
| LOUISIANA | |
| Baton Rouge | 104.4 |
| Lake Charles | 104.3 |
| Monroe | 92.9 |
| New Orleans | 105.8 |
| MARYLAND | |
| Baltimore | 107.4 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | |
| Boston | 79.6 |
| Springfield | 88.0 |
| MICHIGAN | |
| Benton Harbor | 92.9 |
| Jackson | 110.6 |
| Lansing | 108.3 |
| MINNESOTA | |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 114.3 |
| Rochester | 118.2 |
| St. Cloud | 90.1 |
| MISSISSIPPI | |
| Gulfport | 91.7 |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

1988 BUYING POWER INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

| Area | BPI |
|---|---|
| MISSOURI | |
| Columbia | 98.5 |
| Joplin | 86.8 |
| Kansas City | 112.6 |
| St Joseph | 101.1 |
| St Louis | 115.4 |
| MONTANA | |
| Great Falls | 90.9 |
| NEBRASKA | |
| Lincoln | 95.9 |
| Omaha | 103.8 |
| NEVADA | |
| Las Vegas | 100.8 |
| Reno | 97.1 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | |
| Manchester | 91.8 |
| NEW MEXICO | |
| Albuquerque | 97.3 |
| Las Cruces | 81.0 |
| NEW YORK | |
| Albany | 100.1 |
| Binghamton | 103.7 |
| Buffalo | 102.2 |
| Glens Falls | 93.4 |
| Nassau | 75.9 |
| New York City | 99.3 |
| Syracuse | 114.7 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | |
| Charlotte | 103.2 |
| Fayetteville | 86.8 |
| Greensboro | 102.0 |
| Hickory | 96.3 |
| Raleigh | 104.8 |
| Wilmington | 89.3 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | |
| Fargo | 88.7 |
| Grand Forks | 85.1 |
| OHIO | |
| Akron | 115.1 |
| Canton | 111.0 |
| Cincinnati | 108.4 |
| Cleveland | 112.6 |
| Columbus | 103.6 |
| Dayton | 110.3 |
| Lima | 104.0 |
| Lorain | 115.2 |
| Mansfield | 103.6 |
| Toledo | 107.9 |
| Youngstown | 115.3 |
| OKLAHOMA | |
| Oklahoma City | 105.8 |
| Tulsa | 110.5 |
| OREGON | |
| Eugene | 92.9 |
| Portland | 105.2 |
| Salem | 88.7 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | |
| Altoona | 89.0 |
| Erie | 100.3 |
| Harrisburg | 98.0 |
| Lancaster | 94.8 |
| Philadelphia | 94.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 105.6 |
| York | 100.6 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | |
| Anderson | 87.7 |
| Charleston | 89.4 |
| Columbia | 96.6 |
| Florence | 90.6 |
| Greenville | 101.1 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | |
| Rapid City | 80.5 |
| TENNESSEE | |
| Chattanooga | 105.4 |
| Jackson | 93.6 |
| Knoxville | 99.2 |
| Memphis | 105.2 |
| Nashville | 102.5 |
| TEXAS | |
| Abilene | 92.0 |
| Amarillo | 98.6 |
| Austin | 102.4 |
| Beaumont | 107.5 |
| Brownsville | 79.4 |
| Corpus Christi | 96.4 |
| Dallas | 117.3 |
| El Paso | 84.8 |
| Houston | 119.8 |
| Killeen | 86.0 |
| Lubbock | 95.5 |
| McAllen | 69.8 |
| Midland | 116.7 |
| Odessa | 103.3 |
| San Antonio | 97.5 |
| Sherman | 104.9 |
| Texarkana | 97.6 |
| Tyler | 101.9 |
| Waco | 89.9 |
| Wichita Falls | 89.5 |
| UTAH | |
| Provo/Orem | 94.6 |
| Salt Lake City | 99.7 |
| VIRGINIA | |
| Richmond | 98.6 |
| Roanoke | 94.8 |

## TABLE 2 (Continued)
## 1988 BUYING POWER INDEX FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

| Area | BPI |
|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | |
| Olympia | 102.2 |
| Richland | 110.8 |
| Seattle | 109.9 |
| Spokane | 97.0 |
| Tacoma | 92.2 |
| Yakima | 74.7 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | |
| Charleston | 107.8 |
| Huntington | 107.2 |
| WISCONSIN | |
| Appleton | 110.0 |
| Green Bay | 106.2 |
| Janesville | 108.5 |
| La Crosse | 94.3 |
| Milwaukee | 104.8 |
| Wausau | 98.0 |
| WYOMING | |
| Casper | 111.9 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, February 1990.

## UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

**To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average | % Change from Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-U | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| -W | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 65.6 | 7.7 |
| 1979-U | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3 |
| -W | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 11.4 |
| 1980-U | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5 |
| -W | 78.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 82.9 | 13.4 |
| 1981-U | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3 |
| -W | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 10.3 |
| 1982-U | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.2 |
| -W | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 6.0 |
| 1983-U | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2 |
| -W | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 3.0 |
| 1984-U | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3 |
| -W | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 3.5 |
| 1985-U | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 104.9 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 106.9 | 3.5 |
| 1986-U | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9 |
| -W | 108.9 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987-U | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 3.6 |
| 1988-U | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1 |
| -W | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 117.0 | 4.0 |
| 1989-U | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.8 |
| -W | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 122.6 | 4.8 |

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-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

## ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

### THIRD QUARTER 1989

| **Component Index Weights:** | **100%** | **17%** | **22%** | **11%** | **13%** | **7%** | **30%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **City** | **All Items** | **Groceries** | **Housing** | **Utilities** | **Transportation** | **Health Care** | **Miscellaneous** |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | **94.8** | **96.1** | **84.1** | **89.8** | **101.3** | **97.9** | **100.1** |
| **Provo, Utah** | **88.4** | **87.1** | **72.7** | **89.5** | **102.0** | **87.6** | **94.4** |
| Western States | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 102.8 | 99.1 | 104.4 | 93.1 | 101.2 | 119.3 | 104.1 |
| San Diego, California | 131.0 | 106.8 | 204.4 | 78.0 | 127.0 | 129.5 | 112.6 |
| San Francisco, California | 144.5 | 108.2 | 259.6 | 81.1 | 124.7 | 155.3 | 109.8 |
| Denver, Colorado | 101.5 | 92.1 | 110.1 | 96.1 | 106.7 | 111.9 | 97.8 |
| Pocatello, Idaho | 94.0 | 96.2 | 85.4 | 84.5 | 102.0 | 105.9 | 96.3 |
| Reno/Sparks, Nevada | 100.9 | 97.0 | 110.3 | 88.4 | 96.9 | 113.8 | 99.5 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 101.5 | 100.5 | 106.1 | 99.9 | 101.8 | 105.8 | 98.2 |
| Portland, Oregon | 103.0 | 102.4 | 104.6 | 72.3 | 112.7 | 125.9 | 103.8 |
| Seattle, Washington | 111.1 | 111.9 | 121.8 | 64.0 | 122.2 | 142.7 | 107.9 |
| Casper, Wyoming | 92.5 | 100.8 | 71.5 | 94.1 | 99.3 | 95.0 | 99.2 |
| Other Areas | | | | | | | |
| Juneau, Alaska | 133.1 | 126.4 | 120.6 | 166.0 | 126.0 | 193.3 | 121.9 |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 107.1 | 96.6 | 111.2 | 114.1 | 102.6 | 130.8 | 104.0 |
| Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas | 95.1 | 89.9 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 99.9 |
| Buffalo, New York | 107.2 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 119.3 | 107.6 | 103.0 | 103.8 |
| Houston, Texas | 101.9 | 102.6 | 80.6 | 127.6 | 111.8 | 103.8 | 102.8 |
| * Highest City | 144.5<br>San Francisco, CA | 115.9<br>New London, CT | 259.6<br>San Francisco, CA | 171.3<br>Philadelphia, PA | 127.0<br>San Diego, CA | 164.4<br>Bakersfield, CA | 119.2<br>Walnut Creek, CA |
| * Lowest City | 84.6<br>Pryor, OK | 85.3<br>Akron, OH | 68.8<br>Caruthersville, MO | 33.7<br>Wenatchee, WA | 79.6<br>Nevada, MO | 71.5<br>Lufkin, TX | 85.2<br>Somerset, KY |

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* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

**Note:** These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

## AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FIRST QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Employment 1ST QTR 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State Total** | 7,610 | 21,461 | 100,713 | 39,854 | 158,663 | 33,022 | 161,269 | 146,537 | 669,130 | 4.39% | 640,968 |
| **Bear River** | 6 | 1,113 | 16,225 | 859 | 7,235 | 879 | 5,231 | 10,352 | 41,900 | 4.79% | 39.984 |
| **Box Elder** | 5 | 388 | 8,569 | 233 | 2,627 | 254 | 1,136 | 1,972 | 15,185 | -2.75% | 15,614 |
| **Cache** | 0 | 724 | 7,656 | 612 | 4,556 | 605 | 4,065 | 8,182 | 26,400 | 9.64% | 24,079 |
| **Rich** | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 52 | 20 | 30 | 198 | 315 | 8.25% | 291 |
| **Wasatch Front** | 2,701 | 15,400 | 66,419 | 30,717 | 116,383 | 27,005 | 109,474 | 102,629 | 470,727 | 3.85% | 453,292 |
| **North** | 89 | 3,342 | 17,648 | 4,040 | 26,915 | 3,385 | 23,197 | 39,433 | 118,049 | 5.73% | 111,654 |
| **Davis** | 65 | 1,734 | 6,949 | 1,890 | 12,436 | 1,136 | 8,380 | 21,244 | 53,834 | 7.15% | 50,240 |
| **Morgan** | 0 | 47 | 182 | 7 | 318 | 18 | 46 | 289 | 907 | 2.14% | 888 |
| **Weber** | 24 | 1,561 | 10,517 | 2,143 | 14,161 | 2,231 | 14,771 | 17,900 | 63,308 | 4.60% | 60,526 |
| **South** | 2,612 | 12,058 | 48,771 | 26,677 | 89,468 | 23,620 | 86,277 | 63,196 | 352,678 | 3.23% | 341,638 |
| **Salt Lake** | 2,375 | 11,846 | 47,778 | 26,485 | 88,310 | 23,472 | 85,570 | 56,810 | 342,654 | 3.29% | 331,741 |
| **Tooele** | 237 | 212 | 993 | 192 | 1,150 | 148 | 707 | 6,386 | 10,024 | 1.29% | 9,896 |
| **Mountainland** | 106 | 2,643 | 13,637 | 3,075 | 20,569 | 3,449 | 35,519 | 15,594 | 94,592 | 7.56% | 87,942 |
| **Summit** | 85 | 257 | 193 | 296 | 2,193 | 1,145 | 3,654 | 976 | 8,799 | 9.46% | 8,038 |
| **Utah** | 21 | 2,255 | 13,357 | 2,706 | 17,915 | 2,264 | 31,139 | 14,008 | 83,665 | 7.43% | 77,882 |
| **Wasatch** | 0 | 131 | 87 | 73 | 461 | 40 | 726 | 610 | 2,128 | 5.24% | 2,022 |
| **Central** | 489 | 621 | 1,593 | 1,246 | 3,033 | 355 | 1,847 | 4,503 | 13,689 | 2.42% | 13,366 |
| **Juab** | 97 | 47 | 278 | 24 | 420 | 32 | 265 | 433 | 1,596 | 4.11% | 1,533 |
| **Millard** | 98 | 192 | 227 | 697 | 652 | 72 | 399 | 829 | 3,166 | 4.58% | 3,027 |
| **Piute** | 0 | 0 | 28 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 121 | 186 | 3.91% | 179 |
| **Sanpete** | 2 | 134 | 518 | 120 | 699 | 91 | 378 | 1,549 | 3,491 | 2.88% | 3,393 |
| **Sevier** | 292 | 218 | 487 | 383 | 1,195 | 155 | 766 | 1,266 | 4,763 | 0.88% | 4,721 |
| **Wayne** | 0 | 30 | 55 | 14 | 51 | 0 | 31 | 305 | 487 | -4.82% | 512 |
| **Southwestern** | 221 | 999 | 1,967 | 1,416 | 6,452 | 804 | 5,226 | 5,989 | 23,072 | 8.47% | 21,271 |
| **Beaver** | 0 | 20 | 74 | 160 | 334 | 32 | 124 | 438 | 1,183 | -1.14% | 1,197 |
| **Garfield** | 11 | 53 | 220 | 58 | 131 | 23 | 294 | 462 | 1,251 | 10.68% | 1,130 |
| **Iron** | 118 | 210 | 415 | 408 | 1,854 | 235 | 1,570 | 2,189 | 6,998 | 6.33% | 6,581 |
| **Kane** | 9 | 14 | 56 | 62 | 331 | 34 | 319 | 414 | 1,239 | 4.09% | 1,190 |
| **Washington** | 83 | 702 | 1,202 | 728 | 3,802 | 480 | 2,919 | 2,486 | 12,401 | 10.99% | 11,173 |
| **Uintah Basin** | 1,278 | 179 | 358 | 954 | 1,995 | 232 | 1,571 | 3,040 | 9,607 | -2.75% | 9,878 |
| **Daggett** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 35 | 174 | 257 | 10.94% | 232 |
| **Duchesne** | 321 | 91 | 117 | 349 | 667 | 83 | 366 | 1,218 | 3,212 | -5.97% | 3,416 |
| **Uintah** | 957 | 88 | 241 | 584 | 1,300 | 149 | 1,170 | 1,648 | 6,138 | -1.49% | 6,231 |
| **Southeastern** | 2,810 | 504 | 515 | 1,589 | 2,996 | 298 | 2,401 | 4,430 | 15,542 | 2.02% | 15,235 |
| **Carbon** | 1,276 | 125 | 277 | 510 | 1,631 | 160 | 1,256 | 1,930 | 7,165 | -0.76% | 7,220 |
| **Emery** | 1,008 | 170 | 9 | 795 | 373 | 44 | 281 | 788 | 3,468 | 4.02% | 3,334 |
| **Grand** | 135 | 55 | 49 | 124 | 542 | 64 | 361 | 505 | 1,834 | 4.52% | 1,755 |
| **San Juan** | 391 | 154 | 180 | 160 | 450 | 30 | 503 | 1,207 | 3,075 | 5.07% | 2,927 |
| **Year-over %** | -8.18% | 2.95% | 6.17% | 5.31% | 5.27% | -1.53% | 6.66% | 1.98% | 4.39% | | |
| **Total 1st Qtr. 88** | 8,288 | 20,846 | 94,860 | 37,846 | 150,715 | 33,534 | 151,193 | 143,685 | 640,968 | | |

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**SOURCE:** Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FIRST QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Wage 1ST QTR 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State Total** | $69,432,454 | $111,293,846 | $591,891,768 | $281,563,026 | $536,926,138 | $174,905,159 | $627,106,986 | $698,326,911 | $3,091,446,288 | 6.84% | $2,893,495,887 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bear River** | 21,576 | 5,150,158 | 104,060,573 | 4,292,850 | 17,686,831 | 3,464,214 | 15,908,881 | 37,113,792 | 187,698,875 | 4.06% | 180,379,238 |
| **Box Elder** | 10,859 | 1,793,222 | 71,602,911 | 1,354,207 | 7,569,876 | 986,346 | 3,021,126 | 7,149,719 | 93,488,266 | -0.06% | 93,546,342 |
| **Cache** | 0 | 3,354,992 | 32,455,422 | 2,873,263 | 10,021,570 | 2,422,576 | 12,841,618 | 29,349,924 | 93,319,365 | 8.60% | 85,932,444 |
| **Rich** | 10,717 | 1,944 | 2,240 | 65,380 | 95,385 | 55,292 | 46,137 | 614,149 | 891,244 | -1.02% | 900,452 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wasatch Front** | 26,557,134 | 83,439,936 | 399,773,168 | 222,780,255 | 430,213,494 | 148,903,572 | 455,672,219 | 528,994,537 | 2,296,334,315 | 6.67% | 2,152,668,185 |
| **North** | 465,487 | 16,432,792 | 101,293,633 | 23,925,498 | 78,312,829 | 15,007,328 | 84,014,488 | 211,150,595 | 530,602,650 | 7.97% | 491,419,373 |
| **Davis** | 332,520 | 8,401,010 | 38,113,129 | 10,425,796 | 38,385,296 | 4,830,338 | 32,358,990 | 135,088,567 | 267,935,646 | 9.81% | 243,995,972 |
| **Morgan** | 0 | 224,700 | 1,054,063 | 56,774 | 1,180,830 | 85,301 | 76,569 | 1,011,224 | 3,689,461 | -12.91% | 4,236,235 |
| **Weber** | 132,967 | 7,807,082 | 62,126,441 | 13,442,928 | 38,746,703 | 10,091,689 | 51,578,929 | 75,050,804 | 258,977,543 | 6.49% | 243,187,166 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **South** | 26,091,647 | 67,007,144 | 298,479,535 | 198,854,757 | 351,900,665 | 133,896,244 | 371,657,731 | 317,843,942 | 1,765,731,665 | 6.29% | 1,661,248,812 |
| **Salt Lake** | 24,011,050 | 65,872,309 | 292,071,849 | 197,766,916 | 349,230,820 | 133,321,293 | 369,183,944 | 277,898,010 | 1,709,356,191 | 6.48% | 1,605,299,962 |
| **Tooele** | 2,080,597 | 1,134,835 | 6,407,686 | 1,087,841 | 2,669,845 | 574,951 | 2,473,787 | 39,945,932 | 56,375,474 | 0.76% | 55,948,850 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mountainland** | 679,187 | 11,529,130 | 71,613,506 | 17,069,726 | 54,695,451 | 15,622,702 | 123,929,792 | 65,851,717 | 360,991,211 | 10.26% | 327,409,380 |
| **Summit** | 579,747 | 1,113,726 | 811,545 | 1,397,912 | 5,543,318 | 4,652,199 | 11,000,887 | 4,188,319 | 29,287,653 | 11.74% | 26,210,954 |
| **Utah** | 99,440 | 9,557,916 | 70,546,728 | 15,253,145 | 48,014,642 | 10,803,683 | 111,169,552 | 59,204,252 | 324,649,358 | 10.09% | 294,898,561 |
| **Wasatch** | 0 | 857,488 | 255,233 | 418,669 | 1,137,491 | 166,820 | 1,759,353 | 2,459,146 | 7,054,200 | 11.97% | 6,299,865 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central** | 4,526,848 | 3,306,357 | 5,350,379 | 10,002,577 | 5,915,730 | 1,544,919 | 5,452,351 | 15,192,728 | 51,291,889 | 4.81% | 48,937,673 |
| **Juab** | 865,240 | 137,168 | 920,161 | 116,242 | 759,552 | 137,747 | 596,483 | 1,396,233 | 4,928,826 | 13.46% | 4,344,037 |
| **Millard** | 718,016 | 1,390,919 | 1,080,320 | 6,793,557 | 1,322,308 | 292,733 | 1,633,286 | 3,112,898 | 16,344,037 | 12.86% | 14,481,371 |
| **Piute** | 0 | 0 | 45,849 | 37,906 | 18,445 | 14,527 | 18,261 | 381,546 | 516,534 | -5.24% | 545,125 |
| **Sanpete** | 0 | 473,304 | 1,398,850 | 527,290 | 1,141,968 | 354,819 | 1,106,611 | 4,465,869 | 9,468,711 | -1.73% | 9,635,280 |
| **Sevier** | 2,943,592 | 1,203,845 | 1,816,703 | 2,464,157 | 2,628,506 | 745,093 | 2,024,239 | 4,941,775 | 18,767,910 | 5.70% | 17,755,101 |
| **Wayne** | 0 | 101,121 | 88,496 | 63,425 | 44,951 | 0 | 73,471 | 894,407 | 1,265,871 | -41.85% | 2,176,759 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Southwestern** | 1,509,358 | 3,987,154 | 7,700,139 | 9,562,846 | 15,081,197 | 3,052,436 | 14,510,338 | 22,486,563 | 77,890,031 | 12.79% | 69,058,592 |
| **Beaver** | 0 | 103,308 | 226,702 | 1,687,290 | 547,121 | 124,148 | 223,736 | 1,459,484 | 4,371,789 | 0.60% | 4,345,829 |
| **Garfield** | 90,530 | 370,701 | 936,398 | 279,018 | 219,761 | 107,825 | 726,818 | 1,598,277 | 4,329,328 | 14.92% | 3,767,096 |
| **Iron** | 766,356 | 720,912 | 1,520,512 | 3,308,620 | 4,316,550 | 788,233 | 4,167,921 | 8,238,294 | 23,827,398 | 15.59% | 20,614,060 |
| **Kane** | 19,962 | 48,168 | 143,593 | 292,879 | 573,630 | 133,168 | 863,408 | 1,505,279 | 3,580,087 | 4.47% | 3,426,921 |
| **Washington** | 632,510 | 2,744,065 | 4,872,934 | 3,995,039 | 9,424,135 | 1,899,062 | 8,528,455 | 9,685,229 | 41,781,429 | 13.21% | 36,904,686 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Uintah Basin** | 8,866,367 | 864,880 | 1,676,257 | 6,052,983 | 5,738,379 | 1,142,516 | 4,892,693 | 11,838,605 | 41,072,680 | -2.12% | 41,962,807 |
| **Daggett** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133,500 | 49,471 | 0 | 70,729 | 667,312 | 921,012 | 6.08% | 868,212 |
| **Duchesne** | 2,269,816 | 469,338 | 654,008 | 2,139,206 | 1,799,426 | 338,471 | 1,038,676 | 4,425,070 | 13,134,011 | -2.39% | 13,456,117 |
| **Uintah** | 6,596,551 | 395,542 | 1,022,249 | 3,780,277 | 3,889,482 | 804,045 | 3,783,288 | 6,746,223 | 27,017,657 | -2.25% | 27,638,478 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Southeastern** | 27,271,984 | 3,016,231 | 1,717,746 | 11,801,789 | 7,595,056 | 1,174,800 | 6,740,712 | 16,848,969 | 76,167,287 | 4.22% | 73,080,012 |
| **Carbon** | 13,583,699 | 523,274 | 1,061,230 | 3,410,671 | 4,583,862 | 705,461 | 3,757,904 | 7,09[illegible] | 34,723,681 | -1.35% | 35,197,657 |
| **Emery** | 9,985,294 | 1,190,574 | 32,376 | 6,986,935 | 528,491 | 150,933 | 790,868 | 2,950,6[illegible] | 22,616,321 | 11.38% | 20,306,283 |
| **Grand** | 833,692 | 208,999 | 153,536 | 828,624 | 1,240,829 | 203,750 | 718,217 | 2,250,[illegible] | 6,438,522 | 5.06% | 6,128,538 |
| **San Juan** | 2,869,299 | 1,093,384 | 470,604 | 575,559 | 1,241,874 | 114,656 | 1,473,723 | 4,549,[illegible]4 | 12,388,763 | 8.22% | 11,447,534 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year-over %** | 0.01% | 6.00% | 8.24% | 10.72% | 10.05% | 1.55% | 8.72% | 2.54% | 6.84% | | |
| **Total 1st Qt.88** | 69,428,442 | 104,991,823 | 546,810,340 | 254,302,189 | 487,890,935 | 172,227,088 | 576,786,555 | 681,058,515 | 2,893,495,887 | | |

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Jan. 1990(f) | Jan. 1989 | % Change | Dec. 1989(p) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(r) | Nov. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 784,400 | 765,300 | 2.5 | 804,500 | 779,900 | 3.2 | 801,800 | 773,200 | 3.7 |
| Employed Persons | 751,600 | 731,700 | 2.7 | 776,000 | 752,100 | 3.2 | 773,500 | 744,300 | 3.9 |
| Unemployed | 32,800 | 33,600 | —2.4 | 28,400 | 27,900 | 1.8 | 28,200 | 28,900 | —2.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.2 | 4.4 | — | 3.5 | 3.6 | — | 3.5 | 3.7 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | 3.8 | 4.1 | — | 3.8 | 3.9 | — | 3.9 | 4.1 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.3 | 5.4 | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.4 | — |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Jan. 1990(f) | Jan. 1989 | % Change | Dec. 1989(p) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(r) | Nov. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 695.7 | 664.2 | 4.7 | 714.4 | 682.6 | 4.7 | 711.0 | 678.4 | 4.8 |
| Mining | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Metal Mining | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Contract Construction | 22.4 | 21.0 | 6.7 | 27.3 | 25.5 | 7.1 | 28.5 | 26.9 | 5.9 |
| Manufacturing | 103.2 | 100.2 | 3.0 | 105.3 | 102.1 | 3.1 | 105.1 | 101.8 | 3.2 |
| Durable Goods | 69.9 | 67.2 | 4.0 | 70.3 | 67.5 | 4.1 | 70.1 | 67.3 | 4.2 |
| *Primary Metals* | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 9.3 |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers* | 13.5 | 13.7 | —1.5 | 17.4 | 17.6 | —1.1 | 17.4 | 17.5 | —0.6 |
| *Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers* | 12.9 | 12.4 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 4.4 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 17.4 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 3.1 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 2.5 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | 20.5 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 9.5 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 8.4 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 33.4 | 33.0 | 1.2 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 1.2 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 1.4 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | 10.9 | 11.0 | —0.9 | 11.8 | 11.9 | —0.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | —0.8 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 3.3 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | 12.2 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 0.8 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | 41.7 | 39.8 | 4.8 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 4.7 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 3.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.3 | 2.5 | —8.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 7.4 |
| Other Transportation | 24.9 | 22.8 | 9.2 | 25.6 | 23.4 | 9.4 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 7.3 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | 14.4 | 14.5 | —0.7 | 14.5 | 14.6 | —0.7 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 166.9 | 158.4 | 5.4 | 175.4 | 166.5 | 5.3 | 172.6 | 163.1 | 5.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 38.8 | 36.9 | 5.1 | 39.1 | 37.1 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 5.4 |
| Retail Trade | 128.1 | 121.5 | 5.4 | 136.5 | 129.4 | 5.5 | 133.9 | 126.4 | 5.9 |
| *Building Materials* | 5.1 | 4.6 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 8.0 |
| *Food Stores* | 22.2 | 21.5 | 3.3 | 23.6 | 22.9 | 3.1 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 2.2 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | 15.6 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 39.8 | 38.3 | 3.9 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 4.2 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 6.8 |
| *Other Retail* | 44.7 | 42.6 | 4.9 | 49.0 | 46.7 | 4.9 | 47.2 | 44.3 | 6.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 33.2 | 32.9 | 0.9 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 0.9 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 0.3 |
| Services | 169.8 | 158.8 | 7.0 | 173.3 | 161.9 | 7.0 | 171.3 | 158.8 | 7.9 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 11.4 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 |
| Personal Services & Amusements | 16.5 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 |
| Business Services | 43.5 | 38.1 | 14.4 | 51.1 | 44.6 | 14.6 | 50.2 | 43.3 | 15.9 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 42.8 | 41.8 | 2.4 | 43.0 | 42.0 | 2.4 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 2.1 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | 48.9 | 46.8 | 4.5 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 4.5 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 3.6 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 0.8 |
| Agricultural Services | 1.5 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 17.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 27.8 |
| Government | 150.3 | 145.5 | 3.3 | 148.9 | 144.8 | 2.8 | 149.9 | 146.1 | 2.6 |
| Federal Government | 39.9 | 39.3 | 1.5 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 1.5 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 2.6 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | 22.3 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 17.6 | 17.5 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 0.6 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 2.9 |
| State Government | 42.6 | 40.3 | 5.7 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 5.7 | 42.0 | 40.2 | 4.5 |
| *State Education* | 23.9 | 22.5 | 6.2 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 6.1 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 4.0 |
| *Other State Government* | 18.7 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 17.6 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 5.1 |
| Local Government | 67.8 | 66.5 | 2.0 | 67.8 | 66.5 | 2.0 | 67.8 | 66.7 | 1.6 |
| *Local Education* | 43.8 | 43.4 | 0.9 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 0.9 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 0.9 |
| *Other Local Government* | 24.0 | 23.1 | 3.9 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 3.9 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 3.0 |
| Labor — Management Disputes | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Jan. 1990 (f) | Jan. 1989 | % Change | Dec. 1989 (p) | Nov. 1989 (r) | Oct. 1989 | Sept. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | June 1989 | May 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,726.0 | 1,705.0 | 1.2 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,717.0 | 1,715.0 | 1,713.0 | 1,712.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,116.7 | 1,103.1 | 1.2 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.9 | 1,109.6 | 1,108.3 | 1,107.6 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 801.0 | 781.9 | 2.4 | 797.4 | 794.6 | 796.8 | 794.6 | 789.3 | 780.4 | 776.6 | 769.9 |
| Participation Rate | 71.7 | 70.9 | — | 71.5 | 71.3 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.1 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 69.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 770.5 | 750.1 | 2.7 | 767.0 | 763.6 | 765.9 | 763.4 | 756.2 | 747.0 | 740.8 | 734.1 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 69.0 | 68.0 | — | 68.8 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 67.3 | 66.8 | 66.3 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 30.5 | 31.8 | —4.1 | 30.4 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.8 | 4.1 | — | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 315.7 | 321.2 | —1.7 | 318.0 | 319.5 | 316.0 | 316.9 | 321.6 | 329.2 | 331.7 | 337.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 143.1 | 138.2 | 3.5 | 145.4 | 144.5 | 144.1 | 143.7 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 704.9 | 673.4 | 4.7 | 706.5 | 702.5 | 700.8 | 698.6 | 691.2 | 687.2 | 692.3 | 687.2 |
| Mining | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 |
| Contract Construction | 26.3 | 24.7 | 6.7 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.6 |
| Manufacturing | 105.1 | 101.9 | 3.1 | 105.2 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 102.8 |
| Durable Goods | 70.9 | 68.1 | 4.0 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.2 | 33.8 | 1.2 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 42.4 | 40.5 | 4.8 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 |
| Trade | 169.4 | 160.7 | 5.4 | 168.9 | 168.5 | 168.9 | 168.6 | 167.2 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 164.5 |
| Wholesale | 39.3 | 37.4 | 5.1 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 |
| Retail | 130.0 | 123.3 | 5.4 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.8 | 126.8 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.5 | 33.2 | 0.9 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 |
| Services | 170.2 | 159.2 | 6.9 | 173.1 | 171.3 | 170.3 | 169.7 | 168.7 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 166.2 |
| Government | 150.0 | 145.9 | 2.9 | 148.1 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.8 | 144.2 | 143.0 | 147.4 | 146.0 |
| Federal | 40.4 | 39.8 | 1.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.2 |
| State | 41.8 | 39.6 | 5.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 |
| Local | 67.8 | 66.5 | 2.0 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 65.8 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1989(p) | % Change from Dec. '88 | % Distribution | Dec. 1989(p) | % Change from Dec. '88 | % Distribution | Dec. 1989(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 396.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 318.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.6 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 76.2 |
| Contract Construction | 24.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 21.5 | 78.8 |
| Manufacturing | 71.7 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 33.6 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 68.9 | 65.4 |
| Durable Goods | 50.8 | 4.1 | 12.8 | 19.5 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 44.0 | 62.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.9 | —3.7 | 5.3 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 24.9 | 71.1 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.8 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 31.3 | 73.5 |
| Total Trade | 92.0 | —1.9 | 23.2 | 83.6 | 15.0 | 26.3 | 155.4 | 88.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27.1 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 83.6 |
| Retail Trade | 64.9 | —4.3 | 16.4 | 71.6 | 16.2 | 22.5 | 122.7 | 89.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 19.7 | —0.5 | 6.2 | 25.2 | 76.1 |
| Services | 80.2 | 6.6 | 20.2 | 93.1 | 7.4 | 29.2 | 132.2 | 76.3 |
| Total Government | 78.3 | 5.1 | 19.8 | 70.6 | 0.4 | 22.2 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 23.3 | —2.5 | 5.9 | 16.8 | 7.7 | 5.3 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 15.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 2.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 7.8 | —7.1 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 3.2 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 21.8 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 19.2 | —2.0 | 6.0 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 12.6 | —4.5 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 23.8 | 3.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 9.2 | 53.3 | 2.3 | 9.3 | —19.8 | 2.9 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.2 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 34.6 | —1.4 | 10.9 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 17.6 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 26.4 | —2.9 | 8.3 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 15.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 2.6 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1990(f) | Jan. 1989 | % Chg. | Dec. 1989(p) | Nov. 1989(r) | Jan. 1990(f) | Jan. 1989 | % Chg. | Dec. 1989(p) | Nov. 1989(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 508.8 | 500.9 | 1.6 | 521.2 | 520.5 | 113.4 | 107.0 | 6.0 | 118.0 | 116.8 |
| Employed Persons | 488.7 | 480.4 | 1.7 | 504.7 | 503.3 | 109.6 | 102.9 | 6.5 | 113.1 | 113.1 |
| Unemployed | 20.1 | 20.5 | —2.0 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | —7.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.0 | 4.1 | — | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | — | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 3.6 | 3.7 | — | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | — | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 473.9 | 457.4 | 3.6 | 488.0 | 485.7 | 90.2 | 82.8 | 8.9 | 92.4 | 92.5 |
| Mining | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 15.8 | 14.9 | 6.0 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 66.6 | 64.9 | 2.6 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 14.0 |
| Durable Goods | 46.9 | 45.4 | 3.3 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 19.7 | 19.5 | 1.0 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 32.0 | 30.5 | 4.9 | 32.8 | 32.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Trade | 118.6 | 115.0 | 3.1 | 125.3 | 123.1 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 15.1 | 21.7 | 21.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.2 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retail Trade | 86.4 | 84.3 | 2.5 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 27.0 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | 112.9 | 107.5 | 5.0 | 116.6 | 115.3 | 34.3 | 30.4 | 12.8 | 34.2 | 34.5 |
| Total Government | 98.5 | 95.3 | 3.4 | 97.0 | 97.9 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. '90(f) | Dec.'89(p) | Nov. '89(r) | Jan. '89 | Jan. '90(f) | Jan. '89 | % Change | Jan. '90(f) | Jan. '89 | % Change |
| State Total | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 784,400 | 765,310 | 2.5 | 695,700 | 664,160 | 4.7 |
| Bear River | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 49,960 | 48,510 | 3.0 | 43,750 | 41,630 | 5.1 |
| Box Elder | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 18,280 | 17,830 | 2.5 | 15,720 | 15,090 | 4.2 |
| Cache | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 30,900 | 29,920 | 3.3 | 27,710 | 26,230 | 5.6 |
| Rich | 3.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 780 | 760 | 2.6 | 320 | 310 | 3.2 |
| Wasatch Front | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 521,620 | 513,630 | 1.6 | 485,170 | 468,190 | 3.6 |
| *North* | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 155,630 | 151,580 | 2.7 | 122,170 | 117,320 | 4.1 |
| Davis | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 78,820 | 76,430 | 3.1 | 55,440 | 53,500 | 3.6 |
| Morgan | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 1,670 | 1,640 | 1.8 | 950 | 910 | 4.4 |
| Weber | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 75,140 | 73,510 | 2.2 | 65,780 | 62,910 | 4.6 |
| *South* | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 365,990 | 362,050 | 1.1 | 363,000 | 350,870 | 3.5 |
| Salt Lake | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 354,780 | 350,950 | 1.1 | 352,660 | 340,870 | 3.5 |
| Tooele | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 11,210 | 11,100 | 1.0 | 10,340 | 10,000 | 3.4 |
| Mountainlands | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 127,240 | 120,380 | 5.7 | 101,710 | 93,430 | 8.9 |
| Summit | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 9,240 | 8,830 | 4.6 | 9,140 | 8,660 | 5.5 |
| Utah | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 113,370 | 107,040 | 5.9 | 90,330 | 82,640 | 9.3 |
| Wasatch | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 4,630 | 4,510 | 2.7 | 2,240 | 2,130 | 5.2 |
| Central | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 21,150 | 20,590 | 2.7 | 14,040 | 13,370 | 5.0 |
| Juab | 8.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 2,040 | 2,000 | 2.0 | 1,660 | 1,590 | 4.4 |
| Millard | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5,150 | 5,040 | 2.2 | 3,200 | 3,060 | 4.6 |
| Piute | 5.4 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 380 | 370 | 2.7 | 190 | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | 9.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 6,270 | 6,050 | 3.6 | 3,580 | 3,380 | 5.9 |
| Sevier | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 6,410 | 6,250 | 2.6 | 4,910 | 4,680 | 4.9 |
| Wayne | 4.1 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 900 | 880 | 2.3 | 500 | 480 | 4.2 |
| Southwestern | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 32,330 | 31,040 | 4.2 | 24,840 | 22,680 | 9.5 |
| Beaver | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2,010 | 1,980 | 1.5 | 1,230 | 1,180 | 4.2 |
| Garfield | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 1,400 | 1,370 | 2.2 | 1,280 | 1,230 | 4.1 |
| Iron | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 9,070 | 8,700 | 4.3 | 7,590 | 6,930 | 9.5 |
| Kane | 4.6 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 2,230 | 2,170 | 2.8 | 1,270 | 1,210 | 5.0 |
| Washington | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 17,620 | 16,820 | 4.8 | 13,470 | 12,130 | 11.0 |
| Uintah Basin | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 13,670 | 13,300 | 2.8 | 10,090 | 9,630 | 4.8 |
| Daggett | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 360 | 360 | 0.0 | 260 | 250 | 4.0 |
| Duchesne | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 4,730 | 4,570 | 3.5 | 3,340 | 3,200 | 4.4 |
| Uintah | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8,580 | 8,370 | 2.5 | 6,490 | 6,180 | 5.0 |
| Southeastern | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 18,470 | 17,860 | 3.4 | 16,220 | 15,250 | 6.4 |
| Carbon | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 8,460 | 8,110 | 4.3 | 7,570 | 7,030 | 7.7 |
| Emery | 6.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 3,520 | 3,460 | 1.7 | 3,580 | 3,400 | 5.3 |
| Grand | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 2,660 | 2,560 | 3.9 | 1,880 | 1,770 | 6.2 |
| San Juan | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 3,830 | 3,730 | 2.7 | 3,190 | 3,050 | 4.6 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1989** | **Dec. 1988** | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1989** | **Dec. 1988** | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1988** | **Dec. 1988** |
| MINING | **$530.24** | $504.64 | $517.78 | **46.8** | 45.3 | 45.3 | **$11.33** | $11.14 | $11.43 |
| MANUFACTURING | **418.50** | 413.41 | 418.90 | **41.6** | 41.3 | 42.1 | **10.06** | 10.01 | 9.95 |
| Durable Goods | **426.54** | 420.73 | 429.00 | **42.4** | 42.2 | 42.9 | **10.06** | 9.97 | 10.00 |
| Nondurable Goods | **397.98** | 396.93 | 395.75 | **39.6** | 39.3 | 40.3 | **10.05** | 10.10 | 9.82 |
| TRADE | **215.76** | 209.81 | 222.85 | **29.0** | 28.2 | 29.4 | **7.44** | 7.44 | 7.58 |
| Wholesale Trade | **360.53** | 365.02 | 396.00 | **34.8** | 35.2 | 37.5 | **10.36** | 10.37 | 10.56 |
| Retail Trade | **169.65** | 160.42 | 169.47 | **27.1** | 26.0 | 26.9 | **6.26** | 6.17 | 6.30 |
| AVERAGE | **274.17** | 269.44 | 279.51 | **32.6** | 32.0 | 33.0 | **8.41** | 8.42 | 8.47 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1989** | **Dec. 1988** | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1989** | **Dec. 1988** | **Dec.(p) 1989** | **Nov.(r) 1989** | **Dec. 1988** |
| MINING | **$565.52** | $568.26 | $557.60 | **41.4** | **41.6** | **40.0** | **$13.66** | $13.66 | $13.94 |
| Metal Mining | **515.66** | 503.65 | 531.79 | **43.7** | **42.9** | **43.2** | **11.80** | 11.74 | 12.31 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **654.13** | 673.92 | 640.44 | **37.4** | **38.4** | **36.0** | **17.49** | 17.55 | 17.79 |
| MANUFACTURING | **420.04** | 419.83 | 411.23 | **40.9** | **40.8** | **41.0** | **10.27** | 10.29 | 10.03 |
| Durable Goods | **439.74** | 438.24 | 433.82 | **41.8** | **41.5** | **42.2** | **10.52** | 10.56 | 10.28 |
| Primary Metal Industries | **528.73** | 537.16 | 547.01 | **42.4** | **41.9** | **44.4** | **12.47** | 12.82 | 12.32 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | **437.84** | 427.43 | 403.38 | **42.1** | **41.7** | **41.5** | **10.40** | 10.25 | 9.72 |
| Transportation Equipment | **584.92** | 620.31 | 597.46 | **41.9** | **43.9** | **43.2** | **13.96** | 14.13 | 13.83 |
| Nondurable Goods | **385.14** | 388.66 | 373.01 | **39.3** | **39.7** | **39.1** | **9.80** | 9.79 | 9.54 |
| Food & Kindred Products | **357.59** | 368.59 | 378.27 | **39.6** | **41.0** | **40.5** | **9.03** | 8.99 | 9.34 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | **495.71** | 506.66 | 503.88 | **40.9** | **41.7** | **40.8** | **12.12** | 12.15 | 12.35 |
| TRADE | **208.32** | 201.63 | 212.82 | **29.3** | **28.6** | **29.6** | **7.11** | 7.05 | 7.19 |
| Wholesale Trade | **353.25** | 358.02 | 378.30 | **34.7** | **35.1** | **36.8** | **10.18** | 10.20 | 10.28 |
| Retail Trade | **169.30** | 160.32 | 170.14 | **27.8** | **26.9** | **27.8** | **6.09** | 5.96 | 6.12 |
| Food Stores | **140.43** | 146.20 | 152.88 | **26.2** | **26.2** | **26.0** | **5.36** | 5.58 | 5.88 |
| Other Retail | **209.29** | 186.62 | 208.22 | **32.1** | **28.8** | **31.5** | **6.52** | 6.48 | 6.61 |
| AVERAGE | **281.68** | 278.60 | 290.86 | **33.1** | **32.7** | **34.3** | **8.51** | 8.52 | 8.48 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Forecast Jan. '90** | **Preliminary Dec. '89** | **Final Nov. '89** | **Final Jan. '89** | **Final Dec. '88** | **Final Nov. '88** |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | **10,500** | 9,731 | 10,488 | 10,210 | 9,428 | 11,025 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | **8,911** | 10,509 | 12,060 | 7,350 | 12,305 | 9,500 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | **19,411** | 20,240 | 22,548 | 17,560 | 21,733 | 20,525 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | **9,600** | 6,814 | 7,499 | 8,984 | 6,391 | 7,827 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | **6,400** | 7,570 | 8,472 | 5,704 | 6,134 | 6,299 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | **1,470** | 1,783 | 1,161 | 1,238 | 1,858 | 1,766 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | **11,078** | 8,213 | 6,349 | 13,683 | 9,837 | 7,928 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | **1.73** | 1.27 | 0.95 | 2.24 | 1.58 | 1.28 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | **$6,797,045** | $5,704,062 | $3,425,640 | $7,877,255 | $5,108,180 | $4,622,416 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. '89 | Nov. '89 | Oct. '89 | Dec. '88 | From Last Month | Dec. '88 to Dec. '89 | Nov. '88 to Nov. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 126.1 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 120.5 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Food and Beverages | 127.2 | 126.7 | 126.3 | 120.6 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Food at Home | 126.5 | 125.8 | 125.4 | 119.1 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Housing | 124.9 | 124.5 | 124.4 | 120.2 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Rent Residential | 135.5 | 135.2 | 134.7 | 130.1 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 108.4 | 107.5 | 108.0 | 105.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Medical Care | 154.4 | 153.9 | 152.7 | 142.3 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 119.2 | 122.1 | 122.7 | 118.0 | —2.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Transportation | 115.2 | 115.0 | 114.5 | 110.8 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Gasoline | 85.5 | 87.0 | 88.8 | 80.3 | —1.7 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Energy[3] | 93.2 | 93.2 | 94.6 | 88.7 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | 124.6 | 124.4 | 124.2 | 119.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.803 | $.804 | $.796 | $.830 | —0.1 | —4.3 | —4.3 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 113.0 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 109.0 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Finished Goods | 115.3 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 110.0 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.3 | 109.4 | —0.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Crude Materials | 104.0 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 97.3 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 |

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## PERCENT CHANGE* OF SELECTED COMPONENTS OF U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

### 1983 to 1989

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Items | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Energy | —0.5 | 0.2 | 1.8 | —19.7 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Energy Commodities | —3.2 | —1.8 | 3.4 | —30.5 | 17.8 | —2.3 | 7.9 |
| Energy Services | 4.1 | 3.5 | —0.6 | —3.3 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| All Items Less Energy | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Food | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| All Items Less Food & Energy | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Shelter | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| All Items Less Energy, Food, and Shelter | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Other Commodities | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Other Services | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 |

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* Twelve months ending December each year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1990 published March 1990

- Revisions push Utah's unemployment rate estimates slightly higher and nonfarm jobs growth slightly lower.
- Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.1 percent in February and also in January, remains at its lowest level in eleven years.
- Nonfarm employment year-over increases have slowed to February 1990's 4.4 percent from the peak of 5.1 percent in June 1989.
- Manufacturing employment's annual growth rate has fallen to 1.2 percent from its peak of 4.3 percent in June 1989.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--NEW LEVEL, SAME STORY

Utah's February 1990 unemployment rate, at 4.1 percent, is unchanged from the upward revised January figure. In comparison, the February 1989 rate stood at 4.5 percent. Approximately 37,000 Utahns were unemployed in February, five percent fewer than a year ago.

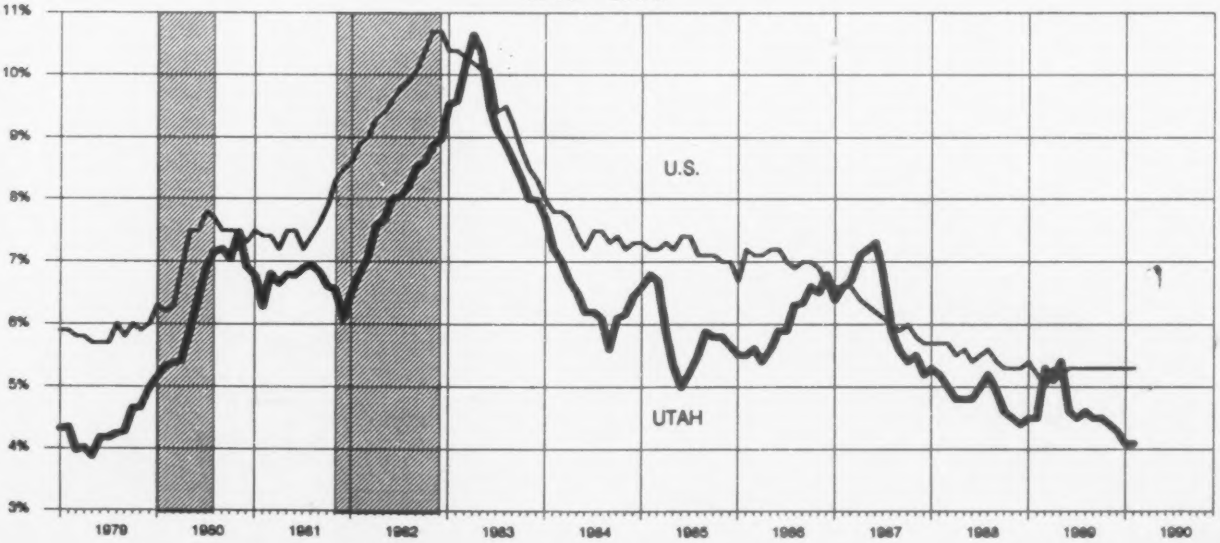
CENSUS '90

**Answer the Census.**
**It Counts for More Than You Think!**

In this issue:

- Feature Article: A Revised Industrial Classification System.
- Nonfarm Employment and Wages by County and Industry, Second Quarter 1989.
- 1990 Census -- For You and Utah, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1979 - 1990



Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates. Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Sources: Utah Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

## REFINED DATA SPUR REVISIONS

As part of a process that occurs each February, the Utah Department of Employment Security has analyzed refined labor market data for 1989, and has thus revised Utah's monthly estimates of both the unemployment rate and the nonagricultural employment total. The unemployment rate has moved to a slightly higher level, while the growth in nonfarm jobs is slightly slower than previously estimated.

Many local economists will view Utah's new unemployment rate series with satisfaction; they have felt that this statistic has been unrealistically low in recent months. The old series pegged Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at approximately 3.9 percent from September 1989 through January 1990; the new series depicts virtually level unemployment at 4.5 percent from June through October 1989 with a downward trend from November through January 1990. Newly available annual average employment and unemployment estimates from the Utah portion of the nationwide Current Population Survey are the basis of these unemployment rate revisions.

## NONFARM JOBS GROWTH SLIGHTLY SLOWER

Now that nonagricultural employment reports for most of 1989 are tabulated, a clear track of Utah's recent employment expansion has emerged. Since mid-1987, year-over growth in the number of nonfarm jobs gradually increased, finally peaking in June 1989 at 5.1 percent, then quickly dropping to 4.5 percent in August. It has apparently remained at approximately this level since then, with February 1990's growth forecast slipping to 4.4 percent from January's revised 4.5 percent. (January 1990 was originally forecast at 4.7 percent.) In the past twelve months, 29,100 new jobs have been created in Utah.

Despite the recent slowing of Utah's employment growth, the Beehive State is still creating new jobs at nearly double the rate of the U.S. average. In fact, for six of the eight major industry divisions, Utah's employment growth rates from February 1989 to February 1990 substantially exceed those of the nation.

**NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES BY INDUSTRY**
**UTAH AND UNITED STATES**
**February 1989 to February 1990(f)**

| | UTAH | U.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 9.2 | 5.0 |
| Construction | 8.8 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | -1.0 |
| Trans,Comm,Util. | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Trade | 6.2 | 2.2 |
| Finance, Ins., R. Est. | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Services | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Government | 1.8 | 2.0 |

## MANUFACTURING – SHARPLY SLOWER

The most notable change indicated by the newly-available data is the manufacturing industry's employment growth slowdown. Falling from a peak of 4.3 percent year-over growth in June 1989, manufacturing's job growth for the twelve-month period ending February 1990 was only 1.2 percent. Most manufacturing activities are growing more slowly than they were a few months ago, but employers in the manufacture of lumber, furniture, and stone, clay, and glass products have added 1,000 jobs in the past twelve months, a 10.9 percent increase.

## MINING AND CONSTRUCTION LEAD THE PACK

Rapid employment growth trends established in recent months by the mining and construction industries are continuing. At 9.2 and 8.8 percent respectively, the year-over growth rates of these two industries are the most rapid rates of all major divisions. Mining jobs number 700 jobs greater than the year-ago level; construction jobs number 1,800 higher.

## SERVICES AND TRADE – ABUNDANT NEW JOBS

Utah's two largest industries, services and trade, each generated one-third of the total nonfarm jobs increase. Within services, employment increases in business-related services, as usual, were substantial. In addition, most other services categories achieved considerable employment increases as well. Within the trade industry, most retail activities except food stores show moderate-to-rapid employment increases. Moreover, wholesale trade employment is also substantially (2,100 jobs or 5.6 percent) higher.

## TRANSPORTATION – ALSO RAPID GROWTH

Because of rapid employment increases in trucking/warehousing and air transportation, the transportation/communication/public utilities industry experienced a twelve-month employment increase of 2,200 jobs (5.5 percent). Jobs counts in the other portions of this industry--railroads, communications, and public utilities--appear essentially unchanged from year-ago levels.

## SLOW-GROWERS

Government and finance/insurance/real estate, the two remaining industries, achieved relatively slow (1.8 and 1.5 percent respectively) employment increases during the past twelve months.

**Kenneth E. Jensen**
**Labor Market Economist**

# A REVISED INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the authority of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. It is the standard underlying all establishment-based Federal economic statistics classified by industry. A four-digit coding system used to promote comparability of data, define industries, and describe economic activity, the SIC is revised periodically to reflect the economy's changing industrial makeup.

In 1987, a revised SIC Manual was released for implementation in several statistical programs during 1988-90. The 1987 SIC revision has taken into account (1) technological changes affecting industries, (2) deregulation in banking, communications, and transportation industries, and (3) the tremendous expansion in the services sector. Effective with this issue, the monthly employment estimates published in this newsletter will be based on the new SIC definitions. Table A contains a revised 1989 monthly employment series reflecting the new SIC classifications. Actual nonagricultural employment counts, which serve as the benchmark for the current employment estimates, were converted to the new SIC structure in 1988. These data are published at the four-digit level in Employment Security's Statistical Abstract - 1988.

In Utah data, the SIC changes affected mostly the third and fourth digit level of industry detail. Only five two-digit categories were significantly impacted, and at major division detail, no significant impact occurred. At the level of industry detail published in this Newsletter, the following industries were affected: approximately 5,000 jobs were reclassified from Other Business Services (SIC 73) to Engineering and Management Services (SIC 87), and approximately 6,500 jobs were reclassified from Legal and Miscellaneous Services (SIC 89) to Engineering and Management Services (SIC 87).

Engineering and Management Services is an entirely new classification which includes engineering, architectural, accounting, research, management, and consulting services. It currently contains approximately 13,000 jobs in the state and is expected to grow rapidly in the future.

Aside from SIC revisions caused by the new 1987 SIC manual, an employer with about 3,000 workers was reclassified from Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34,35) to Electrical Machinery and Supplies (SIC 36). This adjustment was made to more accurately reflect the nature of the firm's industrial activity.

Because of these coding changes, the Utah Department of Employment Security has expanded the number of industrial categories for which it reports Utah's employment in this newsletter. In order to publish labor force and nonagricultural employment data all on one page, Tables 1 and 2 have been combined. Table 1 contains 19 new industry categories, which should facilitate economic analysis. These new categories are identified in the table, as are the categories in which the current data differ from the previous series.

Richard W. Newman
Labor Market Economist

## TABLE A
## UTAH'S NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
### 1989 BY MONTH - BASED ON THE 1987 SIC

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 664.2 | 667.2 | 676.0 | 683.5 | 690.0 | 697.7 | 685.3 | 690.9 | 703.8 | 703.6 | 709.5 | 712.6 | 690.4 |
| MINING | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 |
| COAL MINING | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| METAL MINING | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| OTHER MINING | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 21.0 | 20.5 | 22.9 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 26.2 | 25.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 100.2 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 102.9 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 67.2 | 67.5 | 67.7 | 68.0 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 69.1 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 68.7 |
| PRIMARY METALS | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| FAB. METALS/MACH./COMPUTERS | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 |
| ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIP. | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.0 |
| OTHER DURABLE GOODS | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 34.2 |
| FOOD & RELATED PRODUCTS | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.6 |
| OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 22.5 |
| TRANS, COMM, & PUBLIC UTIL. | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 40.8 |
| RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 14.4 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| OTHER TRANSPORTATION | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| TRADE | 158.4 | 157.6 | 159.9 | 161.3 | 164.8 | 167.5 | 166.6 | 168.4 | 169.4 | 168.7 | 172.8 | 175.5 | 165.9 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.5 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 121.5 | 120.3 | 122.2 | 123.5 | 126.3 | 128.5 | 127.4 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 134.0 | 136.7 | 127.5 |
| FOOD STORES | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 22.8 |
| AUTO DLRS/PARTS,GAS STNS | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.3 |
| EATING & DRINKING PLACES | 38.3 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.6 |
| BLDG/GARDN SUP.,GEN.MERCH. | 21.4 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 25 | 21.9 |
| FURNITURE & CLOTHING | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 10.9 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL | 15.2 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 16.1 |
| FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 33.4 |
| SERVICES | 158.8 | 161.1 | 163.9 | 165.7 | 164.2 | 167.8 | 166.9 | 168.8 | 171.8 | 170.9 | 171.1 | 173.4 | 167.0 |
| HOTELS & OTHER LODGING | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| LEGAL & MISCELLANEOUS SVS. | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.1 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 101.7 | 103.6 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 105.8 | 108.4 | 107.0 | 108.6 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 111.8 | 113.5 | 108.1 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 145.5 | 146.7 | 147.4 | 149.2 | 150.5 | 148.2 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 145.6 | 148.9 | 150.4 | 148.5 | 146.3 |
| FEDERAL | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 40.1 |
| STATE | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 40.6 | 40.1 |
| LOCAL | 65.9 | 66.5 | 67.2 | 67.9 | 69.0 | 67.5 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 67.1 | 67.8 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 66.1 |

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Note: Numbers are in thousands. January through September data are final; October - December are estimates. December data in this table differ slightly from the December 1989 estimates in Table 1.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services; March 1990.

## AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## SECOND QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Employment 2nd qtr 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 7,981 | 26,480 | 102,516 | 40,522 | 164,520 | 33,184 | 165,906 | 149,292 | 690,401 | 4.96% | 657,772 |
| Bear River | 10 | 1,494 | 16,755 | 890 | 7,537 | 901 | 5,434 | 10,470 | 43,491 | 6.36% | 40,890 |
| Box Elder | 9 | 572 | 9,001 | 278 | 2,766 | 267 | 1,221 | 2,043 | 16,157 | 2.22% | 15,806 |
| Cache | 0 | 922 | 7,753 | 598 | 4,698 | 592 | 4,153 | 8,217 | 26,934 | 8.88% | 24,738 |
| Rich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 73 | 42 | 60 | 210 | 400 | 15.72% | 346 |
| Wasatch Front | 2,795 | 18,649 | 67,192 | 31,143 | 119,559 | 27,415 | 114,376 | 104,334 | 485,460 | 4.25% | 465,656 |
| North | 100 | 4,360 | 17,456 | 4,410 | 27,802 | 3,511 | 24,722 | 40,225 | 122,584 | 5.91% | 115,746 |
| Davis | 71 | 2,247 | 7,149 | 2,163 | 12,896 | 1,199 | 9,647 | 21,543 | 56,914 | 8.07% | 52,662 |
| Morgan | 0 | 60 | 186 | 7 | 340 | 17 | 43 | 294 | 946 | 9.20% | 866 |
| Weber | 29 | 2,053 | 10,121 | 2,240 | 14,566 | 2,295 | 15,032 | 18,388 | 64,724 | 4.03% | 62,217 |
| South | 2,695 | 14,289 | 49,736 | 26,733 | 91,757 | 23,904 | 89,654 | 64,109 | 362,876 | 3.71% | 349,911 |
| Salt Lake | 2,453 | 14,013 | 48,820 | 26,533 | 90,543 | 23,752 | 88,868 | 57,499 | 352,481 | 3.69% | 339,943 |
| Tooele | 242 | 276 | 916 | 200 | 1,214 | 152 | 786 | 6,610 | 10,395 | 4.28% | 9,968 |
| Mountainland | 114 | 3,482 | 13,622 | 3,084 | 21,661 | 3,199 | 33,575 | 15,933 | 94,670 | 7.41% | 88,139 |
| Summit | 81 | 347 | 223 | 251 | 1,614 | 874 | 2,346 | 1,013 | 6,749 | 6.97% | 6,309 |
| Utah | 33 | 2,864 | 13,303 | 2,755 | 19,450 | 2,286 | 30,500 | 14,273 | 85,465 | 7.58% | 79,440 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 271 | 96 | 78 | 597 | 39 | 729 | 647 | 2,456 | 2.73% | 2,391 |
| Central | 516 | 936 | 1,772 | 1,279 | 3,224 | 358 | 2,014 | 4,576 | 14,676 | 3.53% | 14,175 |
| Juab | 108 | 61 | 248 | 26 | 434 | 30 | 282 | 435 | 1,624 | 7.17% | 1,515 |
| Millard | 102 | 237 | 209 | 693 | 623 | 68 | 425 | 893 | 3,251 | -1.12% | 3,288 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 122 | 188 | 1.99% | 184 |
| Sanpete | 1 | 158 | 716 | 149 | 762 | 95 | 402 | 1,533 | 3,816 | 2.02% | 3,740 |
| Sevier | 305 | 421 | 507 | 392 | 1,301 | 160 | 834 | 1,275 | 5,194 | 4.74% | 4,959 |
| Wayne | 0 | 59 | 65 | 10 | 87 | 0 | 63 | 318 | 603 | 23.40% | 489 |
| Southwestern | 250 | 1,019 | 2,283 | 1,472 | 6,991 | 808 | 5,868 | 6,194 | 24,884 | 10.09% | 22,603 |
| Beaver | 0 | 67 | 82 | 155 | 360 | 38 | 132 | 460 | 1,294 | -0.18% | 1,296 |
| Garfield | 11 | 26 | 244 | 68 | 238 | 23 | 550 | 498 | 1,657 | 12.87% | 1,468 |
| Iron | 136 | 195 | 545 | 403 | 1,894 | 217 | 1,420 | 2,254 | 7,064 | 10.30% | 6,404 |
| Kane | 10 | 28 | 75 | 68 | 500 | 36 | 472 | 416 | 1,605 | 0.31% | 1,600 |
| Washington | 93 | 703 | 1,337 | 778 | 3,999 | 494 | 3,294 | 2,566 | 13,264 | 12.08% | 11,834 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,321 | 261 | 357 | 1,040 | 2,144 | 193 | 1,808 | 3,193 | 10,315 | 0.31% | 10,283 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 106 | 193 | 360 | 12.03% | 321 |
| Duchesne | 354 | 148 | 132 | 397 | 708 | 84 | 384 | 1,274 | 3,481 | 0.89% | 3,450 |
| Uintah | 967 | 113 | 225 | 612 | 1,405 | 109 | 1,318 | 1,726 | 6,474 | -0.58% | 6,512 |
| Southeastern | 2,973 | 640 | 534 | 1,616 | 3,406 | 310 | 2,831 | 4,593 | 16,903 | 5.48% | 16,025 |
| Carbon | 1,375 | 129 | 282 | 507 | 1,687 | 162 | 1,340 | 1,998 | 7,480 | 1.52% | 7,368 |
| Emery | 1,018 | 349 | 15 | 810 | 426 | 47 | 290 | 779 | 3,733 | 10.79% | 3,369 |
| Grand | 161 | 64 | 51 | 123 | 766 | 69 | 548 | 566 | 2,348 | 8.32% | 2,168 |
| San Juan | 419 | 98 | 186 | 176 | 527 | 32 | 653 | 1,250 | 3,342 | 7.12% | 3,120 |
| Year-over % | -5.02% | 5.88% | 4.18% | 4.31% | 6.96% | -0.75% | 7.57% | 2.51% | 4.96% | | |
| Total 2nd Qtr. 88 | 8,403 | 25,009 | 98,403 | 38,847 | 153,816 | 33,435 | 154,228 | 145,630 | 657,772 | | |

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## SECOND QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Employment 2nd qtr 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $66,987,346 | $143,021,911 | $607,630,923 | $279,968,409 | $543,080,713 | $167,972,530 | $682,695,336 | $749,600,116 | $3,240,957,284 | 8.42% | $2,989,303,387 |
| Bear River | 47,913 | 8,093,743 | 115,702,377 | 4,583,649 | 18,089,409 | 3,160,413 | 17,543,184 | 42,995,826 | 210,216,514 | 12.47% | 186,901,118 |
| Box Elder | 37,404 | 3,263,162 | 81,819,675 | 1,419,663 | 7,391,796 | 929,802 | 3,520,202 | 7,775,267 | 106,156,971 | 13.80% | 93,280,998 |
| Cache | 0 | 4,830,581 | 33,871,544 | 3,085,426 | 10,584,727 | 2,164,707 | 13,949,750 | 34,538,213 | 103,024,948 | 11.20% | 92,651,506 |
| Rich | 10,509 | 0 | 11,158 | 78,560 | 112,886 | 65,904 | 73,232 | 682,346 | 1,034,595 | 6.81% | 968,614 |
| Wasatch Front | 22,654,176 | 100,756,456 | 398,762,147 | 220,856,628 | 429,698,885 | 144,797,265 | 493,020,410 | 564,638,665 | 2,375,184,632 | 7.92% | 2,200,906,795 |
| North | 540,301 | 22,095,984 | 98,072,734 | 25,242,008 | 80,749,076 | 15,006,516 | 92,683,622 | 231,740,879 | 566,131,120 | 9.91% | 515,068,828 |
| Davis | 369,970 | 11,251,353 | 38,537,169 | 11,647,899 | 39,220,676 | 5,040,216 | 37,087,209 | 144,551,062 | 287,705,554 | 12.19% | 256,454,511 |
| Morgan | 0 | 304,309 | 894,911 | 53,608 | 1,541,254 | 83,471 | 83,587 | 1,080,260 | 4,041,400 | 13.54% | 3,559,343 |
| Weber | 170,331 | 10,540,322 | 58,640,654 | 13,540,501 | 39,987,146 | 9,882,829 | 55,512,826 | 86,109,557 | 274,384,166 | 7.58% | 255,054,974 |
| South | 22,113,875 | 78,660,472 | 300,689,413 | 195,614,620 | 348,949,809 | 129,790,749 | 400,336,788 | 332,897,786 | 1,809,053,512 | 7.31% | 1,685,837,967 |
| Salt Lake | 19,386,408 | 77,036,512 | 294,833,346 | 194,522,854 | 346,018,605 | 129,239,838 | 397,700,446 | 290,678,086 | 1,749,416,095 | 7.35% | 1,629,606,689 |
| Tooele | 2,727,467 | 1,623,960 | 5,856,067 | 1,091,766 | 2,931,204 | 550,911 | 2,636,342 | 42,219,700 | 59,637,417 | 6.06% | 56,231,278 |
| Mountainland | 707,483 | 17,298,066 | 74,449,012 | 16,898,324 | 56,857,704 | 13,772,191 | 135,568,823 | 67,581,876 | 383,133,479 | 9.64% | 349,456,948 |
| Summit | 586,942 | 2,094,962 | 1,037,151 | 1,185,763 | 3,744,613 | 3,735,350 | 8,032,656 | 4,335,532 | 24,752,969 | 11.74% | 22,152,818 |
| Utah | 120,541 | 13,287,503 | 73,131,772 | 15,247,614 | 51,819,465 | 9,886,654 | 125,766,396 | 60,517,830 | 349,777,775 | 9.83% | 318,461,907 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 1,915,601 | 280,089 | 464,947 | 1,293,626 | 150,187 | 1,769,771 | 2,728,514 | 8,602,735 | -2.71% | 8,842,223 |
| Central | 4,280,080 | 6,282,152 | 6,245,142 | 9,498,078 | 6,581,970 | 1,536,868 | 5,554,155 | 17,564,085 | 57,542,530 | 9.22% | 52,685,714 |
| Juab | 859,569 | 185,906 | 912,211 | 149,431 | 943,125 | 129,693 | 650,982 | 1,511,554 | 5,342,471 | 10.72% | 4,825,025 |
| Millard | 770,978 | 2,105,353 | 730,480 | 5,766,533 | 1,257,473 | 277,214 | 1,289,413 | 4,173,632 | 16,371,076 | 5.31% | 15,545,351 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 39,681 | 49,026 | 23,705 | 12,422 | 20,594 | 416,996 | 562,424 | -11.35% | 634,401 |
| Sanpete | 1,100 | 661,437 | 2,266,730 | 752,705 | 1,255,275 | 365,307 | 1,218,624 | 4,814,486 | 11,335,664 | 0.81% | 11,244,248 |
| Sevier | 2,648,433 | 3,024,362 | 2,139,352 | 2,729,762 | 2,999,832 | 752,232 | 2,263,575 | 5,641,634 | 22,199,182 | 16.99% | 18,975,793 |
| Wayne | 0 | 305,094 | 156,688 | 50,621 | 102,560 | 0 | 110,967 | 1,005,783 | 1,731,713 | 18.54% | 1,460,896 |
| Southwestern | 1,541,897 | 4,990,648 | 8,907,952 | 9,527,654 | 17,245,283 | 2,912,948 | 17,376,086 | 24,486,015 | 86,988,483 | 16.06% | 74,949,407 |
| Beaver | 0 | 795,605 | 275,504 | 1,647,218 | 619,804 | 130,733 | 264,420 | 1,592,887 | 5,326,171 | 13.77% | 4,681,564 |
| Garfield | 127,355 | 117,030 | 990,275 | 308,710 | 363,018 | 97,794 | 1,444,293 | 1,884,961 | 5,333,436 | 15.21% | 4,629,409 |
| Iron | 733,448 | 856,891 | 2,045,395 | 3,249,534 | 4,504,490 | 733,652 | 3,835,807 | 8,893,239 | 24,852,456 | 17.45% | 21,160,659 |
| Kane | 36,933 | 110,109 | 317,082 | 331,188 | 925,794 | 125,870 | 1,313,859 | 1,696,271 | 4,857,106 | 10.27% | 4,404,615 |
| Washington | 644,161 | 3,111,013 | 5,279,696 | 3,991,004 | 10,832,177 | 1,824,899 | 10,517,707 | 10,418,657 | 46,619,314 | 16.34% | 40,073,160 |
| Uintah Basin | 9,366,087 | 1,396,165 | 1,786,271 | 6,756,096 | 6,305,971 | 699,037 | 5,618,498 | 12,972,614 | 44,900,739 | 1.69% | 44,156,371 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141,917 | 50,912 | 0 | 188,774 | 800,363 | 1,181,966 | 14.04% | 1,036,468 |
| Duchesne | 2,417,429 | 922,956 | 747,961 | 2,417,838 | 1,800,083 | 298,827 | 1,159,878 | 4,831,489 | 14,596,461 | 1.96% | 14,316,543 |
| Uintah | 6,948,658 | 473,209 | 1,038,310 | 4,196,341 | 4,454,976 | 400,210 | 4,269,846 | 7,340,762 | 29,122,312 | 1.11% | 28,803,360 |
| Southeastern | 28,389,710 | 4,204,681 | 1,778,022 | 11,847,980 | 8,301,491 | 1,093,808 | 8,014,180 | 19,361,035 | 82,990,907 | 3.42% | 80,247,034 |
| Carbon | 14,274,432 | 511,392 | 1,093,748 | 3,418,546 | 4,853,541 | 655,206 | 4,258,368 | 7,610,272 | 36,675,505 | 2.89% | 35,646,169 |
| Emery | 10,056,961 | 2,791,321 | 60,240 | 7,000,612 | 647,454 | 137,223 | 908,103 | 3,316,683 | 24,918,597 | 4.71% | 23,797,284 |
| Grand | 1,010,530 | 303,811 | 175,729 | 824,918 | 1,631,039 | 195,297 | 1,047,140 | 2,678,215 | 7,866,679 | 3.40% | 7,607,717 |
| San Juan | 3,047,787 | 598,157 | 448,305 | 603,904 | 1,169,457 | 106,082 | 1,800,569 | 5,755,865 | 13,530,126 | 2.53% | 13,195,864 |
| Year-over % | -4.06% | 15.01% | 9.85% | 8.58% | 9.46% | 0.78% | 13.46% | 4.16% | 8.42% | | |
| Total 2nd Qtr. 88 | 69,824,618 | 124,350,802 | 553,137,295 | 257,850,673 | 496,146,537 | 166,364,776 | 601,689,589 | 719,639,097 | 2,989,303,387 | | |

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Feb. 1990(f) | Feb. 1989 | % Change | Jan. 1989(p) | Jan. 1988 | % Change | Dec. 1989(r) | Dec. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **791.1** | 759.7 | 4.9 | 791.8 | 758.5 | 4.4 | 809.8 | 779.9 | 3.8 |
| Employed Persons | **760.1** | 720.8 | 5.5 | 757.4 | 722.5 | 4.8 | 778.7 | 752.1 | 3.5 |
| Unemployed | **37.0** | 38.9 | -4.9 | 34.5 | 36.0 | -4.2 | 31.1 | 22.9 | 11.5 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.6** | 5.1 | — | 4.4 | 4.7 | — | 3.8 | 3.6 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.1** | 4.5 | — | 4.1 | 4.5 | — | 4.3 | 4.4 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.3** | 5.2 | — | 5.3 | 5.5 | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **696.3** | 667.2 | 4.4 | 694.2 | 664.2 | 4.5 | 713.6 | 682.6 | 4.5 |
| Mining | **8.3** | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Metal Mining | **3.1** | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 7.4 |
| Coal Mining | **2.6** | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **2.6** | 2.3 | 13.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 7.7 |
| Construction | **22.3** | 20.5 | 8.8 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 8.6 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 5.1 |
| Manufacturing | **102.0** | 100.8 | 1.2 | 101.5 | 100.2 | 1.3 | 103.9 | 102.1 | 1.8 |
| Durable Goods | **68.5** | 67.5 | 1.5 | 68.3 | 67.2 | 1.6 | 69.0 | 67.5 | 2.2 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.6** | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **14.1** | 13.8 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 2.2 | 14.2 | 17.6 | -19.3 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.5** | 12.3 | -6.5 | 11.6 | 12.4 | -6.5 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 29.7 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **16.8** | 17.0 | -1.2 | 16.8 | 17.0 | -1.2 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 2.5 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.2** | 9.2 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **10.3** | 9.8 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | **33.5** | 33.3 | 0.6 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 0.6 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 0.9 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **11.2** | 11.0 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 2.5 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **22.3** | 22.3 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 0.0 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **42.2** | 40.0 | 5.5 | 42.0 | 39.8 | 5.5 | 43.2 | 40.7 | 6.1 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.6 | -3.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | -4.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | -7.4 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **14.9** | 13.5 | 10.4 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 11.3 |
| Transportation by Air† | **7.0** | 6.4 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 14.1 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.5** | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 |
| Communications† | **7.0** | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 1.4 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.3** | 7.4 | -1.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | -1.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | -1.3 |
| Trade | **167.3** | 157.6 | 6.2 | 169.0 | 158.4 | 6.7 | 176.6 | 166.5 | 6.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | **39.4** | 37.3 | 5.6 | 39.2 | 36.9 | 6.2 | 39.7 | 37.1 | 7.0 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **24.1** | 22.9 | 5.2 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 5.3 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 7.5 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **15.3** | 14.3 | 7.0 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 6.3 |
| Retail Trade | **127.9** | 120.3 | 6.3 | 129.9 | 121.3 | 7.1 | 136.9 | 129.4 | 5.8 |
| *Food Stores* | **21.9** | 21.5 | 1.9 | 22.7 | 21.5 | 5.6 | 23.5 | 22.9 | 2.6 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **15.9** | 14.6 | 8.9 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 9.0 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 8.2 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **40.6** | 38.8 | 4.6 | 40.1 | 38.3 | 4.7 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 5.0 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.5** | 10.2 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 12.1 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **21.4** | 20.4 | 4.9 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 4.7 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 9.2 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **16.6** | 14.8 | 12.2 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 2.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **33.6** | 33.1 | 1.5 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 1.5 | 33.8 | 33.3 | 1.5 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.3** | 13.2 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **20.3** | 19.9 | 2.0 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 2.0 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 2.5 |
| Services | **171.2** | 161.1 | 6.3 | 169.0 | 158.8 | 6.4 | 172.8 | 161.9 | 6.7 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **11.9** | 11.1 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 6.5 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **16.1** | 15.6 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 4.6 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **7.0** | 6.1 | 14.8 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 14.8 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 13.1 |
| Other Business Services† | **27.2** | 24.1 | 12.9 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 12.7 | 29.6 | 25.6 | 15.6 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **6.3** | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 10.5 |
| Health Services | **43.8** | 41.9 | 4.5 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 4.5 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 4.8 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **37.2** | 35.5 | 4.8 | 36.2 | 34.5 | 4.9 | 36.7 | 32.3 | 13.6 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.5** | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.6 | -2.2 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **12.8** | 12.2 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 6.7 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **4.4** | 4.1 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Government | **149.4** | 146.7 | 1.8 | 148.2 | 145.5 | 1.9 | 148.1 | 144.8 | 2.3 |
| Federal Government | **39.9** | 39.6 | 0.8 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 0.8 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 1.0 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **21.9** | 21.8 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 1.4 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **18.0** | 17.8 | 1.1 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 0.6 |
| State Government | **42.3** | 40.6 | 4.2 | 42.0 | 40.3 | 4.2 | 41.1 | 38.8 | 5.9 |
| *State Education* | **23.9** | 22.7 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 5.3 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 7.5 |
| *Other State Government* | **18.4** | 17.9 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 4.0 |
| Local Government | **67.2** | 66.5 | 1.1 | 66.6 | 65.9 | 1.1 | 67.1 | 66.5 | 0.9 |
| *Public School Districts* | **44.3** | 44.0 | 0.7 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 0.7 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 0.5 |
| *Other Local Government* | **22.9** | 22.5 | 1.8 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 1.7 |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY

(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Feb. 1990 (f) | Feb. 1989 | % Change | Jan. 1990 (p) | Dec. 1989 (r) | Nov. 1989 | Oct. 1989 | Sept. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,728.0** | 1,707.0 | 1.2 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,717.0 | 1,715.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,118.0** | 1,104.4 | 1.2 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.9 | 1,109.6 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **809.9** | 771.4 | 5.0 | 808.8 | 800.7 | 797.7 | 797.7 | 796.9 | 794.2 | 791.3 |
| Participation Rate | **72.4** | 69.8 | — | 72.4 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.5 | 71.3 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **777.0** | 736.9 | 5.4 | 775.4 | 766.1 | 762.8 | 761.9 | 761.0 | 757.4 | 755.5 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **69.5** | 66.7 | — | 69.4 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.2 | 68.1 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **32.9** | 34.5 | —4.6 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.8 | 35.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.1** | 4.5 | — | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **308.1** | 333.0 | —7.5 | 307.9 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 315.1 | 314.6 | 316.7 | 318.3 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **143.2** | 138.6 | 3.3 | 142.8 | 146.8 | 144.5 | 144.1 | 143.7 | 142.2 | 141.4 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | **705.1** | 675.1 | 4.5 | 703.5 | 704.6 | 703.2 | 697.8 | 697.1 | 692.2 | 690.1 |
| Mining | **8.2** | 7.4 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| Contract Construction | **26.7** | 24.6 | 8.3 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.0 |
| Manufacturing | **103.5** | 102.1 | 1.4 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 103.3 |
| Durable Goods | **69.4** | 68.3 | 1.6 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 69.9 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 68.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | **34.0** | 33.7 | 0.9 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.5 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **42.7** | 40.3 | 5.8 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 |
| Trade | **171.8** | 161.8 | 6.2 | 171.6 | 168.8 | 168.5 | 168.2 | 168.1 | 167.2 | 166.6 |
| Wholesale | **40.0** | 37.8 | 5.6 | 39.8 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
| Retail | **131.9** | 123.9 | 6.4 | 131.8 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 129.5 | 129.1 | 128.5 | 127.8 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **33.8** | 33.2 | 1.8 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.4 |
| Services | **170.9** | 160.7 | 6.3 | 169.4 | 173.2 | 171.3 | 170.0 | 169.4 | 169.2 | 167.6 |
| Government | **147.6** | 145.0 | 1.8 | 147.9 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 147.6 | 144.0 | 144.0 |
| Federal | **40.3** | 40.0 | 0.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.0 |
| State | **40.8** | 39.2 | 4.2 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.2 |
| Local | **66.5** | 65.8 | 1.1 | 66.6 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 63.1 | 62.9 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Employment in Thousands)

**DUE TO THE USE OF A NEW COMPUTER PROGRAM,**

**TABLE 3 DATA ARE TEMPORARILY**

**UNAVAILABLE**

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1990(f) | Feb. 1989 | % Chg. | Jan. 1990(p) | Dec. 1989(r) | Feb. 1990(f) | Feb. 1989 | % Chg. | Jan. 1990(p) | Dec. 1989(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 516.2 | 498.4 | 3.6 | 505.5 | 525.7 | 115.0 | 105.8 | 8.7 | 117.3 | 117.3 |
| Employed Persons | 494.5 | 474.3 | 4.3 | 484.8 | 507.5 | 110.3 | 101.0 | 9.2 | 113.2 | 111.9 |
| Unemployed | 21.7 | 24.1 | —10.0 | 20.7 | 18.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | —2.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.2 | 4.8 | — | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.5 | — | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 3.9 | 4.4 | — | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | — | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 475.3 | 458.7 | 3.6 | 473.6 | 487.6 | 89.4 | 83.5 | 7.1 | 89.4 | 91.0 |
| Mining | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 15.7 | 14.5 | 8.3 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 65.7 | 65.3 | 0.6 | 65.3 | 66.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Durable Goods | 45.9 | 45.6 | 0.7 | 45.8 | 46.2 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 19.8 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 32.4 | 30.6 | 5.9 | 32.3 | 33.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Total Trade | 119.3 | 114.3 | 4.4 | 120.7 | 126.3 | 20.5 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 21.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.6 | 31.0 | 5.2 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Retail Trade | 86.7 | 83.3 | 4.1 | 88.2 | 93.7 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 27.4 | 26.9 | 1.9 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | 114.2 | 108.4 | 5.4 | 112.3 | 116.3 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 33.8 | 33.6 |
| Total Government | 98.0 | 96.3 | 1.8 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 14.2 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. '90(f) | Jan.'90(p) | Dec. '89(r) | Feb. '89 | Feb. '90(f) | Feb. '89 | % Change | Feb. '90(f) | Feb. '89 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 797,100 | 759,710 | 4.9 | 696,300 | 667,200 | 4.4 |
| Bear River | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 51,350 | 48,240 | 6.4 | 43,530 | 41,670 | 4.5 |
| Box Elder | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 17,970 | 16,870 | 6.5 | 15,720 | 15,120 | 4.0 |
| Cache | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 32,630 | 30,690 | 6.3 | 27,480 | 26,230 | 4.8 |
| Rich | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 750 | 680 | 10.3 | 330 | 320 | 3.1 |
| Wasatch Front | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 529,480 | 510,930 | 3.6 | 486,610 | 469,600 | 3.6 |
| *North* | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 156,790 | 151,260 | 3.7 | 121,340 | 117,890 | 2.9 |
| Davis | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 79,990 | 77,100 | 3.7 | 55,720 | 53,690 | 3.8 |
| Morgan | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 1,680 | 1,630 | 3.1 | 930 | 900 | 3.3 |
| Weber | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 75,120 | 72,530 | 3.6 | 64,690 | 63,300 | 2.2 |
| *South* | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 372,690 | 359,670 | 3.6 | 365,270 | 351,710 | 3.9 |
| Salt Lake | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 361,130 | 348,820 | 3.5 | 354,840 | 341,720 | 3.8 |
| Tooele | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 11,560 | 10,850 | 6.5 | 10,430 | 9,990 | 4.4 |
| Mountainlands | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 129,340 | 119,200 | 8.5 | 101,110 | 94,330 | 7.2 |
| Summit | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 10,060 | 9,380 | 7.2 | 9,370 | 8,810 | 6.4 |
| Utah | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 115,010 | 105,810 | 8.7 | 89,460 | 83,340 | 7.3 |
| Wasatch | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 4,270 | 4,010 | 6.5 | 2,180 | 2,080 | 4.8 |
| Central | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 21,290 | 19,900 | 7.0 | 14,300 | 13,740 | 4.1 |
| Juab | 7.3 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 2,020 | 1,970 | 2.5 | 1,630 | 1,600 | 1.9 |
| Millard | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5,440 | 5,060 | 7.5 | 3,420 | 3,250 | 5.2 |
| Piute | 15.1 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 8.1 | 440 | 350 | 25.7 | 190 | 190 | 0.0 |
| Sanpete | 8.7 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 5,980 | 5,620 | 6.4 | 3,620 | 3,500 | 3.4 |
| Sevier | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 6,430 | 5,990 | 7.3 | 4,960 | 4,730 | 4.9 |
| Wayne | 5.8 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 980 | 910 | 7.7 | 480 | 470 | 2.1 |
| Southwestern | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 33,780 | 31,060 | 8.8 | 24,520 | 22,960 | 6.8 |
| Beaver | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 1,970 | 1,800 | 9.4 | 1,220 | 1,180 | 3.4 |
| Garfield | 12.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 1,570 | 1,410 | 11.3 | 1,270 | 1,230 | 3.3 |
| Iron | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 9,620 | 8,620 | 11.6 | 7,540 | 6,990 | 7.9 |
| Kane | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2,310 | 2,150 | 7.4 | 1,280 | 1,220 | 4.9 |
| Washington | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 18,310 | 17,080 | 7.2 | 13,210 | 12,340 | 7.1 |
| Uintah Basin | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 12,970 | 12,380 | 4.8 | 10,000 | 9,520 | 5.0 |
| Daggett | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 320 | 310 | 3.2 | 250 | 240 | 4.2 |
| Duchesne | 9.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 4,440 | 4,200 | 5.7 | 3,320 | 3,180 | 4.4 |
| Uintah | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8,210 | 7,870 | 4.3 | 6,430 | 6,100 | 5.4 |
| Southeastern | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 18,900 | 17,980 | 5.1 | 16,240 | 15,400 | 5.5 |
| Carbon | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8,660 | 8,160 | 6.1 | 7,620 | 7,140 | 6.7 |
| Emery | 7.9 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 3,650 | 3,500 | 4.3 | 3,590 | 3,460 | 3.8 |
| Grand | 8.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 2,650 | 2,520 | 5.2 | 1,860 | 1,770 | 5.1 |
| San Juan | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 3,940 | 3,800 | 3.7 | 3,170 | 3,030 | 4.6 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1988 | Jan. 1989 |
| MINING | $542.59 | $564.13 | $507.81 | 47.1 | 48.8 | 45.3 | $11.52 | $11.56 | $11.21 |
| MANUFACTURING | 401.37 | 415.30 | 393.81 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 10.11 | 10.08 | 9.93 |
| Durable Goods | 404.21 | 421.68 | 394.71 | 40.1 | 42.0 | 40.4 | 10.08 | 10.04 | 9.77 |
| Nondurable Goods | 394.11 | 399.21 | 389.89 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 10.21 | 10.21 | 10.18 |
| TRADE | 217.84 | 219.91 | 221.31 | 28.0 | 29.4 | 28.3 | 7.78 | 7.48 | 7.82 |
| Wholesale Trade | 377.05 | 369.77 | 403.39 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 10.33 | 10.30 | 10.70 |
| Retail Trade | 164.81 | 172.62 | 160.52 | 25.2 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 6.54 | 6.30 | 6.37 |
| AVERAGE | 276.89 | 278.00 | 274.98 | 31.5 | 32.9 | 31.9 | 8.79 | 8.45 | 8.62 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 |
| MINING | $583.49 | $584.81 | $569.21 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 40.6 | $14.06 | $14.16 | $14.02 |
| Metal Mining | 548.43 | 545.24 | 516.21 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 41.9 | 12.38 | 12.42 | 12.32 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 664.15 | 672.47 | 648.89 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 17.57 | 17.65 | 17.35 |
| MANUFACTURING | 405.50 | 415.55 | 402.80 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 10.24 | 10.21 | 10.07 |
| Durable Goods | 421.83 | 430.56 | 414.12 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 10.39 | 10.35 | 10.20 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 534.14 | 520.41 | 566.19 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 44.9 | 12.48 | 12.54 | 12.61 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 395.20 | 409.45 | 391.53 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 9.88 | 9.89 | 9.62 |
| Transportation Equipment | 553.19 | 543.82 | 534.14 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 13.14 | 13.01 | 12.84 |
| Nondurable Goods | 374.98 | 389.65 | 378.87 | 37.8 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 9.92 | 9.94 | 9.79 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 336.86 | 355.68 | 356.29 | 36.3 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 9.28 | 9.12 | 9.02 |
| TRADE | 214.40 | 217.54 | 219.71 | 28.1 | 29.8 | 29.1 | 7.63 | 7.30 | 7.55 |
| Wholesale Trade | 365.82 | 360.64 | 393.90 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 37.6 | 10.05 | 9.99 | 10.48 |
| Retail Trade | 171.68 | 179.00 | 170.88 | 25.7 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 6.68 | 6.37 | 6.40 |
| Food Stores | 144.90 | 147.47 | 149.35 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 5.66 | 5.65 | 5.88 |
| Other Retail | 394.45 | 369.74 | 351.56 | 35.6 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 11.08 | 9.73 | 9.35 |
| AVERAGE | 282.32 | 286.38 | 286.34 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 8.85 | 8.60 | 8.73 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Feb. '90 | Preliminary Jan. '90 | Final Dec. '89 | Final Feb. '89 | Final Jan. '89 | Final Dec. '88 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 18,565 | 18,379 | 20,240 | 15,074 | 14,547 | 21,733 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 9,303 | 10,201 | 6,814 | 8,193 | 8,984 | 6,391 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 6,951 | 6,522 | 7,570 | 6,079 | 5,704 | 6,134 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,043 | 1,470 | 1,783 | 1,217 | 1,238 | 1,858 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 12,537 | 11,078 | 8,213 | 12,759 | 13,683 | 9,837 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.98 | 1.73 | 1.27 | 2.13 | 2.24 | 1.58 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $6,704,919 | $7,100,823 | $5,704,062 | $7,474,588 | $7,877,255 | $5,108,180 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Jan. '90 | Dec. '89 | Nov. '89 | Jan. '89 | From Last Month | Jan. '89 to Jan. '90 | Dec. '88 to Dec. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 127.4 | 126.1 | 125.9 | 121.1 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Food and Beverages | 130.0 | 127.2 | 126.7 | 122.0 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Food at Home | 131.0 | 126.5 | 125.8 | 121.2 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| Housing | 125.9 | 124.9 | 124.5 | 120.7 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Rent Residential | 135.8 | 135.5 | 135.2 | 130.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 110.8 | 108.4 | 107.5 | 106.0 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| Medical Care | 155.9 | 154.4 | 153.9 | 143.8 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 116.7 | 119.2 | 122.1 | 115.3 | —2.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Transportation | 117.2 | 115.2 | 115.0 | 111.1 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 4.0 |
| Gasoline | 90.6 | 85.5 | 87.0 | 79.4 | 6.0 | 14.1 | 6.5 |
| Energy[3] | 97.6 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 89.0 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 5.1 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | 125.9 | 124.6 | 124.4 | 119.7 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.794 | $.803 | $.804 | $.826 | —0.1 | —4.9 | —4.3 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.9 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 110.3 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Finished Goods | 117.5 | 115.3 | 114.8 | 111.0 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| Intermediate Materials | 113.4 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 110.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Crude Materials | 106.7 | 104.0 | 102.3 | 101.0 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 6.9 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## 1990 CENSUS - FOR YOU AND UTAH

On April 1, 1990, we have the chance to take a new look at Utah. Since 1980, our population has increased by 250,000, and the 1990 census will tell us how we've changed. Why should you answer the census?

**VOTES** - The U.S. Constitution mandates a census every ten years to apportion representatives among the states. Utah's congressional and legislative district boundaries are also determined using census population data. A truly representative government requires an accurate census.

**MONEY** - The census means money: it pays to be counted. Over the decade of the eighties, data from the 1980 census helped distribute an estimated $2.8 billion within Utah. This is the equivalent of $5,500 for every household.

**CONFIDENTIAL** - No one else will know how you fill out the census form. No one can see your answers: not the FBI, not IRS, not Immigration, not welfare agencies, not anyone.

**PLANNING** - Many of the decisions we make in the next ten years about our businesses and our roads, schools, and other public facilities will be based on 1990 census data. We need an accurate census in Utah to help us make wise decisions.

What can you do? On (or about) March 23, 1990 you will receive a census form in the mail. Read the instructions, fill it out, and send it back. Make sure you are counted. Encourage others to be counted too.

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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1990 published April 1990

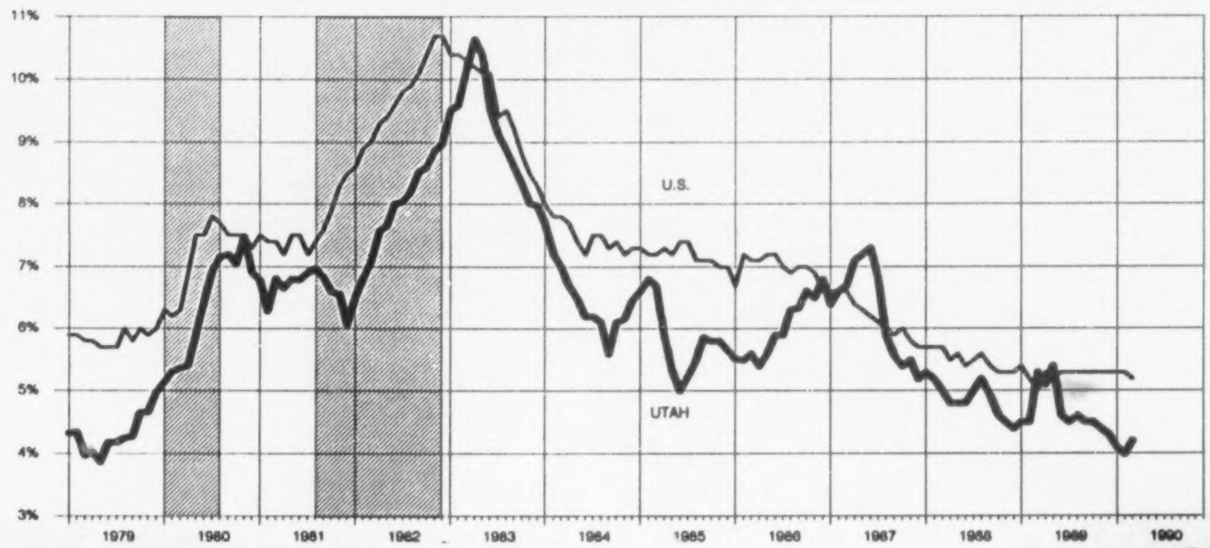
- Utah's March 1990 unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a point to 4.2 percent.
- Although the rate inched up, joblessness usually fluctuates within the larger trend and unemployment in Utah has generally declined over the past year.
- The strong 4.5 percent growth in nonfarm jobs provides evidence of a robust Utah economy.
- Unemployment in the first three months of 1990 ranks as the lowest of the past ten years.
- Healthy growth in mining and construction persists as one of the top economic developments of 1990.

## Liars and Statisticians

In his book, *How to Tell the Liars From the Statisticians*, Robert Hooke points out that statistics may be misleading. This month, Utah's 4.2 percent unemployment rate could be just that. Of course, the two-tenths of a percentage point rise in unemployment *might* be deceptive. Fluctuations in the rate usually occur within the larger trend (except for the national jobless rate which remained totally flat for much of 1989). In other words, this minor

**In this issue:**
- Utah Job Outlook.
- Third Quarter 1989 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by County.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1978-1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY** — **JOB SERVICE**

increase provides no cause for anxiety. But, most followers of unemployment rates know that.

On the other hand, making comparisons with last year's figures for March could leave one with some mistaken notions. For example, the March 1989 unemployment rate registered 5.3 and the number of unemployed in the State measured 18 percent higher than in March 1990 when 38,000 Utahns were out of work. Sounds like unemployment in Utah took quite a plunge in 1990, doesn't it?

## What's the problem?

What's the problem with this reasoning? During March, April, and May 1989, a statistical aberration occurred in the data. Before March, the rate was running around the 4.5 percent mark. Suddenly, in the next three months unemployment jumped almost a full percentage point. Finally, in June 1989, unemployment dropped down to the 4.5 percent range again and subsequently eased down to the "low fours." In the final analysis, the abnormally high departure from the 1989 trend in March, April, and May make year-over comparisons overly optimistic.

## Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

The current low jobless rate indicates Utah is probably near "full employment." Unemployment in the first three months of 1990 ranks as the lowest of the past ten years. Yet, perhaps the most important news remains the solid expansion in nonfarm jobs. Since March 1989, Utah has created 30,200 new jobs – an increase of 4.5 percent. This increase puts Utah near the top of all states in recent job creation. Moreover, Utah's growth rate almost doubles the national average.

## Making a Comeback

While the construction and mining industries may not have added large numbers of new jobs to the Utah economy, their recovery continues and is one of the top economic stories of 1990. Both these industries are making healthy comebacks after several years of declining or slow growth. In fact, mining employment produced the highest 12-month percentage increase (8 percent) of any major industrial sector. Most of the 600 new mining jobs created since March 1989 fell in the oil/gas/quarrying category. In addition, 1,500 new construction jobs generated a year-to-year increase of almost 7 percent. Increases in permit-authorized construction suggest this recovery may look even better in the months ahead.

## The Majority Wins

However, in absolute numbers, the trade and service industries made the largest job contributions since March 1989. The two sectors continue to run neck-and-neck. Service employment is up by 10,400 positions (6 percent) and trade has grown by 10,300 positions (also up 6 percent). Together these industries accounted for *two-thirds* of the total nonfarm jobs created over the past year. Jobs in businesses categorized as computer services have climbed a remarkable 16 percent since March 1989. "Other business services" also generated a healthy increase of almost 9 percent (2,100 jobs).

## Other Industries, Other Growth Rates

The transportation/communication/utilities sector (TCPU) has produced 2,300 new jobs for a growth rate of nearly 6 percent. Vigorous trucking and warehousing expansion produced a 12 percent employment growth rate. Air transportation also helped the industry with a 7 percent increase since March 1989. The bus strike seems to have had little effect on this sector's growth.

## High or Low?

When compared to employment expansion in most of Utah's major industrial sectors, manufacturing's 2 percent may seem low. However, when contrasted to manufacturing losses (down 1.2 percent) on the national scene, 2 percent may seem high. Manufacturers in Utah added 2,100 new jobs to the economy in spite of layoffs in electronics and defense-related industries.

## The Slower Side

On the slower side, government employers added 2,600 new Utah jobs for an increase of slightly less than 2 percent. State government contributed the major portion of this increase with 1,700 new positions. The finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry appeared even more sluggish in March. FIRE job creation totalled a mere 300 jobs, a less than 1 percent increase in twelve months.

## A Final Word

What's ahead? The U.S. economy seems to be on solid footing regardless of negative manufacturing employment growth. No substantial downturn is in sight. This fact, coupled with low unemployment and strong job growth, casts an optimistic glow on Utah's near-future economy. Of course, some problems still remain. Utah wages seem low in comparison to the national average (although Utah's cost of living is also lower). And, underemployment may exist in the economy. In addition, there's the dichotomy between urban and rural unemployment. However, Utah's economy should remain in good health in the near future.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

## AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## THIRD QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Employment 2nd qtr 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 8,328 | 28,489 | 104,115 | 41,151 | 168,122 | 33,661 | 169,155 | 140,284 | 693,315 | 4.5% | 663,471 |
| Bear River | 13 | 1,605 | 16,874 | 920 | 7,789 | 879 | 5,582 | 8,979 | 42,641 | 6.1% | 40,206 |
| Box Elder | 12 | 608 | 8,837 | 276 | 2,872 | 267 | 1,240 | 1,899 | 16,011 | 1.5% | 15,772 |
| Cache | 0 | 997 | 8,035 | 632 | 4,828 | 560 | 4,256 | 6,904 | 26,213 | 9.1% | 24,027 |
| Rich | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 89 | 52 | 86 | 176 | 418 | 2.7% | 407 |
| Wasatch Front | 2,868 | 20,268 | 68,187 | 31,726 | 121,344 | 27,842 | 115,675 | 99,103 | 487,014 | 3.9% | 468,723 |
| North | 110 | 4,809 | 17,652 | 4,403 | 28,146 | 3,541 | 25,087 | 38,597 | 122,346 | 3.8% | 117,829 |
| Davis | 86 | 2,470 | 7,381 | 2,166 | 13,211 | 1,227 | 9,865 | 21,717 | 58,123 | 6.8% | 54,416 |
| Morgan | 0 | 67 | 178 | 7 | 339 | 17 | 46 | 273 | 928 | 4.6% | 887 |
| Weber | 24 | 2,272 | 10,093 | 2,230 | 14,596 | 2,297 | 15,176 | 16,607 | 63,295 | 6.9% | 59,193 |
| South | 2,758 | 15,459 | 50,535 | 27,323 | 93,198 | 24,301 | 90,588 | 60,506 | 364,668 | 3.9% | 350,894 |
| Salt Lake | 2,517 | 14,845 | 49,618 | 27,100 | 91,955 | 24,146 | 89,495 | 54,120 | 353,796 | 3.8% | 340,858 |
| Tooele | 241 | 614 | 917 | 223 | 1,243 | 155 | 1,093 | 6,386 | 10,872 | 8.3% | 10,036 |
| Mountainland | 127 | 3,701 | 13,775 | 3,071 | 22,626 | 3,242 | 34,728 | 15,058 | 96,329 | 5.7% | 91,165 |
| Summit | 90 | 411 | 308 | 272 | 1,707 | 873 | 2,272 | 1,036 | 6,969 | 8.0% | 6,452 |
| Utah | 37 | 2,972 | 13,363 | 2,723 | 20,268 | 2,322 | 31,682 | 13,337 | 86,704 | 5.5% | 82,214 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 318 | 104 | 76 | 651 | 47 | 774 | 685 | 2,656 | 6.3% | 2,498 |
| Central | 563 | 961 | 2,038 | 1,318 | 3,404 | 364 | 2,166 | 4,248 | 15,061 | 5.1% | 14,324 |
| Juab | 115 | 71 | 249 | 25 | 453 | 35 | 295 | 429 | 1,672 | 5.3% | 1,588 |
| Millard | 145 | 205 | 221 | 710 | 695 | 68 | 440 | 858 | 3,343 | 3.8% | 3,220 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 118 | 183 | 0.0% | 183 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 154 | 966 | 160 | 785 | 101 | 451 | 1,281 | 3,898 | 4.9% | 3,716 |
| Sevier | 303 | 467 | 505 | 403 | 1,369 | 155 | 900 | 1,230 | 5,333 | 4.9% | 5,085 |
| Wayne | 0 | 64 | 71 | 10 | 85 | 0 | 72 | 332 | 632 | 18.9% | 531 |
| Southwestern | 270 | 999 | 2,314 | 1,483 | 7,185 | 802 | 6,117 | 5,927 | 25,098 | 9.9% | 22,838 |
| Beaver | 0 | 44 | 106 | 153 | 387 | 39 | 142 | 486 | 1,357 | 1.8% | 1,333 |
| Garfield | 8 | 17 | 232 | 69 | 244 | 24 | 628 | 502 | 1,725 | 5.3% | 1,638 |
| Iron | 151 | 200 | 535 | 401 | 1,995 | 226 | 1,468 | 2,111 | 7,088 | 11.8% | 6,339 |
| Kane | 11 | 29 | 65 | 64 | 585 | 39 | 537 | 403 | 1,734 | 8.4% | 1,600 |
| Washington | 100 | 709 | 1,376 | 796 | 3,974 | 474 | 3,342 | 2,425 | 13,194 | 10.6% | 11,928 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,522 | 218 | 377 | 1,039 | 2,221 | 206 | 1,934 | 2,739 | 10,256 | -0.2% | 10,279 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 0 | 108 | 178 | 359 | -0.6% | 361 |
| Duchesne | 452 | 106 | 140 | 400 | 741 | 89 | 406 | 1,203 | 3,537 | 3.7% | 3,412 |
| Uintah | 1,070 | 112 | 237 | 604 | 1,442 | 117 | 1,420 | 1,358 | 6,360 | -2.2% | 6,506 |
| Southeastern | 2,965 | 737 | 550 | 1,594 | 3,553 | 326 | 2,953 | 4,232 | 16,912 | 6.1% | 15,935 |
| Carbon | 1,272 | 189 | 287 | 501 | 1,777 | 162 | 1,402 | 1,866 | 7,456 | 5.4% | 7,072 |
| Emery | 1,045 | 328 | 14 | 799 | 441 | 51 | 295 | 790 | 3,764 | 5.4% | 3,570 |
| Grand | 191 | 76 | 51 | 143 | 784 | 80 | 579 | 548 | 2,452 | 8.7% | 2,256 |
| San Juan | 457 | 144 | 198 | 151 | 551 | 33 | 677 | 1,028 | 3,240 | 6.7% | 3,038 |
| Year-over % | 2.9% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 6.1% | 0.2% | 7.0% | 2.7% | 4.5% |  |  |
| Total 3rd Qtr. 88 | 8,095 | 27,545 | 100,890 | 40,210 | 158,466 | 33,593 | 158,127 | 136,545 | 663,471 |  |  |

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## THIRD QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year Over % Change | Employment 2nd qtr 88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $70,806,529 | $150,243,938 | $612,226,872 | $293,353,954 | $569,497,014 | $175,158,784 | $685,090,907 | $722,339,323 | $3,278,717,321 | 5.4% | $3,110,183,323 |
| Bear River | 77,497 | 8,429,381 | 108,555,721 | 4,414,188 | 18,864,064 | 3,489,441 | 18,152,596 | 35,777,687 | 197,760,575 | 0.2% | 197,462,525 |
| Box Elder | 67,002 | 3,226,997 | 73,748,274 | 1,410,438 | 7,777,083 | 1,080,416 | 3,507,070 | 6,696,259 | 97,513,539 | -5.8% | 103,551,959 |
| Cache | 0 | 5,202,384 | 34,796,747 | 2,935,027 | 10,920,812 | 2,314,898 | 14,508,048 | 28,436,752 | 99,114,668 | 6.8% | 92,798,405 |
| Rich | 10,495 | 0 | 10,700 | 68,723 | 166,169 | 94,127 | 137,478 | 644,676 | 1,132,368 | 1.8% | 1,112,161 |
| Wasatch Front | 25,448,910 | 106,947,121 | 407,110,994 | 231,312,092 | 448,345,570 | 150,149,790 | 489,422,102 | 551,867,659 | 2,410,604,238 | 5.0% | 2,296,134,063 |
| North | 631,214 | 24,315,557 | 103,513,711 | 25,876,617 | 83,905,921 | 15,597,426 | 93,392,301 | 216,016,599 | 563,249,346 | 5.6% | 533,278,089 |
| Davis | 468,860 | 12,567,750 | 40,157,320 | 12,150,851 | 41,754,475 | 5,356,311 | 36,342,610 | 137,858,015 | 286,656,192 | 9.1% | 262,797,697 |
| Morgan | 0 | 311,380 | 1,032,602 | 55,233 | 1,204,460 | 82,756 | 115,264 | 1,081,791 | 3,883,486 | -0.9% | 3,916,800 |
| Weber | 162,354 | 11,436,427 | 62,323,789 | 13,670,533 | 40,946,986 | 10,158,359 | 56,934,427 | 77,076,793 | 272,709,668 | 2.3% | 266,563,592 |
| South | 24,817,696 | 82,631,564 | 303,597,283 | 205,435,475 | 364,439,649 | 134,552,364 | 396,029,801 | 335,851,060 | 1,847,354,892 | 4.8% | 1,762,855,974 |
| Salt Lake | 22,747,497 | 80,732,379 | 297,908,826 | 204,272,776 | 361,429,556 | 133,966,219 | 392,388,863 | 293,965,148 | 1,787,411,264 | 4.8% | 1,706,251,146 |
| Tooele | 2,070,199 | 1,899,185 | 5,688,457 | 1,162,699 | 3,010,093 | 586,145 | 3,640,938 | 41,885,912 | 59,943,628 | 5.9% | 56,604,828 |
| Mountainland | 770,228 | 18,460,224 | 75,422,237 | 17,372,805 | 61,972,403 | 14,735,174 | 139,335,453 | 64,674,709 | 392,743,233 | 8.7% | 361,381,227 |
| Summit | 647,591 | 2,240,006 | 1,465,098 | 1,281,469 | 4,006,835 | 3,840,224 | 7,500,153 | 4,495,225 | 25,476,601 | 4.8% | 24,299,223 |
| Utah | 122,637 | 13,708,764 | 73,640,645 | 15,642,516 | 56,498,380 | 10,682,019 | 130,028,918 | 57,438,163 | 357,762,042 | 9.4% | 326,931,028 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 2,511,454 | 316,494 | 448,820 | 1,467,188 | 212,931 | 1,806,382 | 2,741,321 | 9,504,590 | -6.4% | 10,150,976 |
| Central | 5,040,746 | 5,626,856 | 8,004,880 | 11,206,404 | 7,160,276 | 1,707,386 | 5,655,285 | 15,409,370 | 59,811,203 | 7.0% | 55,903,215 |
| Juab | 958,764 | 245,429 | 889,917 | 145,094 | 1,037,191 | 130,441 | 678,770 | 1,461,078 | 5,546,684 | 9.5% | 5,063,648 |
| Millard | 1,108,018 | 1,198,167 | 1,233,324 | 7,344,012 | 1,354,205 | 287,888 | 1,171,644 | 2,671,937 | 16,369,195 | 2.9% | 15,906,138 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 47,833 | 48,412 | 23,967 | 15,094 | 21,411 | 416,648 | 573,365 | 2.3% | 560,208 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 625,152 | 3,557,720 | 854,947 | 1,339,738 | 525,320 | 1,294,222 | 4,481,127 | 12,678,226 | 7.3% | 11,818,984 |
| Sevier | 2,973,964 | 3,235,977 | 2,098,422 | 2,764,154 | 3,280,753 | 748,643 | 2,340,950 | 5,314,520 | 22,757,383 | 8.9% | 20,906,263 |
| Wayne | 0 | 322,131 | 177,664 | 49,785 | 124,422 | 0 | 148,288 | 1,064,060 | 1,886,350 | 14.5% | 1,647,974 |
| Southwestern | 1,755,522 | 4,783,324 | 9,691,817 | 10,228,115 | 18,464,104 | 3,085,921 | 17,956,433 | 25,658,463 | 91,623,699 | 13.7% | 80,551,420 |
| Beaver | 0 | 633,707 | 332,131 | 1,665,237 | 710,012 | 125,008 | 319,272 | 1,594,233 | 5,379,600 | 6.6% | 5,044,878 |
| Garfield | 68,283 | 76,991 | 1,171,833 | 334,871 | 414,590 | 105,363 | 1,679,404 | 1,950,423 | 5,801,758 | 6.5% | 5,445,340 |
| Iron | 915,580 | 754,843 | 2,382,735 | 3,486,636 | 4,961,917 | 805,349 | 3,955,511 | 9,471,929 | 26,734,500 | 20.1% | 22,260,824 |
| Kane | 56,234 | 101,823 | 250,802 | 307,690 | 1,146,617 | 149,780 | 1,450,229 | 1,685,327 | 5,148,502 | 10.4% | 4,661,405 |
| Washington | 715,425 | 3,215,960 | 5,554,316 | 4,433,681 | 11,230,968 | 1,900,421 | 10,552,017 | 10,956,551 | 48,559,339 | 12.6% | 43,138,973 |
| Uintah Basin | 10,391,524 | 941,558 | 1,707,885 | 6,554,402 | 6,104,921 | 768,485 | 6,185,679 | 11,613,621 | 44,268,075 | -0.7% | 44,560,290 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152,847 | 68,692 | 0 | 259,248 | 742,732 | 1,223,519 | -4.9% | 1,286,719 |
| Duchesne | 3,186,943 | 494,046 | 764,872 | 2,443,428 | 1,759,213 | 350,931 | 1,210,550 | 4,889,983 | 15,099,966 | 6.2% | 14,219,709 |
| Uintah | 7,204,581 | 447,512 | 943,013 | 3,958,127 | 4,277,016 | 417,554 | 4,715,881 | 5,980,906 | 27,944,590 | -3.8% | 29,053,862 |
| Southeastern | 27,322,102 | 5,055,474 | 1,733,338 | 12,265,948 | 8,585,676 | 1,222,587 | 8,383,359 | 17,337,814 | 81,906,298 | 10.4% | 74,190,583 |
| Carbon | 13,158,409 | 794,575 | 978,651 | 3,852,839 | 5,058,714 | 711,257 | 4,299,273 | 7,583,755 | 36,437,473 | 6.8% | 34,121,250 |
| Emery | 9,861,826 | 2,953,989 | 50,573 | 6,992,085 | 704,064 | 159,974 | 1,061,379 | 3,168,875 | 24,952,765 | 25.4% | 19,905,080 |
| Grand | 1,087,772 | 357,476 | 167,719 | 842,920 | 1,772,236 | 233,546 | 1,160,300 | 2,627,149 | 8,249,118 | 0.2% | 8,234,504 |
| San Juan | 3,214,095 | 949,434 | 536,395 | 578,104 | 1,050,662 | 117,810 | 1,862,407 | 3,958,035 | 12,266,942 | 2.8% | 11,929,749 |
| Year-over % | 5.8% | 4.4% | 1.8% | 5.3% | 7.4% | 3.4% | 7.6% | 5.8% | 5.4% | | |
| Total 3rd Qtr. 88 | 66,901,542 | 143,941,788 | 601,300,905 | 278,555,408 | 530,365,180 | 169,441,351 | 636,836,616 | 682,840,533 | 3,110,183,323 | | |

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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# UTAH JOB OUTLOOK— 1990 - 1995

Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service) has just released the latest edition of the *Utah Job Outlook*. This comprehensive publication provides industry and occupation employment projections (1990 - 1995) for the State and for each of the nine substate divisions (Service Delivery Areas).

The *Outlook* contains information essential in planning programs for economic development, job training, and education for Utah. The *Outlook* addresses major topics such as (1) industrial and occupational composition and trends, (2) occupations in demand, (3) wages, (4) training levels of Utah jobs, and (5) comparisons of labor demand and supply by occupation.

Economists estimate that 84,000 new jobs will be added to Utah payrolls between 1990 and 1995. Total employment will increase from 834,000 in 1990 to approximately 918,000 by 1995. The rate of growth over this five-year period will average two percent, or about 16,800 new jobs per year.

## Industries— *Where People Work*

Just four of the 12 major industry sectors in Utah account for 75 percent of all jobs. Service industries claim over one-fourth of all employment; trade is in second position with a 20-percent slice of the pie. One in eight working Utahns receive paychecks from manufacturing employers, and 14 percent of the total are not on any payroll but are self-employed. The remaining eight major industry sectors each account for five percent or less of the total jobs count. Each of Utah's 12 industry sectors will gain jobs over the 1990 -1995 period. Industries pegged to experience growth rates greater than the state average of 2.0 percent per year are mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, trade, finance, and services. Industries that are expected to grow more slowly than average are federal, state, and local governments, agriculture, and the self-employed. The services industry should contribute the largest number of new jobs to the Utah economy with 27,800 of the 84,000 total. Agriculture is projected to grow by only 400 jobs. The following table presents employment levels and projections of Utah's industries.

## Occupations— *What People Do*

More workers are employed in production, operating, and maintenance occupations than in any other job category. Over one-fourth (217,000) of all 834,300 existing Utah jobs register in this category, and one-fourth of all new jobs created in the next five years will also fall in this group.

Professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations claim a 20-percent slice of the employment pie with 169,000 of the total. Over the 1990 to 1995 period, this category will grow at a rate of 1.7 percent per year, or just slightly below the state average of 2.0 percent per year. One of every six new jobs will be for professional and technical workers.

Clerical occupations make up a large portion of Utah jobs--over 138,000 individuals are employed in this group. During the next five years, clerical jobs will grow at an above-average 2.2 percent annual rate, adding over 15,000 new jobs.

Two job groups, sales and service, will each account for over 110,000 jobs in the state. Both groups will grow at above-average rates. Service occupations should prove to be the fastest growing (2.5 percent per year) of all job categories. Economists predict service and sales job groups will contribute about 14,700 and 12,000 new jobs, respectively.

## UTAH - STATEWIDE
## EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
## 1990 - 1995

| Industry | Employment 1990 | Employment 1995 | New Jobs 1990-1995 | Annual Growth Rate ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Employment | 834,300 | 918,640 | 84,340 | 2.0 |
| Mining | 8,130 | 9,180 | 1,050 | 2.6 |
| Construction | 26,280 | 29,790 | 3,510 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 105,720 | 119,760 | 14,040 | 2.7 |
| Transportation/Commun./Utilities | 41,480 | 46,830 | 5,350 | 2.6 |
| Trade | 164,770 | 184,700 | 19,930 | 2.4 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 35,300 | 39,590 | 4,290 | 2.4 |
| Services * | 232,220 | 260,040 | 27,820 | 2.4 |
| Federal Government | 39,900 | 40,980 | 1,080 | 0.5 |
| State Government | 14,810 | 15,250 | 440 | 0.6 |
| Local Government | 24,470 | 26,690 | 2,220 | 1.8 |
| Agriculture | 22,220 | 22,630 | 410 | 0.4 |
| Self-Employed | 119,000 | 123,200 | 4,200 | 0.7 |

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* Includes public education.

** Not compounded.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, January 1990.

## UTAH - STATEWIDE
## JOBS AND JOB OPENINGS SUMMARY BY MAJOR INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
## 1990 - 1995

| | | | Annual Average Job Openings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupational Category | 1990 Jobs | 1995 Jobs | Total | Due to Growth | Due to Replacement |
| **Total - All Categories** | **834,300** | **918,640** | **41,820** | **16,860** | **24,960** |
| Managerial & Administrative | 54,610 | 59,570 | 3,090 | 990 | 2,100 |
| Professional, Paraprofessional, & Technical | 168,580 | 182,690 | 7,310 | 2,820 | 4,490 |
| Sales & Related | 112,910 | 124,920 | 6,990 | 2,400 | 4,590 |
| Clerical & Administrative Support | 138,350 | 153,600 | 6,840 | 3,050 | 3,790 |
| Service | 116,550 | 131,280 | 6,840 | 2,950 | 3,890 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 25,870 | 26,690 | 990 | 160 | 830 |
| Production, Operating, & Maintenance | 217,430 | 239,890 | 9,760 | 4,490 | 5,270 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, January 1990.

The managerial and administrative category accounts for 6.5 percent, or 54,600, of the total 834,300 jobs. During the next five years, this group will grow by 1.8 percent per year, adding about 5,000 new jobs.

Agricultural jobs comprise Utah's smallest occupational sector, in terms of both current employment and the number of new jobs (830).

### Most Job Openings Result from the Need to Replace Workers, Not from Growth

Nearly 42,000 job openings will occur in each of the next five years. About 25,000 job openings will result from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force and another 17,000 openings will result from growth in the economy.Training Levels of Utah Jobs -- the Pie Cut Three Ways

About one in five Utah jobs requires at least a bachelor's degree. Roughly 40 percent of all jobs call for training from a short demonstration up to six months, and another 40 percent need from six months of training up to a four-year degree. The number of jobs requiring at least a bachelor's degree has remained relatively stable over the last ten years. The real change in occupational training requirements in the past ten years has been a reduction of the number of jobs at the low end of the training scale, and an increase in those requiring training from six months up to a bachelor's degree.

## Where the Action Is—
## *The Job Outlook in Utah Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)*

The Wasatch Front (Weber County through Utah County) is the economic heart of Utah. This 100-mile strip accounts for 82 percent of total employment, and will receive 86 percent of all new jobs in the next five years. Of the four SDA's comprising the Wasatch Front, only Wasatch Front South (Salt Lake and Tooele Counties) will experience a 1990-95 annual average employment growth rate greater than the state average (2.2 percent compared to Utah's 2.0 percent). Employment in the Mountainland SDA (Summit, Utah and Wasatch Counties) will grow 2.0 percent per year, while the Weber-Morgan and Davis County SDA's will have job growth rates of 1.9 and 1.6 percent respectively.

Areas outside the Wasatch Front, with the exception of the Southwest and the Uintah Basin SDA's, are predicted to experience growth rates below the state average of 2.0 percent per year. The Southwest SDA, with an anticipated growth rate of 2.3 per cent per year, will enjoy the fastest growth rate of any area in the state. The Uintah Basin employment growth rate is projected to equal the state average.

The Utah Job Outlook is available from the Labor Market Information Services Division, 174 Social Hall Avenue, or by calling (801) 533-2740.

***John Mathews, Labor Market Economist***
***Michael Sylvester, Labor Market Economist***

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Mar. 1990(f) | Mar. 1989 | % Change | Feb. 1990(p) | Feb. 1989 | % Change | Jan. 1990(r) | Jan. 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **802.0** | 773.6 | 3.7 | 787.4 | 759.7 | 3.6 | 792.5 | 758.5 | 4.5 |
| Employed Persons | **764.0** | 727.4 | 5.0 | 751.4 | 720.8 | 4.2 | 758.0 | 722.5 | 4.9 |
| Unemployed | **38.0** | 46.2 | -17.7 | 36.0 | 38.9 | -7.5 | 34.5 | 36.0 | —4.2 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.7** | 6.0 | — | 4.6 | 5.1 | — | 4.4 | 4.7 | — |
| Seasonally Adjusted | **4.2** | 5.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.5 | — | 4.1 | 4.5 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.2** | 5.0 | — | 5.3 | 5.2 | — | 5.3 | 5.5 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **706.2** | 676.0 | 4.5 | 696.9 | 667.2 | 4.5 | 695.0 | 664.2 | 4.6 |
| Mining | **8.3** | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| Metal Mining | **2.9** | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Coal Mining | **2.7** | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **2.7** | 2.3 | 17.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Construction | **24.4** | 22.9 | 6.6 | 21.8 | 20.5 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 21.0 | 7.6 |
| Manufacturing | **103.3** | 101.2 | 2.1 | 102.8 | 100.8 | 2.0 | 102.1 | 100.2 | 1.9 |
| Durable Goods | **69.0** | 67.7 | 1.9 | 68.8 | 67.5 | 1.9 | 68.5 | 67.2 | 1.9 |
| Primary Metals | **5.8** | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers* | **14.2** | 13.9 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 2.2 |
| Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)* | **11.3** | 12.0 | -5.8 | 11.6 | 12.3 | -5.7 | 11.7 | 12.4 | —5.6 |
| Transportation Equipment | **16.9** | 17.0 | -0.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 17.0 | —1.2 |
| Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.† | **10.0** | 9.4 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 11.0 |
| Other Durable Goods* | **11.0** | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 6.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | **34.1** | 33.5 | 1.8 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 1.8 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 1.8 |
| Food & Related Products | **11.4** | 11.1 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 2.7 |
| Other Nondurable Goods* | **22.7** | 22.4 | 1.3 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 1.3 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 1.4 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **42.1** | 39.8 | 5.8 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 5.7 | 41.8 | 39.8 | 5.0 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.6 | -3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | -3.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **15.5** | 13.9 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 10.4 |
| Transportation by Air† | **6.4** | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.1** | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 |
| Communications† | **7.0** | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | —1.4 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.6** | 7.4 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 |
| Trade | **170.3** | 160.0 | 6.4 | 167.8 | 157.6 | 6.5 | 169.0 | 158.4 | 6.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | **39.9** | 37.8 | 5.6 | 39.3 | 37.3 | 5.4 | 39.1 | 36.9 | 6.0 |
| Durable Goods† | **24.4** | 23.2 | 5.2 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 5.2 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 5.3 |
| Nondurable Goods† | **15.5** | 14.6 | 6.2 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 7.0 |
| Retail Trade | **130.4** | 122.2 | 6.7 | 128.5 | 120.3 | 6.8 | 129.9 | 121.3 | 7.1 |
| Food Stores | **22.9** | 21.8 | 5.0 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 5.1 | 22.7 | 21.5 | 5.6 |
| Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta. | **15.9** | 14.9 | 6.7 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 6.8 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 8.3 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | **41.3** | 39.7 | 4.0 | 40.4 | 38.8 | 4.1 | 40.1 | 38.3 | 4.7 |
| Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores† | **11.5** | 10.3 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 12.3 |
| Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply† | **21.8** | 20.5 | 6.3 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 21.2 | 5.7 |
| Miscellaneous Retail† | **17.0** | 15.0 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 11.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **33.4** | 33.1 | 0.9 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 0.9 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 1.5 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.1** | 13.1 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **20.3** | 20.0 | 1.5 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 1.5 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 2.0 |
| Services | **174.3** | 163.9 | 6.3 | 171.2 | 161.1 | 6.3 | 169.2 | 158.8 | 6.5 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.4** | 11.7 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 6.5 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **16.8** | 16.2 | 3.7 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 3.8 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 3.2 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **7.3** | 6.3 | 15.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 16.4 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 14.8 |
| Other Business Services† | **26.6** | 24.5 | 8.6 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 8.7 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 12.7 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **6.5** | 6.0 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 8.6 |
| Health Services | **44.1** | 42.0 | 5.0 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 5.0 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 4.5 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **37.9** | 35.9 | 5.6 | 37.5 | 35.5 | 5.6 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 5.5 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.7** | 4.6 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **13.1** | 12.4 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 4.9 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **4.9** | 4.5 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Government | **150.1** | 147.5 | 1.8 | 149.4 | 146.7 | 1.8 | 148.6 | 145.5 | 2.1 |
| Federal Government | **39.9** | 39.8 | 0.3 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 0.3 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 1.5 |
| U.S. Defense | **21.9** | 21.9 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 0.0 |
| Other Federal Government | **18.0** | 17.9 | 0.6 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 0.6 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 3.4 |
| State Government | **42.1** | 40.4 | 4.2 | 42.3 | 40.6 | 4.2 | 42.0 | 40.3 | 4.2 |
| State Education | **23.6** | 22.5 | 4.9 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 4.8 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 5.3 |
| Other State Government | **18.5** | 17.9 | 3.4 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 3.4 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 2.8 |
| Local Government | **68.1** | 67.2 | 1.3 | 67.4 | 66.5 | 1.4 | 66.7 | 65.9 | 1.2 |
| Public School Districts | **44.9** | 44.5 | 0.9 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 0.9 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 0.9 |
| Other Local Government | **23.2** | 22.7 | 2.2 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 2.2 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 1.3 |
| Labor—Management Disputes | **0.1** | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | 0.0 | — |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Mar. 1990 (f) | Mar. 1989 | % Change | Feb. 1990 (p) | Jan. 1990 (r) | Dec. 1989 | Nov. 1989 | Oct. 1989 | Sept. 1989 | Aug. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,730.0 | 1,708.0 | 1.3 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,717.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,119.3 | 1,105.1 | 1.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.9 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 811.6 | 781.8 | 3.8 | 800.2 | 809.4 | 800.7 | 797.7 | 797.7 | 796.9 | 794.2 |
| Participation Rate | 72.5 | 70.7 | — | 71.6 | 72.5 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 71.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 777.4 | 740.3 | 5.0 | 768.2 | 776.0 | 766.1 | 762.8 | 761.9 | 761.0 | 757.4 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 69.5 | 67.0 | — | 68.7 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.2 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 34.2 | 41.5 | —17.6 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.2 | 5.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 307.7 | 323.3 | —4.8 | 317.8 | 307.3 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 315.1 | 314.6 | 316.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 145.3 | 139.9 | 4.6 | 143.3 | 143.0 | 144.9 | 144.6 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 142.2 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 710.4 | 680.1 | 4.5 | 705.6 | 704.2 | 704.6 | 703.2 | 697.8 | 697.1 | 692.2 |
| Mining | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Contract Construction | 27.7 | 26.0 | 6.6 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.7 |
| Manufacturing | 104.0 | 102.1 | 1.9 | 104.2 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 103.4 |
| Durable Goods | 69.6 | 68.3 | 1.9 | 69.8 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 69.9 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 68.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.5 | 33.8 | 1.8 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 34.7 | 34.6 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 42.5 | 40.2 | 5.8 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.5 |
| Trade | 173.8 | 163.3 | 6.4 | 172.4 | 171.5 | 168.8 | 168.5 | 168.2 | 168.1 | 167.2 |
| Wholesale | 40.2 | 38.1 | 5.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.8 |
| Retail | 133.6 | 125.2 | 6.7 | 132.5 | 131.8 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 129.5 | 129.1 | 128.5 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.4 | 33.1 | 0.9 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 |
| Services | 173.2 | 162.9 | 6.3 | 170.9 | 169.6 | 173.2 | 171.3 | 170.0 | 169.4 | 169.2 |
| Government | 147.5 | 144.9 | 1.8 | 147.6 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 147.6 | 144.0 |
| Federal | 39.9 | 39.8 | 0.3 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.1 |
| State | 40.7 | 39.1 | 4.2 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 |
| Local | 66.9 | 66.0 | 1.3 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 63.1 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment In Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1990(p) | % Change from Feb. '89 | % Distribution | Feb. 1990(p) | % Change from Feb. '89 | % Distribution | Feb. 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 378.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 318.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.4 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 60.0 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 75.6 |
| Contract Construction | 18.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 16.1 | 73.9 |
| Manufacturing | 69.1 | —1.3 | 18.3 | 33.6 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 67.8 | 66.0 |
| Durable Goods | 49.3 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 19.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 44.9 | 65.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 19.8 | —4.8 | 5.2 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 4.4 | 22.9 | 67.6 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.5 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 32.1 | 75.9 |
| Total Trade | 84.2 | —3.1 | 22.2 | 83.6 | 18.2 | 26.3 | 148.6 | 88.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27.3 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 32.9 | 83.7 |
| Retail Trade | 56.9 | —6.4 | 15.0 | 71.6 | 20.3 | 22.5 | 115.7 | 90.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 19.7 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 25.6 | 76.6 |
| Services | 78.1 | 3.2 | 20.6 | 93.1 | 9.0 | 29.2 | 131.9 | 77.0 |
| Total Government | 78.8 | 7.2 | 20.8 | 70.6 | —3.6 | 22.2 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 22.9 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 16.8 | —9.7 | 5.3 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 23.1 | 12.7 | 6.1 | 19.2 | —4.5 | 6.0 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 32.8 | 2.5 | 8.7 | 34.6 | 0.3 | 10.9 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar. 1990(f)** | **Mar. 1989** | **% Chg.** | **Feb. 1990(p)** | **Jan. 1990(r)** | **Mar. 1990(f)** | **Mar. 1989** | **% Chg.** | **Feb. 1990(p)** | **Jan. 1990(r)** |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **519.7** | 504.6 | 3.0 | 509.7 | 514.0 | **114.6** | 107.9 | 6.2 | 113.4 | 114.2 |
| Employed Persons | **496.7** | 475.8 | 4.4 | 488.5 | 493.1 | **110.2** | 102.3 | 7.7 | 108.7 | 110.1 |
| Unemployed | **23.0** | 28.8 | —20.1 | 21.2 | 20.9 | **4.4** | 5.6 | —21.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.4** | 5.7 | — | 4.2 | 4.1 | **3.8** | 5.2 | — | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **3.8** | 5.1 | — | 3.6 | 3.9 | **3.2** | 4.5 | — | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **482.3** | 463.4 | 4.1 | 475.7 | 474.3 | **90.5** | 84.9 | 6.6 | 89.7 | 89.5 |
| Mining | **2.8** | 2.5 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **17.3** | 16.1 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 15.9 | **2.4** | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | **66.5** | 65.6 | 1.4 | 66.0 | 65.7 | **13.6** | 13.3 | 2.3 | 13.8 | 13.6 |
| Durable Goods | **46.4** | 45.8 | 1.3 | 46.0 | 45.8 | **8.6** | 8.4 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | **20.1** | 19.8 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 19.9 | **5.0** | 4.9 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **32.2** | 30.4 | 5.9 | 32.4 | 32.1 | **2.9** | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Total Trade | **121.6** | 115.5 | 5.3 | 119.8 | 120.7 | **20.5** | 18.1 | 13.3 | 20.5 | 20.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | **33.0** | 31.3 | 5.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | **3.2** | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Retail Trade | **88.6** | 84.2 | 5.2 | 87.3 | 88.2 | **17.3** | 15.1 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 17.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **27.2** | 26.9 | 1.1 | 27.2 | 27.2 | **2.3** | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | **116.4** | 110.2 | 5.6 | 114.2 | 112.5 | **34.3** | 31.8 | 7.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| Total Government | **98.3** | 96.2 | 2.2 | 98.1 | 97.6 | **14.5** | 14.2 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 14.1 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar. '90(f)** | **Feb.'90(p)** | **Jan. '90(r)** | **Mar. '89** | **Mar. '90(f)** | **Mar. '89** | **% Change** | **Mar. '90(f)** | **Mar. '89** | **% Change** |
| State Total | **4.2** | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.3 | **802,000** | 773,640 | 3.7 | **706,000** | 676,040 | 4.4 |
| Bear River | **4.5** | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | **52,130** | 49,870 | 4.5 | **43,960** | 42,420 | 3.6 |
| Box Elder | **4.9** | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | **18,230** | 17,500 | 4.2 | **15,830** | 15,350 | 3.1 |
| Cache | **4.3** | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | **33,120** | 31,640 | 4.7 | **27,790** | 26,740 | 3.9 |
| Rich | **1.8** | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | **780** | 730 | 6.8 | **340** | 330 | 3.0 |
| Wasatch Front | **3.9** | 3.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | **532,870** | 517,190 | 3.0 | **493,680** | 474,420 | 4.1 |
| *North* | **4.1** | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.7 | **157,230** | 153,160 | 2.7 | **122,250** | 118,960 | 2.8 |
| Davis | **3.7** | 3.2 | 3.5 | 5.0 | **80,410** | 78,130 | 2.9 | **56,300** | 54,330 | 3.6 |
| Morgan | **6.7** | 6.3 | 7.9 | 11.6 | **1,720** | 1,720 | 0.0 | **950** | 910 | 4.4 |
| Weber | **4.5** | 4.2 | 4.8 | 6.2 | **75,100** | 73,310 | 2.4 | **65,000** | 63,720 | 2.0 |
| *South* | **3.8** | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | **375,640** | 364,030 | 3.2 | **371,430** | 355,460 | 4.5 |
| Salt Lake | **3.7** | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | **364,130** | 353,110 | 3.1 | **361,020** | 345,380 | 4.5 |
| Tooele | **5.5** | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | **11,510** | 10,920 | 5.4 | **10,410** | 10,080 | 3.3 |
| Mountainlands | **3.5** | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.8 | **129,060** | 121,740 | 6.0 | **102,230** | 96,010 | 6.5 |
| Summit | **5.6** | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.0 | **10,100** | 9,660 | 4.6 | **9,360** | 8,920 | 4.9 |
| Utah | **3.2** | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | **114,600** | 107,890 | 6.2 | **90,600** | 84,920 | 6.7 |
| Wasatch | **7.0** | 6.4 | 6.6 | 8.9 | **4,360** | 4,190 | 4.1 | **2,270** | 2,170 | 4.6 |
| Central | **5.7** | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.7 | **21,780** | 21,140 | 3.0 | **14,490** | 13,970 | 3.7 |
| Juab | **4.4** | 3.2 | 5.5 | 8.8 | **2,040** | 2,080 | —1.9 | **1,630** | 1,600 | 1.9 |
| Millard | **4.0** | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 | **5,410** | 5,190 | 4.2 | **3,330** | 3,200 | 4.1 |
| Piute | **13.8** | 11.8 | 11.5 | 5.2 | **460** | 370 | 24.3 | **200** | 190 | 5.3 |
| Sanpete | **8.0** | 7.6 | 8.9 | 12.6 | **6,170** | 6,160 | 0.2 | **3,720** | 3,590 | 3.6 |
| Sevier | **4.8** | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | **6,610** | 6,320 | 4.6 | **5,080** | 4,870 | 4.3 |
| Wayne | **6.1** | 7.5 | 8.2 | 6.2 | **1,090** | 1,020 | 6.9 | **530** | 520 | 1.9 |
| Southwestern | **4.9** | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | **34,070** | 32,080 | 6.2 | **24,920** | 23,580 | 5.7 |
| Beaver | **4.1** | 3.8 | 4.1 | 6.2 | **2,010** | 1,910 | 5.2 | **1,240** | 1,190 | 4.2 |
| Garfield | **11.3** | 10.1 | 7.2 | 10.6 | **1,610** | 1,520 | 5.9 | **1,340** | 1,300 | 3.1 |
| Iron | **4.4** | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | **9,450** | 8,770 | 7.8 | **7,500** | 7,070 | 6.1 |
| Kane | **6.4** | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.5 | **2,360** | 2,280 | 3.5 | **1,350** | 1,290 | 4.7 |
| Washington | **4.4** | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | **18,640** | 17,600 | 5.9 | **13,490** | 12,730 | 6.0 |
| Uintah Basin | **6.5** | 5.6 | 6.4 | 8.8 | **13,280** | 12,830 | 3.5 | **10,130** | 9,680 | 4.6 |
| Daggett | **1.2** | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | **380** | 370 | 2.7 | **290** | 280 | 3.6 |
| Duchesne | **8.3** | 6.0 | 7.9 | 10.0 | **4,580** | 4,420 | 3.6 | **3,400** | 3,260 | 4.3 |
| Uintah | **5.8** | 5.6 | 6.0 | 8.5 | **8,320** | 8,040 | 3.5 | **6,440** | 6,140 | 4.9 |
| Southeastern | **7.1** | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.5 | **19,040** | 18,810 | 1.2 | **16,620** | 15,960 | 4.0 |
| Carbon | **7.3** | 7.4 | 7.3 | 10.4 | **8,600** | 8,510 | 1.1 | **7,680** | 7,330 | 4.8 |
| Emery | **6.9** | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | **3,650** | 3,620 | 0.8 | **3,630** | 3,550 | 2.3 |
| Grand | **6.9** | 6.4 | 7.0 | 10.3 | **2,750** | 2,720 | 1.1 | **2,040** | 1,960 | 4.1 |
| San Juan | **7.0** | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 | **4,040** | 3,960 | 2.0 | **3,270** | 3,140 | 4.1 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LAPOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1989 | Jan. 1989 | Jan.(p) 1990 | Dec.(r) 1988 | Jan. 1989 |
| MINING | $541.78 | $621.43 | $539.22 | 47.4 | 51.7 | 47.3 | $11.43 | $12.02 | $11.40 |
| MANUFACTURING | 407.63 | 401.76 | 390.26 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 10.14 | 10.12 | 9.88 |
| Durable Goods | 413.71 | 404.21 | 392.00 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 10.14 | 10.06 | 9.80 |
| Nondurable Goods | 391.40 | 392.06 | 388.99 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 10.14 | 10.21 | 10.13 |
| TRADE | 213.64 | 219.18 | 212.25 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 7.63 | 7.80 | 7.50 |
| Wholesale Trade | 371.25 | 376.43 | 376.24 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 10.37 | 10.37 | 10.06 |
| Retail Trade | 159.77 | 165.72 | 156.24 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 6.29 | 6.55 | 6.20 |
| AVERAGE | 272.62 | 275.79 | 269.24 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 8.60 | 8.70 | 8.44 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb.(p) 1990 | Jan.(r) 1990 | Feb. 1989 | Feb.(p) 1990 | Jan.(r) 1990 | Feb. 1989 | Feb.(p) 1990 | Jan.(r) 1990 | Feb. 1989 |
| MINING | $587.92 | $593.14 | $584.78 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.8 | $14.27 | $14.19 | $13.99 |
| Metal Mining | 558.21 | 582.82 | 544.00 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 12.46 | 12.67 | 12.42 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 733.72 | 693.36 | 696.90 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 17.68 | 17.87 | 17.51 |
| MANUFACTURING | 408.58 | 406.13 | 396.58 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 10.24 | 10.23 | 10.04 |
| Durable Goods | 423.28 | 419.58 | 407.82 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 10.40 | 10.36 | 10.17 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 510.45 | 532.53 | 543.85 | 41.0 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 12.45 | 12.53 | 12.56 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 389.37 | 384.12 | 382.55 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 9.71 | 9.70 | 9.54 |
| Transportation Equipment | 556.92 | 552.35 | 530.66 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 13.26 | 13.12 | 12.88 |
| Nondurable Goods | 378.79 | 381.47 | 375.34 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 9.89 | 9.96 | 9.80 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 356.07 | 358.66 | 343.75 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 9.13 | 9.34 | 9.07 |
| TRADE | 208.88 | 215.45 | 208.80 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 28.8 | 7.46 | 7.64 | 7.25 |
| Wholesale Trade | 363.67 | 368.08 | 368.03 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 37.1 | 10.13 | 10.14 | 9.92 |
| Retail Trade | 164.22 | 172.49 | 162.89 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 6.39 | 6.66 | 6.17 |
| Food Stores | 143.07 | 143.82 | 144.08 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 5.70 | 5.64 | 5.65 |
| Other Retail | 155.36 | 155.18 | 151.91 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 6.42 | 6.36 | 6.15 |
| AVERAGE | 280.32 | 284.06 | 278.20 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 8.76 | 8.85 | 8.56 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Mar. '90 | Preliminary Feb. '90 | Final Jan. '90 | Final Mar. '89 | Final Feb. '89 | Final Jan. '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 19,539 | 17,810 | 18,379 | 18,167 | 15,074 | 14,547 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 11,908 | 8,493 | 10,201 | 11,487 | 8,193 | 8,984 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 7,943 | 6,440 | 8,522 | 7,498 | 6,079 | 5,704 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,016 | 1,043 | 1,470 | 927 | 1,217 | 1,238 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 11,834 | 12,537 | 11,078 | 11,386 | 12,759 | 13,683 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.86 | 1.98 | 1.73 | 1.89 | 2.13 | 2.24 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $8,119,923 | $6,597,385 | $7,100,823 | $7,376,502 | $7,474,588 | $7,877,255 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES**

| Item | Index |  |  |  |  | % Change |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Feb. '90 | Jan. '90 | Dec. '89 | Feb. '89 | From Last Month | Feb. '89 to Feb. '90 | Jan. '89 to Jan. '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)** | **128.0** | **127.4** | **126.1** | **121.6** | **0.5** | **5.3** | **5.2** |
| Food and Beverages | **130.9** | 130.0 | 127.2 | 122.7 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Food at Home | **132.1** | 131.0 | 126.5 | 122.0 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Housing | **126.1** | 125.9 | 124.9 | 121.1 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Rent Residential | **136.0** | 135.8 | 135.5 | 130.9 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **110.2** | 110.8 | 108.4 | 105.9 | —0.5 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Medical Care | **157.5** | 155.9 | 154.4 | 145.2 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **120.4** | 116.7 | 119.2 | 115.3 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Transportation | **117.1** | 117.2 | 115.2 | 111.6 | —0.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 |
| Gasoline | **90.2** | 90.6 | 85.5 | 80.1 | —0.4 | 12.6 | 14.1 |
| Energy³ | **96.4** | 97.6 | 93.2 | 89.3 | —1.2 | 8.0 | 9.7 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.782** | **$.785** | **$.793** | **$.823** | **—0.4** | **—5.0** | **—5.0** |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U²)** | **126.4** | **125.9** | **124.6** | **120.2** | **1.0** | **5.2** | **5.2** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.4 | 114.9 | 113.0 | 110.8 | —0.4 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Finished Goods | 117.4 | 117.5 | 115.3 | 111.7 | —0.1 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.5 | 113.4 | 112.0 | 110.9 | —0.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Crude Materials | 106.9 | 106.7 | 104.0 | 101.0 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 |

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Utah State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) has recently published the tenth edition of *Utah's Career Guide*. This 36-page report contains current career planning information, including occupational projections, wage levels, training resources, and addresses of regional assessment centers. Counselors, educators, and training program planners have found the *Guide* to be helpful for young adults just planning their careers, as well as for anyone interested in career mobility and transition. Copies may be obtained by contacting SOICC (801) 533-2028.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1990 published May 1990

- In April, Utah's unemployment rate slipped down one-tenth of a point to 4.5 percent.
- Although joblessness fell slightly in April, a substantial upward revision was made to the March 1990 rate – from 4.2 percent to 4.6 percent.
- Performance for 1989 and 1990 suggests a new "March through May" trend of comparatively higher unemployment rates may be emerging.
- Growth in nonfarm jobs during April continued the vigorous trend of 1990 – employment is up 4.6 percent.
- Strong service sector growth accounted for 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

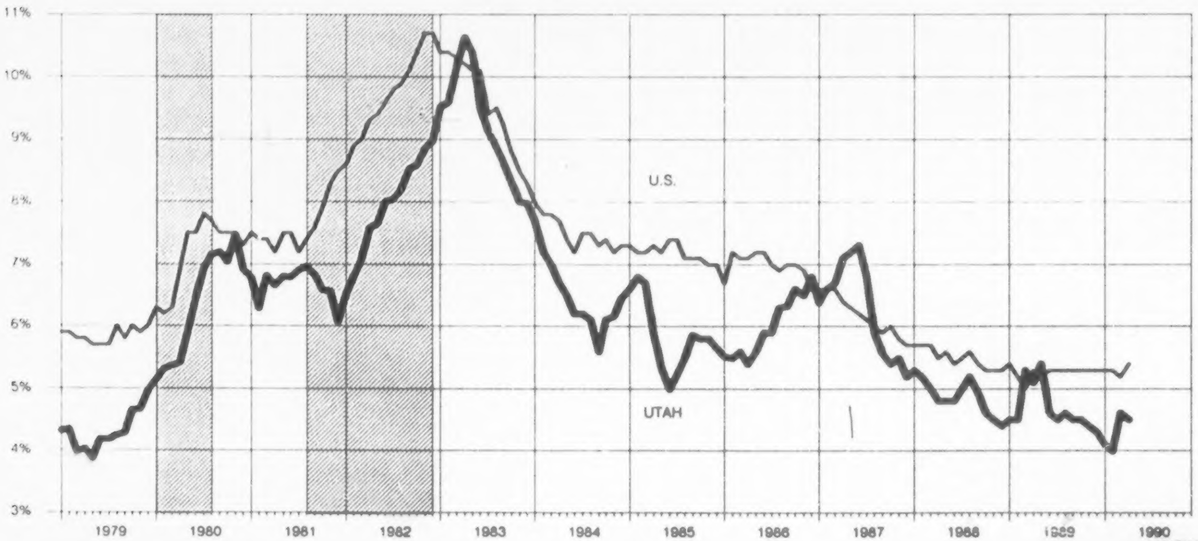
## Explanation Time

At times, explaining the "whys and wherefores" of unemployment rate behavior ranks down there with cleaning the garage. It's something that needs to be done, but it isn't necessarily pleasant. Now is "one of those times." How does one explain a four-tenths of a point revision in an unemployment rate (March) when an economic answer seems impossible to find? Job growth is strong, layoffs haven't been significant. Of course, Utah's jobless rate did edge down in April. However, rates in March and April register about half a percentage point higher than those in January and February. Plus, the same thing

**In this issue:**

- A Layman's Guide to Labor Force Statistics
- Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Utah and U.S.
- Cost of Living updates – CPI and ACCRA (note new ACCRA figures for St. George and Cedar City)

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1979-1990



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOB SERVICE

happened last year during March, April and May. Unemployment shot up, then dropped again in later months.

## What's Happening?

What is happening? The main drivers behind the rise in unemployment appear to be an influx of people entering the work force for the first time and individuals re-entering the labor force after an absence. Since this phenomenon has occurred two years in a row, perhaps a new seasonal trend is making its debut in Utah. What we initially thought was a "statistical aberration" may, in fact, be a new pattern of joblessness.

The State's unemployment rate translates into 33,400 out-of-work Utahns. That figure registers 4 percent lower than the number of jobless individuals in the State during April 1989. And, the current 4.5 percent unemployment rate compares favorably with last April's rate of 5.1 percent and the nation's current figure of 5.4 percent. Finally, the rise in unemployment since January 1990 doesn't appear too worrisome in light of solid job growth and declining claims for unemployment insurance.

## Jobs, Jobs, Jobs

Job expansion in the State remained strong in April. Utah ranked number six nationally in terms of 1989 nonfarm percentage growth, and April just continued the trend. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 4.6 percent since April 1989 for an April 1990 total of 714,800 jobs. That's 31,300 net new jobs for Utah in the past 12-month period. Mining, trade, and services headed the industrial pack with growth rates exceeding 6 percent. Construction and transportation/communications/utilities employment expansion percentages ran neck-and-neck with the total gain – about 4.5 percent. On the sluggish side, manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate, and government sectors all experienced job growth of 2 percent or less. However, no major industry experienced a net loss of jobs.

## Making a Comeback

Once again, the mining industry generated the highest 12-month percentage increase (9 percent) of any of Utah's major industrial categories. The resurgence of both mining and construction employment provides one of the brightest spots in the Utah economic picture. In fact, even before gains in mining employment, the industry had been producing more goods with fewer people." In addition, the 1,100 new construction jobs generated by the State since April 1989 add to Utah's prosperity – particularly since the construction industry has actually lost jobs over the past few years.

## The Same Old Song

After, a decade or so, this information may be rather monotonous – the service industry maintained its spot as the top contributor to Utah job expansion. With an increase of 7 percent since April 1989, the service industry has created 11,800 new jobs. Employment in computer services exploded with a 16 percent expansion rate. "Other Business Services" and auto repair also produced growth rates of 10 percent. Altogether, the service industry contributed almost 40 percent of the new Utah jobs created since April 1989.

The trade industry also made significant additions to Utah's employment. Since April 1989, the trade industry has generated 10,400 new positions for an increase of more than 6 percent. Retail trade advanced faster than wholesale trade – year-to-year growth rates registered 7 and 5 percent respectively.

## Moderation

The transportation/communication/utilities sector produced 1,800 new jobs for an April 1989 to April 1990 growth rate of nearly 5 percent. Exuberant expansion in air transportation produced a 10 percent rise. In addition, trucking and warehousing grew by 7 percent. These gains more than offset the 4 percent decline in railroad employment and the 3 percent decline in communications. The effect of the ongoing bus strike seems inconsequential in comparison to total sector growth.

## It's a Matter of Perspective

Manufacturing expansion continued to slow. This sector managed a 2 percent growth rate (about 1,900 jobs) between April 1989 and April 1990. Please note, Utah's manufacturing industry growth rate may seem low when compared to expansion in most of Utah's major industries. But, Utah continues to create manufacturing jobs while the national manufacturing employment average is declining. So whether Utah's manufacturing industry is doing good or not so good is a matter of perspective. However, several industries are experiencing layoffs. Since April 1989, primary metals, electronics, and some defense-related industries have all lost employment.

Government and finance/insurance/real estate exhibited the slowest April-to-April growth rates. Government employers have added 3,100 new Utah jobs since last April – an increase of slightly more than 2 percent. The public education section of State government contributed 1,500 of these new positions. On the low end of the scale, the finance/insurance/real estate sector generated a mere 500 jobs, a 12-month increase of less than 2 percent. However, this industry's growth record has improved over the last few months.

## A Final Word

Although unemployment rose noticeably between February and March, continued job expansion and declining numbers of claims for unemployment insurance point to a healthy Utah economy. In addition, the possible emergence of a new seasonal trend coupled with relatively low jobless rates should help assuage any concern over rising unemployment.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

# A Layman's Guide To Labor Force Statistics

Often, those of us involved in generating and analyzing labor force statistics forget that the rest of the world may not be as conversant with our data as we are. We assume (of course) that everyone understands what we are talking about. In fact, because of the nature of this very technical beast, many people have not mastered all the definitions. Where do those mysterious unemployment figures originate and just what do they mean? Why are they revised? Why are those revisions substantial at times? And, just what is seasonal adjustment? This article is intended to clarify the misconceptions (if they exist), explain the unknown, and refresh the memories of those already familiar with the data.

## Some Definitions and Concepts

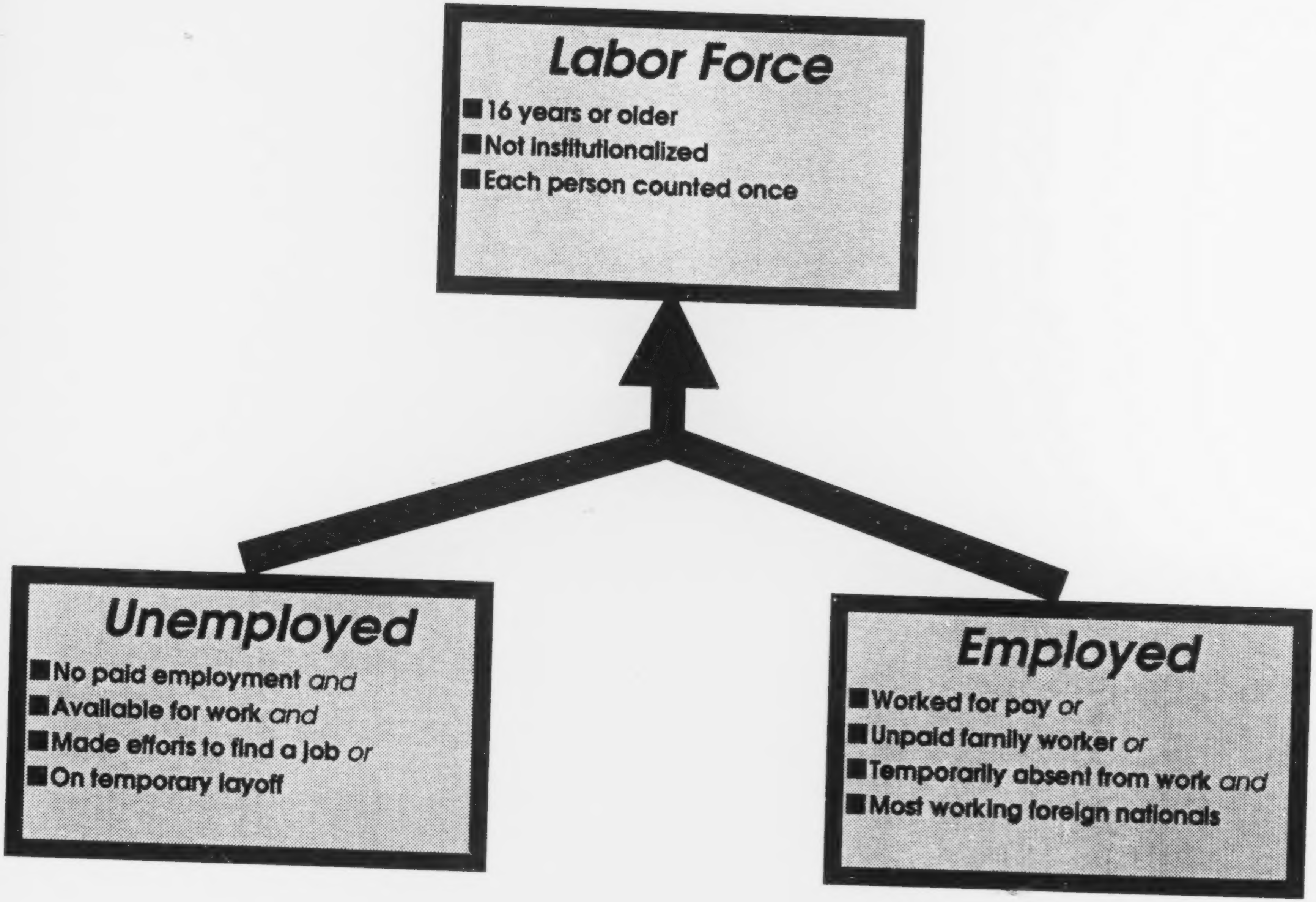
First, what are the definitions of the most familiar labor force statistics—the civilian labor force, the employed, and the unemployed? Keep in mind that all definitions apply to the "noninstitutional" population 16 years or older. Inmates of penal and mental institutions, and patients in long-term medical care facilities or in residential homes for the aged, infirm or needy are excluded from labor force figures. In addition, (with a few exceptions) individuals must be employed or seeking employment.

***The Employed***

Civilians who did any work at all for pay—including people who worked for themselves (the self-employed). Also included are people who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in a family business, plus anyone temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad, weather, vacation, labor/management disputes or personal reasons—whether they were paid or not. Each person is counted only once—even if they hold more than one job. Working foreign nationals, not living on embassy premises, are also included. However, those who did volunteer work or worked around the house are excluded from "employed" counts.

***The Unemployed***

Persons who did not work, were available for work, and *made some specific efforts to find work* sometime during the prior four weeks. Availability for work is waived for persons who are "temporarily" ill. In addition, people waiting to be recalled to a job because of layoff or waiting to report to a new job within 30 days don't have to be looking for work to be included in the counts. Consequently, unemployment figures include job losers and leavers, first-time labor force entrants, and people re-entering the labor force after an absence. In other words, the unemployed segment of the labor force includes many individuals over and above the number receiving unemployment insurance benefits.



## Labor Force

- 16 years or older
- Not institutionalized
- Each person counted once

## Unemployed

- No paid employment *and*
- Available for work *and*
- Made efforts to find a job *or*
- On temporary layoff

## Employed

- Worked for pay *or*
- Unpaid family worker *or*
- Temporarily absent from work *and*
- Most working foreign nationals

B

| | |
|---|---|
| ***The Civilian Labor Force*** | Civilian employed plus the unemployed. National labor force figures can also include members of the military, but these figures are not compiled for states. |

## Where do the Figures Come From?

Just how are labor force figures derived? The key source of labor force data is the Current Population Survey—CPS for those who prefer acronyms. The CPS is a scientifically designed survey of approximately 60,000 households nationwide. The survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In Utah, this sample comprises about 600 households. The survey is taken during the week containing the twelfth day of each month. Questions are designed to gather more than just the basic employment/unemployment data. Demographic characteristics (age, sex, race, marital status, etc.), earnings, occupations and industries are also collected.

For the nation as a whole CPS monthly data are statistically reliable. However, on a month-to-month basis, the CPS may be fairly erratic for smaller states (including Utah). In fact, even annual average CPS unemployment rates for Utah are subject to considerable sampling variability. For example, Utah's 1989 unemployment rate of 4.6 percent falls within a 90 percent confidence interval of 4.0 to 5.2 percent. In other words, we are 90 percent sure that if the entire labor force were surveyed, the resulting unemployment rate would register within this range.

To obtain dependable monthly unemployment rate estimates for smaller states, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed multiple-regression estimating procedures (models) unique to each state. Simply stated, a regression model is a mathematical equation used to estimate a numerical characteristic based on related statistical information. Utah's unemployment rate is derived using a regression equation that includes the components listed below. (Employment estimates follow a similar pattern.)

- The number of unemployment insurance claimants with no earnings divided by total Utah wage and salary employment.
- An employment-to-population ratio reflecting the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not represented in unemployment insurance claims data.
- A three-month moving average of Utah's rate of new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force (from the State portion of the CPS).

## Why are Unemployment Rates Revised So Often?

You may notice that the unemployment rate for a particular month may be changed or revised several times. Shouldn't it stay the same? After all, the past doesn't change. Well, as time goes on and as more (and better) data are obtained, employment and unemployment figures are adjusted to more accurately reflect reality. Those involved in data gathering know that the collection and compilation of statistics is often a long, drawn out process. In Utah, during a three-year period, a number of revisions are possible. What are they?

| | |
|---|---|
| ***The "Forecast" Stage*** | *Month 1.* Many other small states publish unemployment rates a month or more after the fact. Utah (a truly advanced state) publishes a "forecast" unemployment rate within one week of the month's end. This figure is based on unemployment insurance claims, projected employment data, and trended CPS data. Incidently, this rate usually sustains only minor revisions throughout the entire three-year process. |
| ***The "Preliminary" Stage*** | *Month 2.* CPS data, additional unemployment insurance data, and employment estimates from an industry survey are available. This information is used to revise Month 1 estimates as necessary. |
| ***The "Revised" Stage*** | *Month 3.* At this time, even more complete data are available. Estimates are improved as appropriate. However, revisions in the unemployment rate at this point are unusual. |
| ***The "Benchmark" Stages*** | After year-end, CPS annual averages are available. At this time monthly model estimates for the preceding year are "benchmarked" or recalculated to reflect the CPS annual averages and final nonfarm employment counts. This adjustment process takes place in three stages (Years 1, 2, and 3) as model estimates are fine-tuned even further. |

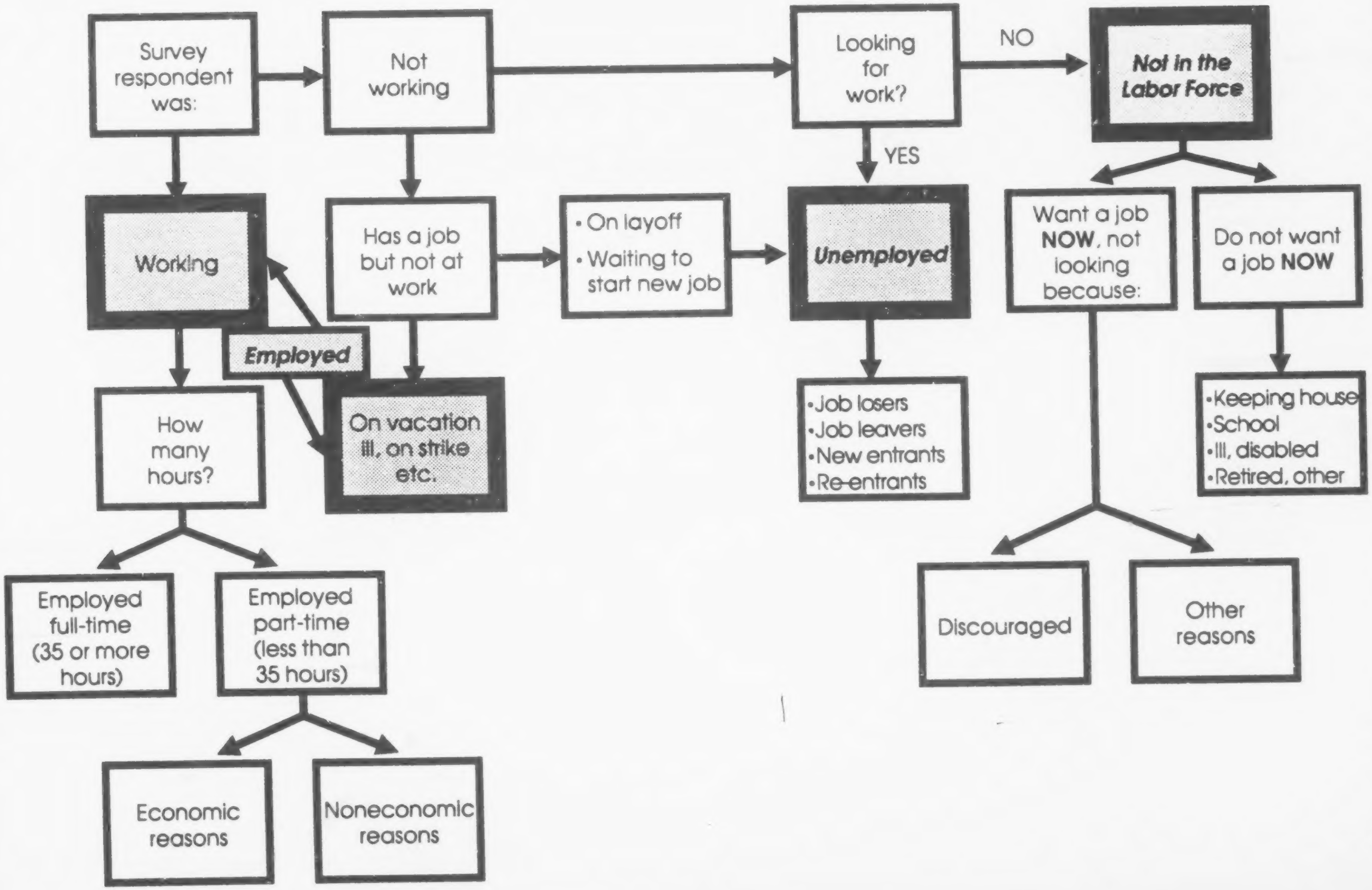
A quick count reveals that a monthly unemployment rate for Utah could be revised a total of five times. However, rates are generally not revised to any significant degree—although (we admit) some noticeable exceptions do occur. In fact, data for several 1989 months were significantly revised. Job Service economists and BLS statisticians are carefully monitoring 1990 model estimates in an effort to avert large benchmark revisions.

In spite of revisions, initial estimates provide a timely and fairly accurate picture of the current Utah economic scene. If only three-year-old final figures were published, the usefulness of this economic indicator would be lost. Again, this process pertains only to smaller states and does not apply to national data. Of course, the complicated statistical procedures involved in this process have been glossed over. But this analysis should provide a basic understanding of how labor force estimates are generated.

## A Word About Seasonal Adjustment

The preceding process produces "raw" data. However, the figures quoted on the 6 o'clock news are "seasonally adjusted." Just what is seasonal adjustment and why is it used? Often it is difficult to tell from raw statistics whether a change was caused by changing economic conditions or occurred just because of normal seasonal fluctuations—weather changes, holidays, opening/closing of schools, etc. These seasonal events usually follow a regular pattern every year. In fact, seasonal elements may account for as much as 90 percent of the month-to-month change in unemployment. Statistical procedures based on historical data provide a way to minimize fluctuations due to the seasonality of labor force estimates.

# Determination of Labor Force Status



Survey respondent was:

Not working

Looking for work?

NO

**Not in the Labor Force**

YES

**Working**

Has a job but not at work

- On layoff
- Waiting to start new job

***Unemployed***

Want a job **NOW**, not looking because:

Do not want a job **NOW**

***Employed***

How many hours?

**On vacation ill, on strike etc.**

- Job losers
- Job leavers
- New entrants
- Re-entrants

- Keeping house
- School
- Ill, disabled
- Retired, other

Employed full-time (35 or more hours)

Employed part-time (less than 35 hours)

Discouraged

Other reasons

Economic reasons

Noneconomic reasons

m

When "seasonal" adjustments are made, comparisons between months become more informative, and cyclical patterns, as well as basic economic trends can be observed. However, remember that seasonal adjustment produces only an approximation based on past history, and seasonal trends change gradually. So, seasonally adjusted data are also subject to revision.

## For True Statistical Aficionados. . .

This article has provided only a brief sketch of the basic methods used in developing labor force statistics. For those interested in an in-depth explanation, the BLS monthly publication, Employment & Earnings, provides further elucidation on the subject. And, for true statistical aficionados, BLS can provide a list of available technical papers and publications.

*Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist*

*Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist.*

## UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

**1982-84 = 100**

**To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average | % Change from Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-U | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| -W | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 65.6 | 7.7 |
| 1979-U | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3 |
| -W | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 11.4 |
| 1980-U | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5 |
| -W | 78.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 82.9 | 13.4 |
| 1981-U | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3 |
| -W | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 10.3 |
| 1982-U | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.2 |
| -W | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 6.0 |
| 1983-U | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2 |
| -W | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 3.0 |
| 1984-U | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3 |
| -W | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 3.5 |
| 1985-U | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 104.9 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 106.9 | 3.5 |
| 1986-U | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9 |
| -W | 108.9 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987-U | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 3.6 |
| 1988-U | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1 |
| -W | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 117.0 | 4.0 |
| 1989-U | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.8 |
| -W | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 122.6 | 4.8 |
| 1990-U | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -W | 125.9 | 126.4 | 127.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

# ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

## FOURTH QUARTER 1989

| **Component Index Weights:** | **100%** | **17%** | **22%** | **11%** | **13%** | **7%** | **30%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **City** | **All Items** | **Groceries** | **Housing** | **Utilities** | **Transportation** | **Health Care** | **Miscellaneous** |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | **95.5** | **94.8** | **84.7** | **89.4** | **99.5** | **97.6** | **103.8** |
| **Cedar City, Utah** | 89.1 | 99.2 | 70.7 | 85.8 | 96.7 | 87.6 | 95.3 |
| **Provo/Orem, Utah** | 88.7 | 88.3 | 73.1 | 90.4 | 97.6 | 85.1 | 96.6 |
| **St. George, Utah** | 92.5 | 96.4 | 80.9 | 66.0 | 102.5 | 99.1 | 102.8 |
| Western States | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 101.3 | 99.2 | 97.9 | 94.3 | 101.7 | 117.4 | 103.3 |
| San Diego, California | 129.9 | 102.8 | 210.9 | 76.8 | 119.4 | 129.2 | 107.7 |
| San Jose, California | 129.9 | 104.7 | 219.8 | 85.4 | 109.1 | 134.3 | 102.7 |
| Denver, Colorado | 102.1 | 89.9 | 110.1 | 97.5 | 107.1 | 115.9 | 99.5 |
| Pocatello, Idaho | 94.8 | 100.2 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 95.3 | 106.9 | 100.7 |
| Las Vegas, Nevada | 104.4 | 94.5 | 123.0 | 85.9 | 105.3 | 116.7 | 99.9 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 100.9 | 97.6 | 106.8 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 98.1 |
| Salem, Oregon | 98.8 | 95.8 | 95.3 | 91.0 | 100.6 | 117.9 | 100.8 |
| Seattle, Washington | 113.2 | 112.8 | 129.2 | 64.6 | 121.5 | 143.0 | 109.0 |
| Casper, Wyoming | 94.6 | 98.4 | 76.3 | 95.0 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 101.3 |
| Other Areas | | | | | | | |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 127.6 | 134.1 | 127.3 | 92.5 | 120.9 | 185.0 | 126.6 |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 106.2 | 100.8 | 112.7 | 116.1 | 101.8 | 120.7 | 99.3 |
| Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas | 94.8 | 88.3 | 91.9 | 94.7 | 96.4 | 95.2 | 99.8 |
| Buffalo, New York | 107.9 | 103.6 | 113.5 | 116.9 | 106.0 | 101.6 | 105.2 |
| Houston, Texas | 99.1 | 105.6 | 82.0 | 94.1 | 112.6 | 102.0 | 103.1 |
| * Highest City | 138.8<br>Warren,<br>NJ | 118.1<br>Warren,<br>NJ | 225.9<br>Ventura Co.,<br>CA | 173.1<br>Philadelphia,<br>PA | 121.5<br>Seattle,<br>WA | 165.7<br>Bakersfield,<br>CA | 123.5<br>Warren,<br>NJ |
| * Lowest City | 86.2<br>Poplar Bluff,<br>MO | 87.2<br>Ames,<br>IA | 66.1<br>Gadsden,<br>AL | 36.3<br>Wenatchee,<br>WA | 80.0<br>Florence,<br>SC | 68.9<br>Lufkin,<br>TX | 88.0<br>Somerset,<br>KY |

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* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Apr. 1990(f) | Apr. 1989 | % Change | Mar. 1990(p) | Mar. 1989 | % Change | Feb. 1990(r) | Feb. 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **797.7** | 777.5 | 2.6 | 791.2 | 773.6 | 2.3 | 788.5 | 759.7 | 3.8 |
| Employed Persons | **757.9** | 733.7 | 3.3 | 749.8 | 727.4 | 3.1 | 752.5 | 720.8 | 4.4 |
| Unemployed | **39.8** | 43.8 | —9.1 | 41.4 | 46.2 | —10.4 | 36.0 | 38.9 | —7.5 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **5.0** | 5.6 | — | 5.2 | 6.0 | — | 4.6 | 5.1 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.5** | 5.1 | — | 4.6 | 5.3 | — | 4.0 | 4.5 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.4** | 5.3 | — | 5.2 | 5.0 | — | 5.3 | 5.2 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **714.8** | 683.5 | 4.6 | 707.7 | 676.0 | 4.7 | 698.3 | 667.2 | 4.7 |
| Mining | **8.5** | 7.8 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 9.2 |
| Metal Mining | **3.1** | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| Coal Mining | **2.6** | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 8.3 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **2.9** | 2.5 | 16.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 17.4 |
| Construction | **25.9** | 24.8 | 4.4 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 4.4 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 5.4 |
| Manufacturing | **103.2** | 101.3 | 1.9 | 103.6 | 101.2 | 2.4 | 103.1 | 100.8 | 2.3 |
| Durable Goods | **68.9** | 68.0 | 1.3 | 69.0 | 67.7 | 1.9 | 69.0 | 67.5 | 2.2 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.4** | 5.5 | —1.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **14.2** | 13.8 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 2.9 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 1.4 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.5** | 11.9 | —3.4 | 11.6 | 12.0 | —3.3 | 11.7 | 12.3 | —4.9 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **16.7** | 16.8 | —0.6 | 16.9 | 17.0 | —0.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 0.6 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.2** | 9.9 | 3.0 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 6.5 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **10.9** | 10.1 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | **34.3** | 33.2 | 3.3 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 3.3 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 2.4 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **11.4** | 11.0 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 4.5 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **22.9** | 22.2 | 3.2 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 3.1 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 1.3 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **42.0** | 40.2 | 4.5 | 41.8 | 39.8 | 5.0 | 41.9 | 40.0 | 4.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.6 | —3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **15.2** | 14.2 | 7.0 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 11.1 |
| Transportation by Air† | **6.6** | 6.0 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.2** | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Communications† | **6.8** | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | —1.4 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.7** | 7.5 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 |
| Trade | **171.7** | 161.3 | 6.4 | 170.4 | 160.0 | 6.5 | 167.8 | 157.6 | 6.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | **39.8** | 37.8 | 5.3 | 39.8 | 37.8 | 5.3 | 39.5 | 37.3 | 5.9 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **24.1** | 23.2 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 3.9 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 4.8 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **15.7** | 14.6 | 7.5 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 8.4 |
| Retail Trade | **131.9** | 123.5 | 6.8 | 130.4 | 122.2 | 6.7 | 128.3 | 120.3 | 6.7 |
| *Food Stores* | **22.9** | 22.0 | 4.1 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 4.1 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 6.5 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **15.8** | 14.9 | 6.0 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 6.0 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 6.2 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **42.2** | 40.2 | 5.0 | 41.7 | 39.7 | 5.0 | 40.8 | 38.8 | 5.2 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.3** | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **22.9** | 20.9 | 9.6 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 9.8 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 6.9 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **16.8** | 15.3 | 9.8 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 12.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **33.7** | 33.2 | 1.5 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 1.5 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 1.2 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.3** | 13.2 | 0.8 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **20.4** | 20.0 | 2.0 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 2.0 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 0.5 |
| Services | **177.5** | 165.7 | 7.1 | 175.4 | 163.9 | 7.0 | 172.3 | 161.1 | 7.0 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.1** | 11.2 | 8.0 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 9.0 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **17.4** | 16.5 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 15.6 | 5.1 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **7.4** | 6.3 | 15.9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 18.0 |
| Other Business Services† | **27.8** | 25.1 | 10.4 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 10.2 | 26.5 | 24.1 | 10.0 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **6.6** | 6.0 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 8.5 |
| Health Services | **44.7** | 42.4 | 5.4 | 44.3 | 42.0 | 5.5 | 44.1 | 41.9 | 5.3 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **38.0** | 36.0 | 5.6 | 37.9 | 35.9 | 5.6 | 37.5 | 35.5 | 5.6 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.5** | 4.6 | —2.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | —2.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **13.4** | 12.5 | 7.2 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 5.7 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **5.6** | 5.1 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 12.2 |
| Government | **152.3** | 149.2 | 2.1 | 150.6 | 147.5 | 2.1 | 149.8 | 146.7 | 2.1 |
| Federal Government | **40.8** | 40.6 | 0.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 0.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 0.3 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **21.7** | 22.0 | —1.4 | 21.6 | 21.9 | —1.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 0.0 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **19.1** | 18.6 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 2.8 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 0.6 |
| State Government | **42.5** | 40.6 | 4.7 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 4.7 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 4.9 |
| *State Education* | **24.1** | 22.6 | 6.6 | 24.0 | 22.5 | 6.7 | 24.2 | 22.7 | 6.6 |
| *Other State Government* | **18.4** | 18.0 | 2.2 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 2.8 |
| Local Government | **69.0** | 67.9 | 1.6 | 68.3 | 67.2 | 1.6 | 67.5 | 66.5 | 1.5 |
| *Public School Districts* | **45.3** | 44.4 | 2.0 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 2.0 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 1.4 |
| *Other Local Government* | **23.7** | 23.5 | 0.9 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 0.9 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 1.8 |
| *Labor—Management Disputes* | **0.4** | 0.0 | — | 0.1 | 0.0 | — | 0.0 | 0.0 | — |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Apr. 1990 (f) | Apr. 1989 | % Change | Mar. 1990 (p) | Feb. 1990 (r) | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Nov. 1989 | Oct. 1989 | Sept. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,732.0 | 1,710.0 | 1.3 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,120.6 | 1,106.4 | 1.3 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 804.2 | 783.3 | 2.7 | 800.1 | 801.4 | 809.4 | 800.7 | 797.7 | 797.7 | 796.9 |
| Participation Rate | 71.8 | 70.8 | — | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 71.7 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 768.3 | 743.6 | 3.3 | 762.9 | 769.3 | 776.0 | 766.1 | 762.8 | 761.9 | 761.0 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 68.6 | 67.2 | — | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 35.9 | 39.7 | —9.6 | 37.2 | 32.1 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 35.9 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.5 | 5.1 | — | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 316.4 | 323.1 | —2.1 | 319.2 | 316.6 | 307.3 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 315.1 | 314.6 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 147.0 | 139.7 | 5.2 | 145.6 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 144.6 | 143.5 | 143.4 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 716.2 | 684.5 | 4.6 | 711.8 | 707.0 | 704.2 | 704.6 | 703.2 | 697.8 | 697.1 |
| Mining | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Contract Construction | 27.8 | 26.6 | 4.4 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 25.5 | 25.6 |
| Manufacturing | 103.9 | 101.9 | 2.0 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 102.7 | 103.5 |
| Durable Goods | 69.3 | 68.4 | 1.3 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 69.9 | 69.0 | 68.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.7 | 33.5 | 3.3 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 34.7 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 42.1 | 40.3 | 4.5 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.1 |
| Trade | 174.5 | 163.9 | 6.5 | 173.7 | 172.4 | 171.5 | 168.8 | 168.5 | 168.2 | 168.1 |
| Wholesale | 40.1 | 38.1 | 5.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 |
| Retail | 134.3 | 125.8 | 6.8 | 133.6 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 129.5 | 129.1 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.7 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 33.6 |
| Services | 176.2 | 164.5 | 7.1 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 169.6 | 173.2 | 171.3 | 170.0 | 169.4 |
| Government | 149.3 | 146.1 | 2.1 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 147.6 |
| Federal | 40.4 | 40.2 | 0.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.0 |
| State | 41.5 | 39.6 | 4.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| Local | 67.3 | 66.3 | 1.6 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 67.0 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1990(p) | % Change from Mar. '89 | % Distribution | Mar. 1990(p) | % Change from Mar. '89 | % Distribution | Mar. 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 388.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 318.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.6 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 60.0 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 75.0 |
| Contract Construction | 21.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 17.8 | 74.5 |
| Manufacturing | 71.1 | 1.0 | 18.3 | 32.5 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 68.6 | 66.2 |
| Durable Goods | 49.4 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 19.6 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 45.2 | 65.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.7 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 67.6 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.8 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 32.0 | 76.6 |
| Total Trade | 91.2 | 3.3 | 23.5 | 79.0 | 10.2 | 24.8 | 150.5 | 88.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 28.2 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 33.3 | 83.7 |
| Retail Trade | 63.0 | 1.9 | 16.2 | 67.4 | 11.6 | 21.1 | 117.2 | 89.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 26.0 | 77.4 |
| Services | 79.6 | 2.6 | 20.5 | 95.8 | 11.0 | 30.1 | 135.1 | 77.0 |
| Total Government | 75.8 | 5.4 | 19.5 | 74.8 | —0.9 | 23.5 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 21.0 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 19.0 | —0.0 | 6.0 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 22.0 | 18.3 | 5.7 | 20.3 | —6.9 | 6.4 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 32.8 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 35.5 | 2.3 | 11.1 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers In Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr. 1990(f) | Apr. 1989 | % Chg. | Mar. 1990(p) | Feb. 1990(r) | Apr. 1990(f) | Apr. 1989 | % Chg. | Mar. 1990(p) | Feb. 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **514.9** | 506.7 | 1.6 | 510.7 | 511.2 | **114.2** | 109.0 | 4.8 | 114.0 | 113.2 |
| Employed Persons | **491.2** | 479.6 | 2.4 | 485.7 | 489.9 | **109.9** | 103.7 | 6.0 | 109.2 | 108.5 |
| Unemployed | **23.7** | 27.1 | —12.5 | 25.0 | 21.3 | **4.3** | 5.3 | —18.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.6** | 5.3 | — | 4.9 | 4.2 | **3.8** | 4.9 | — | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.1** | 4.9 | — | 4.3 | 3.6 | **3.5** | 4.5 | — | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **488.9** | 468.7 | 4.3 | 483.8 | 478.0 | **91.5** | 86.1 | 6.3 | 90.8 | 89.4 |
| Mining | **2.7** | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **18.2** | 17.3 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 15.3 | **2.8** | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | **66.9** | 65.4 | 2.3 | 66.9 | 66.5 | **13.3** | 13.2 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 13.6 |
| Durable Goods | **46.1** | 45.3 | 1.8 | 46.4 | 46.2 | **8.5** | 8.5 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | **20.8** | 20.1 | 3.5 | 20.5 | 20.3 | **4.8** | 4.7 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **32.1** | 30.7 | 4.6 | 32.0 | 32.1 | **2.8** | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Total Trade | **122.6** | 116.1 | 5.6 | 121.5 | 120.3 | **20.8** | 18.7 | 11.2 | 20.5 | 20.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | **32.9** | 31.3 | 5.1 | 32.9 | 32.7 | **3.3** | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Retail Trade | **89.7** | 84.8 | 5.8 | 88.6 | 87.6 | **17.5** | 15.6 | 12.2 | 17.3 | 16.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **27.5** | 27.1 | 1.5 | 27.4 | 27.3 | **2.3** | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | **119.1** | 111.9 | 6.4 | 117.8 | 115.5 | **34.9** | 32.2 | 8.4 | 34.5 | 33.9 |
| Total Government | **99.8** | 97.7 | 2.1 | 98.5 | 98.4 | **14.6** | 14.2 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 14.4 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| **Planning District and County** | **Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate** | | | | **Civilian Labor Force** | | | **Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Apr. '90(f)** | **Mar.'90(p)** | **Feb. '90(r)** | **Apr. '89** | **Apr. '90(f)** | **Apr. '89** | **% Change** | **Apr. '90(f)** | **Apr. '89** | **% Change** |
| State Total | **4.5** | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.1 | **797,700** | 777,500 | 2.6 | **714,800** | 683,480 | 4.6 |
| Bear River | **4.7** | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | **52,600** | 50,010 | 5.2 | **44,870** | 42,960 | 4.4 |
| Box Elder | **3.9** | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | **18,170** | 17,910 | 1.5 | **16,140** | 15,860 | 1.8 |
| Cache | **5.2** | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | **33,570** | 31,320 | 7.2 | **28,370** | 26,750 | 6.1 |
| Rich | **1.6** | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | **860** | 780 | 10.3 | **360** | 350 | 2.9 |
| Wasatch Front | **4.2** | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | **528,230** | 519,380 | 1.7 | **500,500** | 479,760 | 4.3 |
| *North* | **4.4** | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.9 | **156,140** | 153,080 | 2.0 | **126,380** | 120,890 | 4.5 |
| Davis | **3.9** | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.4 | **79,710** | 78,230 | 1.9 | **58,110** | 55,410 | 4.9 |
| Morgan | **6.7** | 8.2 | 6.3 | 8.9 | **1,720** | 1,660 | 3.6 | **940** | 910 | 3.3 |
| Weber | **5.0** | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 | **74,710** | 73,190 | 2.1 | **67,330** | 64,570 | 4.3 |
| *South* | **4.0** | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | **372,090** | 366,300 | 1.6 | **374,120** | 358,870 | 4.2 |
| Salt Lake | **4.0** | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | **360,500** | 355,290 | 1.5 | **363,500** | 348,650 | 4.3 |
| Tooele | **5.6** | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | **11,590** | 11,010 | 5.3 | **10,620** | 10,220 | 3.9 |
| Mountainlands | **3.8** | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.9 | **125,550** | 122,220 | 4.4 | **101,630** | 95,950 | 5.9 |
| Summit | **6.7** | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.7 | **8,650** | 8,630 | 0.2 | **7,670** | 7,610 | 0.8 |
| Utah | **3.5** | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | **114,200** | 109,000 | 4.8 | **91,540** | 86,040 | 6.4 |
| Wasatch | **7.3** | 6.6 | 6.4 | 10.2 | **4,700** | 4,590 | 2.4 | **2,420** | 2,300 | 5.2 |
| Central | **7.7** | 7.3 | 5.4 | 8.2 | **22,280** | 21,020 | 6.0 | **14,630** | 14,070 | 4.0 |
| Juab | **7.8** | 5.6 | 3.2 | 8.5 | **2,130** | 2,040 | 4.4 | **1,690** | 1,620 | 4.3 |
| Millard | **5.0** | 4.3 | 3.4 | 5.8 | **5,380** | 4,980 | 8.0 | **3,280** | 3,140 | 4.5 |
| Piute | **19.1** | 15.9 | 11.8 | 5.4 | **490** | 360 | 36.1 | **190** | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | **12.1** | 11.4 | 7.6 | 13.6 | **6,400** | 6,090 | 5.1 | **3,620** | 3,480 | 4.0 |
| Sevier | **5.1** | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 | **6,740** | 6,470 | 4.2 | **5,280** | 5,080 | 3.9 |
| Wayne | **6.5** | 7.7 | 7.6 | 4.4 | **1,140** | 1,080 | 5.6 | **570** | 570 | 0.0 |
| Southwestern | **5.4** | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | **34,480** | 32,970 | 4.6 | **25,540** | 24,270 | 5.2 |
| Beaver | **3.8** | 5.7 | 3.8 | 7.5 | **2,070** | 2,000 | 3.5 | **1,260** | 1,230 | 2.4 |
| Garfield | **10.1** | 10.5 | 7.9 | 8.8 | **1,640** | 1,570 | 4.5 | **1,540** | 1,480 | 4.1 |
| Iron | **5.1** | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.7 | **9,340** | 8,820 | 5.9 | **7,400** | 6,980 | 6.0 |
| Kane | **8.3** | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | **2,630** | 2,530 | 4.0 | **1,550** | 1,490 | 4.0 |
| Washington | **4.8** | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | **18,800** | 18,050 | 4.2 | **13,790** | 13,090 | 5.3 |
| Uintah Basin | **7.0** | 5.8 | 5.7 | 8.3 | **13,270** | 12,990 | 2.2 | **10,540** | 10,060 | 4.8 |
| Daggett | **1.3** | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | **440** | 440 | 0.0 | **320** | 310 | 3.2 |
| Duchesne | **8.3** | 5.4 | 6.1 | 11.2 | **4,600** | 4,490 | 2.4 | **3,600** | 3,420 | 5.3 |
| Uintah | **6.6** | 6.3 | 5.7 | 7.3 | **8,230** | 8,060 | 2.1 | **6,620** | 6,330 | 4.6 |
| Southeastern | **7.8** | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.5 | **19,300** | 18,920 | 2.0 | **17,110** | 16,420 | 4.2 |
| Carbon | **7.9** | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.7 | **8,550** | 8,380 | 2.0 | **7,780** | 7,410 | 5.0 |
| Emery | **7.1** | 8.3 | 9.0 | 7.2 | **3,710** | 3,660 | 1.4 | **3,760** | 3,670 | 2.5 |
| Grand | **8.7** | 6.4 | 6.3 | 9.9 | **2,980** | 2,890 | 3.1 | **2,250** | 2,150 | 4.7 |
| San Juan | **7.4** | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | **4,060** | 3,990 | 1.8 | **3,320** | 3,190 | 4.1 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

**Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.**

**Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.**

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1990 | Mar. 1989 | Feb.(p) 1990 | Jan.(r) 1990 | Feb. 1989 | Feb.(p) 1990 | Jan.(r) 1989 | Feb. 1989 |
| MINING | $647.12 | $541.78 | $530.38 | 47.7 | 47.4 | 46.2 | $11.47 | $11.43 | $11.48 |
| MANUFACTURING | 409.85 | 410.27 | 389.87 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 10.17 | 10.13 | 9.87 |
| Durable Goods | 406.82 | 404.61 | 392.40 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 10.12 | 10.09 | 9.81 |
| Nondurable Goods | 416.75 | 423.52 | 383.67 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 38.1 | 10.29 | 10.28 | 10.07 |
| TRADE | 213.44 | 214.34 | 217.79 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 29.0 | 7.65 | 7.71 | 7.51 |
| Wholesale Trade | 369.30 | 372.60 | 388.16 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 38.7 | 10.23 | 10.35 | 10.03 |
| Retail Trade | 159.89 | 160.64 | 159.85 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 6.37 | 6.40 | 6.22 |
| AVERAGE | 273.57 | 274.52 | 272.29 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 8.63 | 8.66 | 8.43 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1990 | Mar. 1989 | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1990 | Mar. 1989 | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1990 | Mar. 1989 |
| MINING | $612.75 | $600.93 | $561.18 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 39.8 | $14.35 | $14.24 | $14.10 |
| Metal Mining | 746.55 | 722.29 | 636.01 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 36.7 | 17.86 | 17.66 | 17.33 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 544.99 | 559.20 | 534.65 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 42.5 | 12.33 | 12.51 | 12.58 |
| MANUFACTURING | 408.75 | 413.48 | 397.79 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 10.27 | 10.26 | 10.02 |
| Durable Goods | 421.78 | 421.61 | 412.29 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 10.44 | 10.41 | 10.18 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 519.02 | 512.09 | 524.99 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 42.1 | 12.69 | 12.49 | 12.47 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 388.05 | 390.74 | 384.46 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 9.75 | 9.72 | 9.54 |
| Transportation Equipment | 559.78 | 564.71 | 514.00 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 40.6 | 13.36 | 13.35 | 12.66 |
| Nondurable Goods | 383.68 | 396.41 | 370.92 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 9.94 | 9.96 | 9.71 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 337.69 | 353.81 | 341.41 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 37.6 | 8.91 | 8.98 | 9.08 |
| TRADE | 208.04 | 208.97 | 209.75 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 29.5 | 7.43 | 7.49 | 7.11 |
| Wholesale Trade | 362.81 | 363.96 | 372.29 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 38.7 | 10.05 | 10.11 | 9.62 |
| Retail Trade | 164.86 | 163.97 | 162.68 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 6.39 | 6.43 | 6.07 |
| Food Stores | 136.88 | 142.00 | 143.14 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 5.61 | 5.68 | 5.68 |
| Other Retail | 161.50 | 156.17 | 163.04 | 25.0 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 6.46 | 6.48 | 6.47 |
| AVERAGE | 280.32 | 281.06 | 278.85 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 8.76 | 8.80 | 8.45 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Apr. '90 | Preliminary Mar. '90 | Final Feb. '90 | Final Apr. '89 | Final Mar. '89 | Final Feb. '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 21,787 | 19,498 | 17,810 | 20,018 | 18,167 | 15,074 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 10,424 | 10,259 | 8,493 | 11,672 | 11,487 | 8,193 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 7,197 | 7,417 | 6,440 | 7,276 | 7,498 | 6,079 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,028 | 1,016 | 1,043 | 1,108 | 927 | 1,217 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 9,917 | 11,834 | 12,537 | 9,874 | 11,386 | 12,759 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.53 | 1.85 | 1.98 | 1.64 | 1.89 | 2.13 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $6,411,000 | $6,608,714 | $6,597,386 | $5,164,368 | $7,376,502 | $7,474,588 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index<br>Mar. '90 | Feb. '90 | Jan. '90 | Mar. '89 | From Last Month | % Change<br>Mar. '89 to Mar. '90 | Feb. '89 to Feb. '90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **128.7** | **128.0** | **127.4** | **122.3** | **0.5** | **5.2** | **5.3** |
| Food and Beverages | **131.2** | 130.9 | 130.0 | 123.3 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Food at Home | **131.9** | 132.1 | 131.0 | 122.7 | —0.2 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| Housing | **126.8** | 126.1 | 125.9 | 121.5 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Rent Residential | **136.5** | 136.0 | 135.8 | 131.1 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **109.9** | 110.2 | 110.8 | 105.9 | —0.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Medical Care | **158.7** | 157.5 | 155.9 | 146.1 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **125.4** | 120.4 | 116.7 | 119.3 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Transportation | **116.8** | 117.1 | 117.2 | 111.9 | —0.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Gasoline | **89.1** | 90.2 | 90.6 | 81.3 | —1.2 | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| Energy[3] | **94.9** | 96.0 | 97.6 | 89.8 | —0.9 | 6.3 | 8.0 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.777** | **$.785** | **$.785** | **$.818** | **—0.6** | **—5.0** | **—5.0** |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | **127.1** | **126.4** | **125.9** | **120.8** | **0.6** | **5.2** | **5.2** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.2 | 114.4 | 114.9 | 111.5 | —0.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Finished Goods | 117.0 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 112.1 | —0.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.4 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 111.5 | —0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Crude Materials | 105.6 | 106.9 | 106.7 | 103.2 | —1.2 | 2.3 | 3.7 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## MALE AND FEMALE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
## UTAH AND UNITED STATES – 1950 TO 1989

| | Participation Rates | | | | | | Female Labor Force as Percent of Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | | Total | | | |
| | Utah | U.S. | Utah | U.S. | Utah | U.S. | | |
| 1989 | 81.3 | 76.4 | 61.2 | 57.4 | 71.1 | 66.5 | 44.0 | 45.2 |
| 1988 | 79.3 | 76.2 | 59.4 | 56.6 | 69.2 | 65.9 | 43.7 | 45.0 |
| 1987 | 79.9 | 76.2 | 59.9 | 56.0 | 69.7 | 65.6 | 44.0 | 44.8 |
| 1986 | 81.3 | 76.3 | 58.9 | 55.3 | 70.0 | 65.3 | 42.5 | 44.5 |
| 1985 | 81.3 | 76.3 | 56.4 | 54.5 | 68.7 | 64.8 | 41.4 | 44.2 |
| 1980 | 81.6 | 77.4 | 51.6 | 51.5 | 65.9 | 63.8 | 41.0 | 42.5 |
| 1970 | 77.8 | 75.9 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 59.0 | 57.6 | 36.2 | 38.1 |
| 1960 | 79.5 | 76.8 | 32.4 | 34.5 | 55.5 | 54.7 | 29.8 | 32.8 |
| 1950 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 24.4 | 28.9 | 51.6 | 53.1 | 23.7 | 27.9 |

Note: 1970-1989 data are for persons age 16 and older; 1950-1960 data are for persons age 14 and older.

Sources: 1980-1989 - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1950-1970 - U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**MAY 1990** published June 1990

- Utah's May unemployment rate held steady at 4.7 percent.
- Jobless rates in March, April, and May—all 4.7 percent—are up about half a percentage point from the first of 1990.
- Given the trend in 1989, the unemployment rate may drop somewhat in June.
- Higher March to May unemployment reflects higher numbers of people entering or re-entering the labor force—not large layoffs.
- Nonfarm jobs produced a strong 4.7 percent increase when compared with figures for May 1989.
- Robust service sector growth accounted for 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

## Is No News Good News?

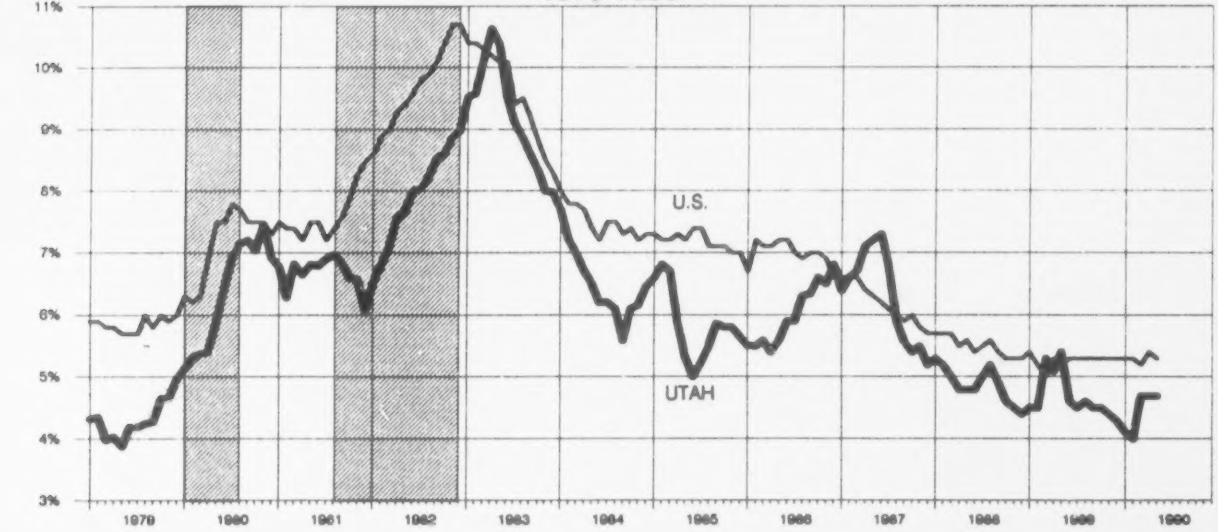
What's the most popular economic number of 1990? It could only be 4.7 percent. Why? Unemployment registered at 4.7 percent in May—just like the March and April figures. May 1989 to May 1990 nonfarm job growth registered at 4.7 percent—just like the March and April figures. Is this redundancy good news?

## Rosy and Robust Job Growth

A nonagricultural employment growth rate of 4.7 percent certainly casts a rosy glow over Utah's economic picture. Nonfarm jobs totaled 722,500 in May—the highest number ever. Together, the service and trade industries

**In this issue:**
- Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by County.
- Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Western States, 1986-1989.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1979-1990



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**JOB SERVICE**

generated nearly more than 70 percent of these 32,500 net new jobs. The mining industry continued to show strong expansion. On the moderate side, construction, manufacturing, and transportation/communications/utilities registered growth rates in the 3 to 5 percent range. Finance/insurance/real estate and government showed the smallest growth rates – both experienced expansion of less than 2 percent.

## What About Unemployment?

Is 4.7 percent a "good" unemployment rate? Although unemployment held steady in May, rates for March, April, and May are still up about half a percentage point from the first two months of 1990. This follows a trend set in 1989. As yet, there's no cause for alarm, particularly when Utah's strong growth in nonfarm jobs is taken into account. In fact, given last year's March to May pattern and the State's healthy employment expansion, the jobless rate may drop somewhat in June. Moreover, the higher March to May unemployment rates occurred primarily because of an influx of people entering the work force for the first time – not because a large number of individuals lost their jobs.

During May 1990, 37,200 Utahns were out of work. Even though this number has increased since the first of the year, the May 1990 rate still registered significantly below the May 1989 rate of 5.4 percent. In addition, Utah's May rate remains more than half a point below the national rate of 5.3 percent. In other words, although unemployment may be higher than during the first of the year, the jobless rate registers in a reasonable range.

## The Same Old Song

It sounds like a broken record. However, the service industry is still generating the highest number of new jobs. Service industry employment is up over 7 percent since May 1989 – an addition of 12,500 new jobs. Employment in computer services registered a whopping 16 percent increase. Hotels and lodging, "other business services," and auto repair also showed strong growth. Altogether, the service industry contributed 40 percent of the new Utah jobs created since May 1989.

The trade industry falls right behind services in employment growth. Trade employment has increased by 10,600 jobs over the past year. Expansion proved strong in both wholesale and retail sectors. Retail trade employment is up 7 percent; wholesale trade is up 6 percent. What retailers provided the impetus for trade growth? Employment in general merchandise stores expanded substantially as did auto dealers/gas station jobs.

## In a More Moderate Vein –

Jobs in the transportation/communication/utilities sector grew nearly 5 percent over the May 1989 to May 1990 time period. Strong expansion in nonrailroad transportation industries produced the major portion of this increase. Employment in communications and railroad industries has dropped since last year. The strike in the bus industry has had little effect on this sector's employment.

## Utah Bucks the National Trend

Manufacturing employment looks better this month. This sector has increased by 3,200 jobs since May 1989. The 3 percent growth rate in manufacturing bucks the national trend of declining manufacturing employment – a fact mentioned in previous reports.

The West in general, and Utah in particular, has made a better showing in manufacturing employment expansion during the past few years. Since 1983, U.S. manufacturing employment has grown 6.4 percent. In the West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), manufacturing jobs in the same period are up 14.2 percent. In Utah, the industry has seen expansion of 20.6 percent. Federal Reserve Economists, Ronald H. Schmidt and Carolyn Sherwood-Call attribute the West's stronger showing to rapid labor force growth, favorable industry mix, and the better-than-average performance of several key sectors.[1]

Strong growth in nondurable goods production – notably food products – provided the primary impetus for growth over the past 12 months. However, durable goods employment held its own with a 2 percent expansion. Only the electric machinery production showed a net decline in employment.

## Slower Growth

The government sector created about 2,400 new jobs in the May 1989 to May 1990 time period – an increase of slightly less than 2 percent. The public education sector of State government contributed 1,900 of these new positions. Federal employment is down slightly. Local government exhibited a slight gain in jobs – but only because of growth in school employment.

On the low end of the scale, the finance/insurance/real estate sector generated a mere 500 jobs, a 12-month increase of less than 2 percent. However, this industry's growth record has improved over the last few months.

## What's Ahead?

Here the United States sits in the midst of the longest postwar recovery. Although the U.S. economy shows some signs of weakness, a downturn at this point seems unlikely. Utah's economy is performing even better than the nation's and should continue to do so.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

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[1] Schmidt, Ronald H. and Carolyn Sherwood-Call, "Western Manufacturing," *FRBSF Weekly Letter*, May 18, 1990.

# SUMMARY OF
# KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH
## by Planning District and County

Prepared by

Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah  84147-0249

May 1990

## TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 to JULY 1, 1989

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 1,715,000 | 1,695,000 | 1,680,000 | 1,665,000 | 1,645,000 | 1,624,000 | 1,596,000 | 1,559,000 | 1,516,000 | 1,474,000 | 1,066,000 |
| Bear River | 111,950 | 110,450 | 108,950 | 107,150 | 105,400 | 103,550 | 102,100 | 99,100 | 96,050 | 86,500 | 72,300 |
| Box Elder | 38,400 | 38,000 | 37,800 | 37,300 | 36,600 | 35,800 | 35,300 | 34,700 | 34,000 | 33,500 | 30,800 |
| Cache | 71,700 | 70,600 | 69,200 | 67,800 | 66,700 | 65,600 | 64,500 | 62,000 | 59,800 | 57,700 | 42,550 |
| Rich | 1,850 | 1,850 | 1,950 | 2,050 | 2,100 | 2,150 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,250 | 2,150 | 1,600 |
| Wasatch Front | 1,091,650 | 1,080,500 | 1,070,750 | 1,063,600 | 1,047,750 | 1,032,550 | 1,015,550 | 995,300 | 971,850 | 949,150 | 713,450 |
| North | 351,850 | 347,700 | 341,650 | 337,500 | 330,450 | 326,350 | 321,250 | 314,200 | 306,050 | 297,950 | 230,350 |
| Davis | 187,000 | 184,000 | 179,000 | 175,000 | 170,000 | 166,000 | 162,000 | 158,000 | 153,000 | 148,000 | 99,600 |
| Morgan | 5,850 | 5,700 | 5,650 | 5,500 | 5,450 | 5,350 | 5,250 | 5,200 | 5,050 | 4,950 | 4,050 |
| Weber | 159,000 | 158,000 | 157,000 | 157,000 | 155,000 | 155,000 | 154,000 | 151,000 | 148,000 | 145,000 | 126,700 |
| South | 739,800 | 732,800 | 729,100 | 725,100 | 717,300 | 707,200 | 694,300 | 682,100 | 666,800 | 651,200 | 483,100 |
| Salt Lake | 712,000 | 705,000 | 701,000 | 697,000 | 689,000 | 679,000 | 667,000 | 655,000 | 640,000 | 625,000 | 461,500 |
| Tooele | 27,800 | 27,800 | 28,100 | 28,100 | 28,300 | 28,200 | 27,300 | 27,100 | 26,800 | 26,200 | 21,600 |
| Mountainland | 291,000 | 285,200 | 281,000 | 275,150 | 271,600 | 268,400 | 262,850 | 255,050 | 247,800 | 239,400 | 151,150 |
| Summit | 14,000 | 13,400 | 13,300 | 12,700 | 12,400 | 12,200 | 11,800 | 11,300 | 10,900 | 10,400 | 5,900 |
| Utah | 267,000 | 262,000 | 258,000 | 253,000 | 250,000 | 247,000 | 242,000 | 235,000 | 228,000 | 220,000 | 139,300 |
| Wasatch | 10,000 | 9,800 | 9,700 | 9,450 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,050 | 8,750 | 8,900 | 8,650 | 5,950 |
| Central | 55,250 | 54,850 | 54,800 | 55,350 | 57,200 | 56,400 | 53,600 | 51,050 | 49,200 | 47,600 | 35,400 |
| Juab | 5,800 | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 6,250 | 6,150 | 5,900 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,550 | 4,600 |
| Millard | 13,000 | 12,900 | 13,000 | 13,600 | 14,200 | 13,500 | 11,400 | 10,400 | 9,600 | 9,050 | 7,050 |
| Piute | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,500 | 1,450 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,150 |
| Sanpete | 16,800 | 16,700 | 16,600 | 16,500 | 16,900 | 17,000 | 16,900 | 16,100 | 15,400 | 14,800 | 11,000 |
| Sevier | 16,000 | 15,900 | 15,900 | 15,800 | 16,200 | 16,100 | 15,800 | 15,500 | 15,200 | 14,900 | 10,150 |
| Wayne | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,050 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,450 |
| Southwestern | 78,400 | 75,950 | 74,600 | 72,400 | 68,900 | 65,500 | 62,900 | 60,250 | 57,950 | 56,050 | 35,650 |
| Beaver | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,900 | 4,950 | 5,050 | 5,150 | 5,000 | 4,650 | 4,600 | 4,400 | 3,850 |
| Garfield | 4,100 | 4,050 | 4,050 | 4,050 | 4,050 | 3,950 | 3,950 | 3,750 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,150 |
| Iron | 19,500 | 19,200 | 19,500 | 19,500 | 19,400 | 19,300 | 18,900 | 18,300 | 17,900 | 17,500 | 12,300 |
| Kane | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,850 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,500 | 4,350 | 4,150 | 4,050 | 4,050 | 2,450 |
| Washington | 45,100 | 43,000 | 41,300 | 39,100 | 35,700 | 32,600 | 30,700 | 29,400 | 27,700 | 26,400 | 13,900 |
| Uintah Basin | 34,450 | 35,300 | 36,200 | 38,000 | 39,400 | 40,050 | 40,450 | 38,850 | 35,850 | 34,150 | 20,850 |
| Daggett | 600 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 750 | 750 | 850 | 850 | 750 | 650 |
| Duchesne | 12,800 | 13,100 | 13,700 | 14,300 | 14,700 | 14,800 | 14,400 | 13,700 | 13,100 | 12,700 | 7,400 |
| Uintah | 21,000 | 21,500 | 21,800 | 23,000 | 24,000 | 24,500 | 25,300 | 24,300 | 21,900 | 20,700 | 12,800 |
| Southeastern | 52,300 | 52,750 | 53,700 | 54,350 | 54,750 | 56,550 | 58,550 | 58,400 | 56,300 | 54,650 | 37,200 |
| Carbon | 21,500 | 22,000 | 22,500 | 23,000 | 23,400 | 23,700 | 24,500 | 24,700 | 23,100 | 22,400 | 15,750 |
| Emery | 11,300 | 11,300 | 11,600 | 11,800 | 11,800 | 12,400 | 13,100 | 13,000 | 12,100 | 11,600 | 5,150 |
| Grand | 6,500 | 6,550 | 6,700 | 6,850 | 7,050 | 7,650 | 7,950 | 8,100 | 8,400 | 8,250 | 6,600 |
| San Juan | 13,000 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 12,700 | 12,500 | 12,800 | 13,000 | 12,600 | 12,700 | 12,400 | 9,700 |

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p = preliminary
Note: 1981 through 1987 revised in 1988.
Source: 1970 - 1989, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

# POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY
# AND PLANNING DISTRICT
# SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 2010

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total 1/ | 1,474,000 | 1,645,000 | 1,695,000 | 1,743,100 | 1,842,100 | 1,935,600 | 2,106,800 | 2,346,900 | 1.6 |
| Bear River | 93,350 | 105,400 | 110,450 | 114,300 | 117,600 | 120,800 | 128,700 | 140,800 | 1.4 |
| Box Elder | 33,500 | 36,600 | 38,000 | 38,900 | 40,000 | 40,500 | 42,600 | 46,300 | 1.1 |
| Cache | 57,700 | 66,700 | 70,600 | 73,400 | 75,400 | 77,900 | 83,600 | 91,900 | 1.6 |
| Rich | 2,150 | 2,100 | 1,850 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 0.6 |
| Wasatch Front N. | 297,950 | 330,450 | 347,700 | 362,400 | 388,800 | 413,000 | 451,500 | 505,600 | 1.8 |
| Davis | 148,000 | 170,000 | 184,000 | 194,900 | 212,400 | 229,300 | 255,100 | 289,600 | 2.3 |
| Morgan | 4,950 | 5,450 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 6,100 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 8,600 | 1.9 |
| Weber | 145,000 | 155,000 | 158,000 | 161,700 | 170,300 | 177,200 | 188,900 | 207,400 | 1.2 |
| Wasatch Front S. | 651,200 | 717,300 | 732,800 | 747,100 | 791,000 | 831,500 | 909,500 | 1,018,600 | 1.5 |
| Salt Lake | 625,000 | 689,000 | 705,000 | 718,600 | 760,600 | 799,500 | 874,500 | 979,400 | 1.5 |
| Tooele | 26,200 | 28,300 | 27,800 | 28,500 | 30,400 | 32,000 | 35,000 | 39,200 | 1.4 |
| Mountainland | 239,050 | 271,600 | 285,200 | 294,000 | 310,900 | 326,300 | 353,700 | 392,100 | 0.0 |
| Summit | 10,400 | 12,400 | 13,400 | 14,000 | 15,200 | 16,300 | 18,200 | 20,800 | 2.3 |
| Utah | 220,000 | 250,000 | 262,000 | 269,700 | 284,900 | 298,800 | 323,600 | 358,100 | 1.6 |
| Wasatch | 8,650 | 9,200 | 9,800 | 10,300 | 10,800 | 11,200 | 11,900 | 13,200 | 1.4 |
| Central | 47,600 | 57,200 | 54,850 | 55,800 | 57,000 | 57,500 | 59,600 | 63,400 | 1.0 |
| Juab | 5,550 | 6,250 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,900 | 5,950 | 6,200 | 6,600 | 0.6 |
| Millard | 9,050 | 14,200 | 12,900 | 13,200 | 13,400 | 13,500 | 14,100 | 14,900 | 1.7 |
| Piute | 1,350 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1.0 |
| Sanpete | 14,800 | 16,900 | 16,700 | 17,000 | 17,300 | 17,500 | 18,100 | 19,300 | 0.9 |
| Sevier | 14,900 | 16,200 | 15,900 | 16,200 | 16,500 | 16,700 | 17,200 | 18,400 | 0.7 |
| Wayne | 1,950 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 0.7 |
| Southwestern | 56,050 | 68,900 | 75,950 | 80,100 | 85,400 | 93,600 | 103,700 | 115,500 | 2.4 |
| Beaver | 4,400 | 5,050 | 4,800 | 5,000 | 5,450 | 5,550 | 5,900 | 6,350 | 1.2 |
| Garfield | 3,700 | 4,050 | 4,050 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,450 | 4,600 | 4,950 | 1.0 |
| Iron | 17,500 | 19,400 | 19,200 | 20,400 | 21,800 | 22,900 | 24,600 | 26,800 | 1.4 |
| Kane | 4,050 | 4,700 | 4,900 | 5,100 | 5,550 | 5,900 | 6,400 | 7,100 | 1.9 |
| Washington | 26,400 | 35,700 | 43,000 | 45,400 | 48,300 | 54,800 | 62,300 | 70,300 | 3.3 |
| Uintah Basin | 34,150 | 39,400 | 35,300 | 36,100 | 38,200 | 39,700 | 43,500 | 49,100 | 1.2 |
| Daggett | 750 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | -0.2 |
| Duchesne | 12,700 | 14,700 | 13,100 | 13,600 | 14,400 | 15,000 | 16,500 | 18,600 | 1.3 |
| Uintah | 20,700 | 24,000 | 21,500 | 21,800 | 23,100 | 24,100 | 26,300 | 29,800 | 1.2 |
| Southeastern | 54,650 | 54,750 | 52,750 | 53,100 | 53,400 | 53,200 | 56,600 | 61,700 | 0.4 |
| Carbon | 22,400 | 23,400 | 22,000 | 22,200 | 22,300 | 22,200 | 23,500 | 25,800 | 0.5 |
| Emery | 11,600 | 11,800 | 11,300 | 11,300 | 11,300 | 11,300 | 12,000 | 12,900 | 0.4 |
| Grand | 8,250 | 7,050 | 6,550 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 7,300 | 8,000 | -0.1 |
| San Juan | 12,400 | 12,500 | 12,900 | 13,000 | 13,100 | 13,000 | 13,800 | 15,100 | 0.7 |

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1/ May not add due to rounding

Source: State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections: 1990, Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

## UTAH CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE
## 1988 ESTIMATES

| CITY | COUNTY | RANK | POPULATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Lake City | Salt Lake | 1 | 152,740 |
| West Valley City | Salt Lake | 2 | 93,030 |
| Provo | Utah | 3 | 73,250 |
| Sandy City | Salt Lake | 4 | 73,120 |
| Ogden | Weber | 5 | 66,320 |
| Orem | Utah | 6 | 64,420 |
| West Jordan | Salt Lake | 7 | 50,140 |
| Layton | Davis | 8 | 36,660 |
| Bountiful | Davis | 9 | 34,000 |
| Murray | Salt Lake | 10 | 29,670 |
| Logan | Cache | 11 | 28,180 |
| Roy | Weber | 12 | 24,830 |
| St George | Washington | 13 | 22,970 |
| Clearfield | Davis | 14 | 22,610 |
| Brigham City | Box Elder | 15 | 16,610 |
| American Fork | Utah | 16 | 15,390 |
| Tooele | Tooele | 17 | 15,380 |
| Pleasant Grove | Utah | 18 | 13,850 |
| Springville | Utah | 19 | 13,500 |
| Kaysville | Davis | 20 | 12,970 |
| South Salt Lake | Salt Lake | 21 | 12,800 |
| South Jordan | Salt Lake | 22 | 12,470 |
| South Ogden | Weber | 23 | 12,310 |
| Cedar City | Iron | 24 | 12,020 |
| Centerville | Davis | 25 | 11,440 |
| Midvale | Salt Lake | 26 | 11,320 |
| North Ogden | Weber | 27 | 11,310 |
| Spanish Fork | Utah | 28 | 11,150 |
| Riverton | Salt Lake | 29 | 10.410 |
| Payson | Utah | 30 | 9,780 |
| Farmington | Davis | 31 | 9,180 |
| Price | Carbon | 32 | 3,640 |
| Clinton | Davis | 33 | 8,420 |
| Lehi | Utah | 34 | 8,250 |
| Washington Terrace | Weber | 35 | 7,630 |
| Vernal | Uintah | 36 | 7,340 |
| Riverdale | Weber | 37 | 7,260 |
| North Salt Lake | Davis | 38 | 6,800 |
| Smithfield | Cache | 39 | 6,330 |
| Draper | Salt Lake | 40 | 6,080 |
| Woods Cross | Davis | 41 | 5,640 |
| Richfield | Sevier | 42 | 5,610 |
| Sunset | Davis | 43 | 5,260 |
| Grantsville | Tooele | 44 | 5,170 |
| Hyrum | Cache | 45 | 5,030 |
| Syracuse | Davis | 46 | 4,960 |
| Tremonton | Box Elder | 47 | 4,930 |
| Heber | Wasatch | 48 | 4,910 |
| West Bountiful | Davis | 49 | 4,900 |
| Park City | Summit | 50 | 4,860 |
| Highland | Utah | 51 | 4,850 |
| Pleasant View | Weber | 52 | 4,800 |
| Washington | Washington | 53 | 4,660 |
| Fruit Heights | Davis | 54 | 4,490 |
| Roosevelt | Duchesne | 55 | 4,280 |
| Lindon | Utah | 56 | 4,120 |
| Moab | Grand | 57 | 4,090 |
| Hurricane | Washington | 58 | 3,870 |
| Alpine | Utah | 59 | 3,650 |
| Nephi | Juab | 60 | 3,580 |
| Providence | Cache | 61 | 3,420 |
| Mapleton | Utah | 62 | 3,380 |
| West Point | Davis | 63 | 3,150 |
| Ephraim | Sanpete | 64 | 3,050 |
| Blanding | San Juan | 65 | 3,040 |
| Plain City | Weber | 66 | 2,960 |
| Kanab | Kane | 67 | 2,960 |
| North Logan | Cache | 68 | 2,920 |
| Delta | Millard | 69 | 2,900 |
| Salem | Utah | 70 | 2,770 |
| Santaquin | Utah | 71 | 2,700 |
| Harrisville | Weber | 72 | 2,670 |
| Wellsville | Cache | 73 | 2,630 |
| Helper | Carbon | 74 | 2,610 |
| Fillmore | Millard | 75 | 2,600 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

# UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

| FIRM NAME | BUSINESS | APPROXIMATE EMPLOYMENT SEPTEMBER 1989 |
|---|---|---|
| US Hill Air Force Base | Military Installation | 14,000 |
| Brigham Young University | Higher Education | 13,500 |
| University of Utah | Higher Education | 11,500 |
| Thiokol Corporation | Space Propulsion | 7,000 |
| Granite School District | Public Education | 6,500 |
| Smiths Food King | Food Stores | 5,500 |
| Jordan School District | Public Education | 5,500 |
| US Treasury Department | Internal Revenue | 5,000 |
| Hercules Inc. | Space Propulsion | 4,500 |
| Utah State University | Higher Education | 4,500 |
| Utah Social Services | Social Service Adm. | 4,500 |
| Davis School District | Public Education | 4,500 |
| Pacific Corp. | Electric Power | 4,500 |
| Salt Lake County | Local Government | 4,000 |
| Tooele Army Depot | Defense | 4,000 |
| Delta Airlines | Airlines | 4,000 |
| US Post Offices | Postal Service | 4,000 |
| ZCMI | Dept. Store | 3,500 |
| Albertson's | Food Stores | 3,500 |
| Alpine School District | Public Education | 3,000 |
| Unisys Corp. | Circuit Boards | 3,000 |
| US West Communications | Telephone Service | 3,000 |
| Salt Lake School District | Public Education | 3,000 |
| LDS Hospital | Hospital | 3,000 |
| Basic Mfg. and Tech. | Steel Works | 2,500 |
| Nice-Apex | Tel. Answering | 2,500 |
| Sears Roebuck & Co. | Dept. Store | 2,500 |
| Salt Lake City Corp. | Local Government | 2,500 |
| Weber School District | Public Education | 2,000 |
| Weber State College | Higher Education | 2,000 |
| US Forest Service | Forest Service | 2,000 |
| K Mart Corp. | Variety Store | 2,000 |
| US Defense Depot-Ogden | Defense | 2,000 |
| Healthtrust Inc. | Hospital | 2,000 |
| Utah Dept. of Transportation | Transportation Adm. | 2,000 |
| Utah Valley Reg. Med. Center | Hospital | 2,000 |
| Shopko Stores | Variety Stores | 2,000 |
| JC Penney Company | Department Stores | 2,000 |
| McKay-Dee Hospital | Hospital | 2,000 |
| Pro-Benefit Staffing | Help Supply | 2,000 |
| Skaggs Alpha Beta Co. | Food Stores | 2,000 |
| Fred Meyer Inc. | Variety Stores | 1,500 |
| 7 Eleven Stores | Food Stores | 1,500 |
| American Express Co. | Travelers Checks | 1,500 |
| First Security Bank of Utah | Banking | 1,500 |
| Union Pacific Railroad | Railroad | 1,500 |
| Provo School District | Public Education | 1,500 |
| US Vet. Adm. Hospital | Hospital | 1,500 |
| Zions First Nat'l Bank | Banking | 1,500 |
| Nebo School District | Public Education | 1,500 |
| FHP of Utah | Health Care | 1,500 |
| Deseret Medical | Medical Instruments | 1,500 |
| Mountain Fuel Supply | Gas Transmission | 1,500 |
| Harmon City | Food Stores | 1,500 |
| Holy Cross Hospital | Hospital | 1,500 |
| Primary Children Med Ctr. | Hospital | 1,500 |
| O.C. Tanner Manufacturing | Jewelry Mfg. | 1,500 |
| Professional Restaurants Mgt. | Eating Place | 1,500 |
| Mervyn's | Dept. Store | 1,500 |
| Ogden School District | Public Education | 1,500 |
| Utah State Corrections | Corr. Institution | 1,500 |
| National Semiconductor | Semiconductors | 1,500 |
| Wordperfect Corp. | Computer Software | 1,500 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## GROWTH OF UTAH'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1/
## SELECTED YEARS 1960 TO 1988

| YEAR | TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES | PAYROLL ($000) | PRODUCTION WORKERS | | VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | NUMBER | WAGES ($000) | |
| 1960 | 1,305 | 47,549 | 258,490,080 | 29,583 | N/A | 547,372 |
| 1970 | 1,509 | 55,973 | 412,596,660 | 34,800 | N/A | 989,900 |
| 1975 | 1,769 | 67,526 | 687,358,632 | 46,600 | 404,400 | 1,378,800 |
| 1982 | 2,179 | 85,784 | 1,595,492,304 | 54,300 | 913,163 | 3,455,100 |
| 1983 | 2,215 | 85,493 | 1,657,485,035 | 54,400 | 968,537 | 3,877,200 |
| 1984 | 2,277 | 93,911 | 1,915,765,916 | 58,500 | 1,090,030 | 4,368,300 |
| 1985 | 2,391 | 93,999 | 2,043,175,811 | 60,900 | 1,224,150 | 4,484,400 |
| 1986 | 2,421 | 92,085 | 2,059,756,814 | 60,600 | 1,257,934 | 4,992,800 |
| 1987 | 2,360 | 92,456 | 2,103,909,740 | 60,300 | 1,233,617 | N/A |
| 1988 | 2,451 | 98,989 | 2,338,213,765 | 65,200 | 1,381,327 | N/A |

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N/A Not Available

1/ A number of changes in the definition of manufacturing industries have occurred over the years. The changes in procedure, however, have not appreciably affected the comparability of the historical data except for the figures on the number of establishments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, various years; Annual Survey of Manufactures: Georgraphic Area Statistics, Washington D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office.

# STATE OF UTAH
# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
## 1950 TO 1989

| YEAR | LABOR FORCE | TOTAL EMPLOYED | TOTAL UNEMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 256,300 | 242,300 | 14,000 | 5.5 |
| 1951 | 267,500 | 258,700 | 8,800 | 3.3 |
| 1952 | 272,700 | 264,100 | 8,600 | 3.2 |
| 1953 | 274,000 | 265,000 | 9,000 | 3.3 |
| 1954 | 271,800 | 257,800 | 14,000 | 5.2 |
| 1955 | 283,800 | 272,300 | 11,500 | 4.1 |
| 1956 | 291,400 | 281,400 | 10,000 | 3.4 |
| 1957 | 296,900 | 286,000 | 10,900 | 3.7 |
| 1958 | 303,300 | 287,100 | 16,200 | 5.3 |
| 1959 | 315,900 | 301,500 | 14,400 | 4.6 |
| 1960 | 324,300 | 308,800 | 15,500 | 4.8 |
| 1961 | 335,400 | 317,500 | 17,900 | 5.3 |
| 1962 | 348,100 | 331,200 | 16,900 | 4.9 |
| 1963 | 355,600 | 336,500 | 19,100 | 5.4 |
| 1964 | 358,400 | 339,400 | 21,600 | 6.0 |
| 1965 | 361,400 | 339,400 | 22,000 | 6.1 |
| 1966 | 372,700 | 354,600 | 18,100 | 4.9 |
| 1967 | 385,300 | 365,400 | 19,900 | 5.2 |
| 1968 | 393,100 | 371,800 | 21,300 | 5.4 |
| 1969 | 403,300 | 382,400 | 20,900 | 5.2 |
| 1970 | 414,200 | 389,000 | 25,200 | 6.1 |
| 1971 | 431,000 | 402,500 | 28,500 | 6.6 |
| 1972 | 453,700 | 425,300 | 28,400 | 6.3 |
| 1973 | 477,100 | 449,500 | 27,600 | 5.8 |
| 1974 | 477,600 | 454,600 | 23,100 | 4.8 |
| 1975 | 497,800 | 465,500 | 32,300 | 6.5 |
| 1976 | 528,000 | 498,500 | 30,000 | 5.7 |
| 1977 | 548,000 | 519,000 | 29,000 | 5.3 |
| 1978 | 562,000 | 540,000 | 22,000 | 3.8 |
| 1979 | 605,000 | 579,000 | 26,000 | 4.3 |
| 1980 | 634,000 | 594,000 | 40,000 | 6.3 |
| 1981 | 647,000 | 604,000 | 43,000 | 6.7 |
| 1982 | 675,000 | 622,000 | 53,000 | 7.8 |
| 1983 | 692,000 | 628,000 | 64,000 | 9.2 |
| 1984 | 704,000 | 658,000 | 46,000 | 6.5 |
| 1985 | 730,000 | 687,000 | 43,000 | 5.9 |
| 1986 | 754,000 | 709,000 | 45,000 | 6.0 |
| 1987 | 757,000 | 709,000 | 48,000 | 6.3 |
| 1988 | 759,000 | 722,000 | 37,000 | 4.9 |
| 1989 | 789,000 | 752,000 | 37,000 | 4.6 |

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SOURCES: 1950-1975 Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, Vol. III, selected years. (May not be strictly comparable to later years' revised estimates.)

1976-1989 Revised Estimates, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout, February 1990.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1985 TO 1989
## ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 789,000 | 759,000 | 757,000 | 754,000 | 730,000 |
| Bear River | 50,764 | 48,543 | 47,143 | 45,671 | 43,790 |
| Box Elder | 17,879 | 17,828 | 17,538 | 16,509 | 16,003 |
| Cache | 32,005 | 29,861 | 28,891 | 28,340 | 26,966 |
| Rich | 880 | 854 | 714 | 822 | 821 |
| Wasatch Front | 527,300 | 509,577 | 512,238 | 512,550 | 494,207 |
| North | 156,200 | 150,895 | 150,966 | 151,926 | 144,889 |
| Davis | 79,746 | 76,948 | 76,060 | 76,855 | 72,385 |
| Morgan | 1,658 | 1,611 | 1,650 | 1,659 | 1,690 |
| Weber | 74,796 | 72,336 | 73,256 | 73,411 | 70,814 |
| South | 371,100 | 358,682 | 361,172 | 360,624 | 349,318 |
| Salt Lake | 359,660 | 347,657 | 349,848 | 348,848 | 337,621 |
| Tooele | 11,440 | 11,025 | 11,324 | 11,776 | 11,697 |
| Mountainland | 123,928 | 117,226 | 111,903 | 108,851 | 104,083 |
| Summit | 8,345 | 7,888 | 7,693 | 7,190 | 6,751 |
| Utah | 110,810 | 104,688 | 99,684 | 97,629 | 93,431 |
| Wasatch | 4,773 | 4,650 | 4,525 | 4,031 | 3,901 |
| Central | 21,449 | 21,249 | 22,095 | 23,029 | 24,558 |
| Juab | 2,026 | 2,008 | 1,997 | 2,050 | 1,995 |
| Millard | 5,267 | 5,253 | 5,766 | 7,210 | 8,806 |
| Piute | 356 | 394 | 414 | 384 | 384 |
| Sanpete | 6,188 | 6,145 | 6,306 | 6,087 | 6,066 |
| Sevier | 6,528 | 6,407 | 6,527 | 6,370 | 6,409 |
| Wayne | 1,084 | 1,042 | 1,087 | 929 | 898 |
| Southwestern | 33,483 | 30,895 | 30,200 | 29,282 | 27,838 |
| Beaver | 2,006 | 2,049 | 2,097 | 2,096 | 2,384 |
| Garfield | 1,597 | 1,483 | 1,528 | 1,560 | 1,497 |
| Iron | 9,025 | 8,381 | 8,429 | 8,221 | 8,315 |
| Kane | 2,592 | 2,480 | 2,439 | 2,299 | 2,132 |
| Washington | 18,263 | 16,502 | 15,706 | 15,106 | 13,510 |
| Uintah Basin | 13,016 | 13,260 | 14,477 | 15,131 | 15,967 |
| Daggett | 454 | 430 | 464 | 389 | 355 |
| Duchesne | 4,457 | 4,577 | 5,388 | 5,704 | 5,808 |
| Uintah | 8,105 | 8,253 | 8,625 | 9,037 | 9,804 |
| Southeastern | 19,060 | 18,254 | 19,044 | 19,484 | 19,558 |
| Carbon | 8,496 | 8,270 | 8,674 | 8,967 | 8,777 |
| Emery | 3,666 | 3,529 | 3,886 | 4,008 | 4,092 |
| Grand | 2,957 | 2,711 | 2,815 | 2,919 | 3,126 |
| San Juan | 3,941 | 3,744 | 3,669 | 3,590 | 3,563 |

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1985 TO 1989
## ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 752,000 | 722,000 | 709,000 | 709,000 | 687,000 |
| Bear River | 48,811 | 46,705 | 45,040 | 43,704 | 41,681 |
| Box Elder | 17,195 | 17,159 | 16,791 | 15,830 | 15,289 |
| Cache | 30,754 | 28,726 | 27,577 | 27,094 | 25,601 |
| Rich | 862 | 820 | 672 | 780 | 791 |
| Wasatch Front | 503,726 | 485,803 | 482,510 | 484,972 | 467,838 |
| North | 148,445 | 142,219 | 141,913 | 143,536 | 137,719 |
| Davis | 76,290 | 73,589 | 72,039 | 73,144 | 69,496 |
| Morgan | 1,522 | 1,498 | 1,513 | 1,540 | 1,580 |
| Weber | 70,633 | 68,132 | 68,360 | 68,852 | 66,643 |
| South | 355,281 | 342,584 | 340,597 | 341,437 | 330,119 |
| Salt Lake | 344,367 | 332,175 | 330,116 | 330,404 | 319,128 |
| Tooele | 10,914 | 10,409 | 10,480 | 11,033 | 10,991 |
| Mountainland | 118,284 | 111,825 | 103,755 | 101,547 | 97,018 |
| Summit | 7,830 | 7,374 | 7,028 | 6,571 | 6,222 |
| Utah | 106,077 | 100,205 | 92,811 | 91,479 | 87,335 |
| Wasatch | 4,377 | 4,246 | 3,915 | 3,497 | 3,461 |
| Central | 19,915 | 19,569 | 19,878 | 20,676 | 22,371 |
| Juab | 1,869 | 1,814 | 1,692 | 1,726 | 1,686 |
| Millard | 4,994 | 4,960 | 5,331 | 6,732 | 8,322 |
| Piute | 329 | 344 | 361 | 327 | 333 |
| Sanpete | 5,543 | 5,458 | 5,464 | 5,182 | 5,268 |
| Sevier | 6,165 | 6,023 | 6,046 | 5,866 | 5,937 |
| Wayne | 1,015 | 970 | 984 | 842 | 825 |
| Southwestern | 31,846 | 29,373 | 28,294 | 27,547 | 26,154 |
| Beaver | 1,900 | 1,939 | 1,966 | 1,953 | 2,238 |
| Garfield | 1,445 | 1,355 | 1,342 | 1,368 | 1,295 |
| Iron | 8,601 | 7,974 | 7,877 | 7,706 | 7,801 |
| Kane | 2,414 | 2,329 | 2,253 | 2,135 | 1,948 |
| Washington | 17,486 | 15,776 | 14,855 | 14,386 | 12,872 |
| Uintah Basin | 11,910 | 12,036 | 12,565 | 13,151 | 14,515 |
| Daggett | 445 | 418 | 448 | 373 | 341 |
| Duchesne | 3,983 | 4,027 | 4,506 | 4,827 | 5,201 |
| Uintah | 7,482 | 7,591 | 7,610 | 7,951 | 8,973 |
| Southeastern | 17,508 | 16,689 | 16,959 | 17,401 | 17,422 |
| Carbon | 7,796 | 7,566 | 7,784 | 8,059 | 7,898 |
| Emery | 3,389 | 3,201 | 3,308 | 3,502 | 3,564 |
| Grand | 2,675 | 2,473 | 2,506 | 2,543 | 2,716 |
| San Juan | 3,648 | 3,449 | 3,360 | 3,297 | 3,244 |

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1985 TO 1989
## ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 37,000 | 37,000 | 48,000 | 45,000 | 43,000 |
| Bear River | 1,953 | 1,838 | 2,102 | 1,967 | 2,109 |
| Box Elder | 684 | 669 | 748 | 679 | 714 |
| Cache | 1,251 | 1,135 | 1,314 | 1,246 | 1,365 |
| Rich | 18 | 34 | 42 | 42 | 30 |
| Wasatch Front | 23,574 | 23,774 | 29,629 | 27,577 | 26,369 |
| North | 7,755 | 7,676 | 9,054 | 8,390 | 7,170 |
| Davis | 3,456 | 3,359 | 4,021 | 3,712 | 2,889 |
| Morgan | 136 | 113 | 137 | 119 | 110 |
| Weber | 4,163 | 4,204 | 4,896 | 4,560 | 4,171 |
| South | 15,819 | 16,098 | 20,575 | 19,188 | 19,199 |
| Salt Lake | 15,293 | 15,482 | 19,731 | 18,444 | 18,493 |
| Tooele | 526 | 616 | 844 | 743 | 706 |
| Mountainland | 5,644 | 5,401 | 8,148 | 7,304 | 7,065 |
| Summit | 515 | 514 | 665 | 619 | 529 |
| Utah | 4,733 | 4,483 | 6,873 | 6,151 | 6,096 |
| Wasatch | 396 | 404 | 610 | 534 | 440 |
| Central | 1,534 | 1,680 | 2,217 | 2,353 | 2,187 |
| Juab | 157 | 194 | 305 | 324 | 309 |
| Millard | 273 | 293 | 435 | 477 | 484 |
| Piute | 27 | 50 | 52 | 57 | 51 |
| Sanpete | 645 | 687 | 842 | 904 | 798 |
| Sevier | 363 | 384 | 481 | 504 | 472 |
| Wayne | 69 | 72 | 102 | 87 | 73 |
| Southwestern | 1,637 | 1,522 | 1,906 | 1,735 | 1,684 |
| Beaver | 106 | 110 | 132 | 143 | 146 |
| Garfield | 152 | 128 | 186 | 192 | 202 |
| Iron | 424 | 407 | 552 | 515 | 514 |
| Kane | 178 | 151 | 186 | 164 | 184 |
| Washington | 777 | 726 | 851 | 721 | 638 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,106 | 1,224 | 1,913 | 1,979 | 1,452 |
| Daggett | 9 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| Duchesne | 474 | 550 | 882 | 877 | 607 |
| Uintah | 623 | 662 | 1,015 | 1,086 | 831 |
| Southeastern | 1,552 | 1,565 | 2,085 | 2,084 | 2,136 |
| Carbon | 700 | 704 | 890 | 908 | 879 |
| Emery | 277 | 328 | 578 | 506 | 528 |
| Grand | 282 | 238 | 309 | 376 | 410 |
| San Juan | 293 | 295 | 309 | 294 | 319 |

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1985 TO 1989
## ANNUAL AVERAGES

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Bear River | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Box Elder | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Cache | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Rich | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Wasatch Front | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| North | 5.0 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Davis | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Morgan | 8.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Weber | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| South | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Salt Lake | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Tooele | 4.6 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Mountainland | 4.6 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Summit | 6.2 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 |
| Utah | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Wasatch | 8.3 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 11.3 |
| Central | 7.2 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 8.9 |
| Juab | 7.7 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.5 |
| Millard | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| Piute | 7.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 13.3 |
| Sanpete | 10.4 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 13.2 |
| Sevier | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| Wayne | 6.4 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.1 |
| Southwestern | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Beaver | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| Garfield | 9.5 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.5 |
| Iron | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Kane | 6.9 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 8.6 |
| Washington | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Uintah Basin | 8.5 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 9.1 |
| Daggett | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Duchesne | 10.6 | 12.0 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 10.5 |
| Uintah | 7.7 | 8.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 8.5 |
| Southeastern | 8.1 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Carbon | 8.2 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Emery | 7.6 | 9.3 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 12.9 |
| Grand | 9.5 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 13.1 |
| San Juan | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.0 |

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAY
BY DISTRIC
1980

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 691,230 | 660,075 | 640,298 | 634,138 |
| Bear River | 43,333 | 40,834 | 38,921 | 37,318 |
| Box Elder | 15,939 | 15,674 | 15,051 | 13,993 |
| Cache | 27,028 | 24,811 | 23,573 | 22,989 |
| Rich | 364 | 349 | 297 | 336 |
| Wasatch Front | 484,983 | 466,099 | 456,414 | 454,035 |
| North | 121,546 | 115,977 | 113,382 | 113,769 |
| Davis | 56,678 | 52,981 | 52,187 | 53,009 |
| Morgan | 929 | 884 | 885 | 910 |
| Weber | 63,940 | 62,112 | 60,310 | 59,850 |
| South | 363,437 | 350,122 | 343,032 | 340,266 |
| Salt Lake | 352,875 | 340,126 | 333,039 | 329,939 |
| Tooele | 10,563 | 9,996 | 9,993 | 10,327 |
| Mountainland | 97,085 | 90,736 | 80,216 | 80,499 |
| Summit | 7,601 | 6,985 | 6,578 | 6,093 |
| Utah | 87,050 | 81,393 | 74,478 | 72,478 |
| Wasatch | 2,435 | 2,358 | 2,160 | 1,928 |
| Central | 14,610 | 14,126 | 14,186 | 14,748 |
| Juab | 1,638 | 1,561 | 1,432 | 1,471 |
| Millard | 3,255 | 3,191 | 3,432 | 4,459 |
| Piute | 184 | 181 | 196 | 173 |
| Sanpete | 3,872 | 3,722 | 3,698 | 3,471 |
| Sevier | 5,093 | 4,955 | 4,914 | 4,736 |
| Wayne | 566 | 516 | 514 | 438 |
| Southwestern | 24,518 | 22,381 | 21,292 | 20,594 |
| Beaver | 1,268 | 1,274 | 1,280 | 1,259 |
| Garfield | 1,511 | 1,387 | 1,355 | 1,381 |
| Iron | 7,124 | 6,527 | 6,364 | 6,160 |
| Kane | 1,525 | 1,453 | 1,397 | 1,297 |
| Washington | 13,092 | 11,740 | 10,896 | 10,452 |
| Uintah Basin | 10,141 | 10,171 | 10,485 | 10,962 |
| Daggett | 316 | 301 | 310 | 265 |
| Duchesne | 3,466 | 3,420 | 3,769 | 4,003 |
| Uintah | 6,358 | 6,450 | 6,406 | 6,694 |
| Southeastern | 16,565 | 15,728 | 15,784 | 16,026 |
| Carbon | 7,447 | 7,227 | 7,292 | 7,465 |
| Emery | 3,654 | 3,446 | 3,509 | 3,682 |
| Grand | 2,214 | 2,025 | 2,029 | 2,036 |
| San Juan | 3,254 | 3,030 | 2,954 | 2,843 |

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI)

## L EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
## AND COUNTY
## 0 1989

| 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24,393 | 601,098 | 566,997 | 559,763 | 558,039 | 550,787 |
| | | | | | |
| 36,178 | 34,955 | 33,240 | 31,806 | 32,288 | 31,869 |
| 13,745 | 13,035 | 12,247 | 11,779 | 12,056 | 11,578 |
| 22,070 | 21,499 | 20,572 | 19,592 | 19,818 | 19,892 |
| 369 | 421 | 421 | 435 | 414 | 399 |
| | | | | | |
| 45,842 | 426,968 | 402,528 | 395,285 | 393,146 | 389,544 |
| | | | | | |
| 09,687 | 103,410 | 97,269 | 96,062 | 96,070 | 94,374 |
| 51,361 | 48,868 | 46,082 | 45,661 | 45,256 | 43,895 |
| 969 | 942 | 904 | 996 | 1,142 | 1,110 |
| 57,360 | 53,600 | 50,283 | 49,405 | 49,672 | 49,369 |
| | | | | | |
| 36,154 | 323,558 | 305,259 | 299,223 | 297,076 | 295,170 |
| 25,687 | 313,412 | 295,568 | 289,281 | 286,834 | 285,240 |
| 10,469 | 10,146 | 9,691 | 9,942 | 10,242 | 9,930 |
| | | | | | |
| 77,867 | 75,756 | 71,045 | 70,754 | 71,156 | 69,959 |
| 5,823 | 5,670 | 4,781 | 4,610 | 4,622 | 4,003 |
| 70,145 | 68,050 | 64,290 | 63,894 | 64,048 | 63,813 |
| 1,900 | 2,036 | 1,974 | 2,250 | 2,486 | 2,143 |
| | | | | | |
| 16,144 | 15,746 | 13,889 | 12,638 | 12,880 | 12433 |
| 1,484 | 1,496 | 1,470 | 1,537 | 1,885 | 1777 |
| 5,621 | 4,748 | 3,370 | 2,394 | 2,303 | 2058 |
| 178 | 193 | 201 | 213 | 239 | 256 |
| 3,581 | 3,792 | 3,642 | 3,364 | 3,251 | 3340 |
| 4,863 | 5,127 | 4,818 | 4,772 | 4,781 | 4617 |
| 420 | 390 | 388 | 358 | 421 | 425 |
| | | | | | |
| 19,626 | 17,980 | 16,465 | 15,641 | 15,703 | 16,016 |
| 1,439 | 1,311 | 1,164 | 1,031 | 1,073 | 1,051 |
| 1,332 | 1,307 | 1,353 | 1,326 | 1,509 | 1,786 |
| 6,297 | 6,247 | 5,923 | 5,689 | 5,654 | 5,651 |
| 1,197 | 1,068 | 996 | 1,000 | 896 | 1,017 |
| 9,361 | 8,047 | 7,029 | 6,595 | 6,571 | 6,511 |
| | | | | | |
| 12,370 | 13,074 | 12,581 | 13,060 | 12,666 | 11,310 |
| 254 | 243 | 246 | 233 | 289 | 341 |
| 4,340 | 4,365 | 4,288 | 4,211 | 4,423 | 4,062 |
| 7,776 | 8,466 | 8,047 | 8,616 | 7,954 | 6,907 |
| | | | | | |
| 16,369 | 16,619 | 17,250 | 20,579 | 20,200 | 19,616 |
| 7,480 | 7,476 | 7,543 | 9,012 | 8,714 | 8,509 |
| 3,828 | 3,878 | 4,412 | 5,890 | 5,122 | 4,503 |
| 2,191 | 2,266 | 2,368 | 2,713 | 3,139 | 3,272 |
| 2,873 | 2,999 | 2,927 | 2,964 | 3,225 | 3,332 |

ervices.

## TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH
## BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1980 TO 1989
## (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $ 13,147.6 | $ 12,271.1 | $ 11,535.5 | $ 11,131.3 | $ 10,792.2 | $ 10,163.0 | $ 9,196.6 | $ 8,734.1 | $ 8,250.3 | $ 7,346.0 |
| Bear River | 821.2 | 770.9 | 725.8 | 660.0 | 607.5 | 559.4 | 503.5 | 452.0 | 427.3 | 377.5 |
| Box Elder | 412.3 | 397.6 | 375.6 | 330.0 | 304.0 | 269.2 | 238.5 | 210.7 | 194.3 | 164.5 |
| Cache | 404.8 | 369.4 | 346.6 | 326.2 | 299.3 | 285.2 | 260.1 | 236.5 | 229.0 | 209.6 |
| Rich | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Wasatch Front | 9,676.6 | 9,075.2 | 8,603.4 | 8,298.4 | 8,014.4 | 7,533.4 | 6,820.8 | 6,390.2 | 5,992.4 | 5,371.6 |
| North | 2,257.2 | 2,097.9 | 1,988.3 | 1,980.1 | 1,888.8 | 1,707.2 | 1,546.6 | 1,474.9 | 1,392.9 | 1,248.9 |
| Davis | 1,146.7 | 1,040.4 | 995.9 | 1,017.7 | 979.7 | 883.5 | 806.7 | 772.9 | 722.7 | 640.9 |
| Morgan | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 14.2 |
| Weber | 1,094.9 | 1,041.8 | 976.5 | 946.6 | 893.0 | 808.7 | 725.5 | 686.9 | 654.8 | 593.8 |
| South | 7,419.4 | 6,977.3 | 6,615.1 | 6,318.3 | 6,125.6 | 5,826.2 | 5,274.2 | 4,915.3 | 4,599.5 | 4,122.7 |
| Salt Lake | 7,180.9 | 6,750.4 | 6,388.5 | 6,091.8 | 5,903.0 | 5,615.7 | 5,092.5 | 4,741.8 | 4,424.1 | 3,971.3 |
| Tooele | 238.5 | 226.9 | 226.6 | 226.5 | 222.6 | 210.5 | 181.7 | 173.5 | 175.4 | 151.4 |
| Mountainland | 1,569.8 | 1,420.7 | 1,225.1 | 1,170.3 | 1,120.1 | 1,060.9 | 951.0 | 928.1 | 937.9 | 830.7 |
| Summit | 107.9 | 97.5 | 83.9 | 75.3 | 76.0 | 76.3 | 62.6 | 58.1 | 57.1 | 45.9 |
| Utah | 1,427.4 | 1,287.8 | 1,114.5 | 1,072.2 | 1,021.3 | 959.3 | 864.2 | 837.5 | 846.2 | 759.8 |
| Wasatch | 34.5 | 35.5 | 26.7 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 32.5 | 34.6 | 25.0 |
| Central | 228.7 | 215.1 | 212.8 | 230.5 | 263.3 | 235.7 | 183.4 | 153.0 | 149.8 | 131.0 |
| Juab | 21.4 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 26.1 | 19.6 |
| Millard | 65.3 | 62.6 | 65.0 | 92.4 | 124.6 | 90.4 | 54.8 | 29.4 | 24.8 | 20.3 |
| Piute | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Sanpete | 48.1 | 46.0 | 44.1 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 43.3 | 36.8 | 34.3 | 30.0 | 28.9 |
| Sevier | 85.2 | 78.0 | 77.2 | 72.9 | 71.4 | 77.9 | 68.2 | 65.2 | 60.6 | 54.6 |
| Wayne | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Southwestern | 349.3 | 307.1 | 282.7 | 271.9 | 256.2 | 228.8 | 201.7 | 184.0 | 177.4 | 168.5 |
| Beaver | 19.8 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 11.8 |
| Garfield | 20.8 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 19.8 |
| Iron | 102.8 | 88.4 | 83.2 | 81.8 | 82.1 | 80.3 | 72.1 | 68.1 | 66.4 | 62.3 |
| Kane | 18.5 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| Washington | 187.4 | 163.3 | 148.1 | 138.1 | 121.3 | 100.9 | 84.7 | 75.8 | 71.5 | 65.7 |
| Uintah Basin | 177.7 | 176.4 | 185.4 | 192.9 | 223.1 | 242.2 | 218.4 | 225.2 | 208.5 | 162.5 |
| Daggett | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Duchesne | 58.2 | 55.9 | 65.7 | 68.2 | 74.9 | 77.4 | 71.4 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 56.9 |
| Uintah | 115.1 | 116.2 | 115.7 | 121.2 | 144.7 | 161.8 | 143.9 | 151.6 | 133.9 | 100.7 |
| Southeastern | 324.3 | 305.7 | 300.2 | 307.3 | 307.5 | 302.6 | 317.9 | 401.6 | 357.0 | 304.2 |
| Carbon | 145.4 | 140.9 | 139.6 | 140.3 | 138.8 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 167.1 | 145.2 | 123.9 |
| Emery | 96.7 | 85.6 | 87.0 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 93.0 | 107.9 | 147.6 | 115.0 | 87.7 |
| Grand | 30.6 | 29.9 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 31.4 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 39.3 | 45.6 | 44.8 |
| San Juan | 51.6 | 49.3 | 45.2 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 47.1 | 47.6 | 51.2 | 47.8 |

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p = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
## BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1980 TO 1989

| | 1989p | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $ 1,585 | $ 1,549 | $ 1,501 | $ 1,463 | $ 1,440 | $ 1,409 | $ 1,352 | $ 1,300 | $ 1,232 | $ 1,111 |
| Bear River | 1,587 | 1,573 | 1,554 | 1,474 | 1,399 | 1,334 | 1,262 | 1,184 | 1,103 | 987 |
| Box Elder | 2,156 | 2,114 | 2,080 | 1,965 | 1,844 | 1,721 | 1,623 | 1,491 | 1,343 | 1,184 |
| Cache | 1,248 | 1,241 | 1,225 | 1,183 | 1,130 | 1,105 | 1,054 | 1,006 | 963 | 874 |
| Rich | 927 | 943 | 1,017 | 940 | 950 | 998 | 964 | 923 | 815 | 712 |
| Wasatch Front | 1,663 | 1,623 | 1,571 | 1,523 | 1,498 | 1,470 | 1,412 | 1,347 | 1,270 | 1,149 |
| North | 1,548 | 1,507 | 1,461 | 1,450 | 1,435 | 1,376 | 1,325 | 1,279 | 1,208 | 1,103 |
| Davis | 1,686 | 1,636 | 1,590 | 1,600 | 1,590 | 1,507 | 1,459 | 1,411 | 1,330 | 1,217 |
| Morgan | 1,395 | 1,476 | 1,497 | 1,449 | 1,386 | 1,329 | 1,331 | 1,263 | 1,123 | 1,067 |
| Weber | 1,427 | 1,398 | 1,349 | 1,318 | 1,297 | 1,257 | 1,202 | 1,159 | 1,098 | 1,002 |
| South | 1,701 | 1,661 | 1,607 | 1,547 | 1,519 | 1,501 | 1,440 | 1,369 | 1,290 | 1,164 |
| Salt Lake | 1,696 | 1,654 | 1,598 | 1,539 | 1,510 | 1,493 | 1,436 | 1,366 | 1,285 | 1,160 |
| Tooele | 1,882 | 1,892 | 1,890 | 1,828 | 1,772 | 1,728 | 1,563 | 1,455 | 1,427 | 1,270 |
| Mountainland | 1,348 | 1,305 | 1,227 | 1,212 | 1,199 | 1,167 | 1,115 | 1,093 | 1,098 | 990 |
| Summit | 1,183 | 1,163 | 1,064 | 1,030 | 1,088 | 1,121 | 1,092 | 1,050 | 1,030 | 956 |
| Utah | 1,366 | 1,318 | 1,247 | 1,233 | 1,213 | 1,175 | 1,120 | 1,092 | 1,101 | 992 |
| Wasatch | 1,180 | 1,254 | 1,032 | 983 | 1,001 | 1,034 | 1,020 | 1,212 | 1,159 | 970 |
| Central | 1,385 | 1,269 | 1,250 | 1,302 | 1,359 | 1,247 | 1,100 | 1,009 | 970 | 875 |
| Juab | 1,088 | 1,035 | 955 | 903 | 973 | 943 | 917 | 927 | 1,154 | 919 |
| Millard | 1,671 | 1,635 | 1,579 | 1,726 | 1,848 | 1,587 | 1,355 | 1,025 | 898 | 821 |
| Piute | 1,005 | 1,040 | 1,009 | 948 | 962 | 968 | 876 | 965 | 1,093 | 951 |
| Sanpete | 1,035 | 1,030 | 994 | 992 | 969 | 952 | 843 | 850 | 770 | 721 |
| Sevier | 1,394 | 1,312 | 1,309 | 1,282 | 1,224 | 1,267 | 1,179 | 1,139 | 1,057 | 985 |
| Wayne | 955 | 1,106 | 1,252 | 1,145 | 1,243 | 1,068 | 1,128 | 1,036 | 1,024 | 923 |
| Southwestern | 1,187 | 1,144 | 1,106 | 1,102 | 1,088 | 1,060 | 1,021 | 978 | 941 | 876 |
| Beaver | 1,302 | 1,238 | 1,176 | 1,242 | 1,320 | 1,261 | 1,221 | 946 | 944 | 939 |
| Garfield | 1,148 | 1,146 | 1,082 | 1,095 | 1,036 | 1,047 | 1,091 | 1,108 | 1,051 | 922 |
| Iron | 1,203 | 1,128 | 1,089 | 1,106 | 1,087 | 1,071 | 1,014 | 997 | 978 | 919 |
| Kane | 1,011 | 1,002 | 940 | 968 | 939 | 887 | 842 | 856 | 776 | 726 |
| Washington | 1,193 | 1,159 | 1,133 | 1,101 | 1,080 | 1,044 | 1,005 | 958 | 907 | 841 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,461 | 1,445 | 1,474 | 1,467 | 1,503 | 1,544 | 1,447 | 1,437 | 1,372 | 1,197 |
| Daggett | 1,158 | 1,174 | 1,086 | 1,140 | 1,163 | 1,011 | 1,041 | 1,019 | 1,044 | 1,185 |
| Duchesne | 1,401 | 1,363 | 1,452 | 1,419 | 1,438 | 1,478 | 1,388 | 1,401 | 1,336 | 1,167 |
| Uintah | 1,509 | 1,502 | 1,505 | 1,508 | 1,551 | 1,593 | 1,490 | 1,466 | 1,403 | 1,215 |
| Southeastern | 1,632 | 1,619 | 1,585 | 1,598 | 1,566 | 1,517 | 1,536 | 1,627 | 1,473 | 1,292 |
| Carbon | 1,628 | 1,624 | 1,595 | 1,566 | 1,546 | 1,461 | 1,427 | 1,546 | 1,388 | 1,214 |
| Emery | 2,205 | 2,070 | 2,066 | 2,158 | 2,089 | 1,998 | 2,039 | 2,089 | 1,872 | 1,623 |
| Grand | 1,153 | 1,230 | 1,167 | 1,185 | 1,194 | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,208 | 1,212 | 1,141 |
| San Juan | 1,321 | 1,355 | 1,276 | 1,251 | 1,201 | 1,287 | 1,342 | 1,388 | 1,323 | 1,197 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS IN UTAH
# BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
# SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 1989

| | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 39,293 | 39,331 | 38,913 | 38,943 | 38,234 | 36,709 | 35,598 | 34,933 | 35,005 | 35,624 |
| Bear River | 2,089 | 2,044 | 1,990 | 1,959 | 1,935 | 1,887 | 1,893 | 1,841 | 1,887 | 1,933 |
| Box Elder | 677 | 662 | 649 | 641 | 646 | 629 | 634 | 613 | 645 | 658 |
| Cache | 1,345 | 1,318 | 1,282 | 1,262 | 1,234 | 1,205 | 1,205 | 1,169 | 1,182 | 1,211 |
| Rich | 67 | 64 | 59 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 59 | 60 | 64 |
| Wasatch Front | 26,075 | 26,186 | 25,912 | 25,888 | 25,368 | 24,451 | 23,482 | 23,073 | 23,044 | 23,404 |
| North | 6,060 | 6,068 | 5,956 | 5,944 | 5,825 | 5,539 | 5,332 | 5,238 | 5,338 | 5,436 |
| Davis | 2,687 | 2,645 | 2,580 | 2,534 | 2,454 | 2,310 | 2,217 | 2,141 | 2,133 | 2,131 |
| Morgan | 91 | 88 | 93 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 79 | 79 | 87 | 92 |
| Weber | 3,282 | 3,335 | 3,283 | 3,321 | 3,281 | 3,139 | 3,036 | 3,018 | 3,118 | 3,213 |
| South | 20,015 | 20,118 | 19,956 | 19,944 | 19,543 | 18,912 | 18,150 | 17,835 | 17,706 | 17,968 |
| Salt Lake | 19,605 | 19,719 | 19,556 | 19,568 | 19,181 | 18,543 | 17,791 | 17,475 | 17,319 | 17,578 |
| Tooele | 410 | 399 | 400 | 376 | 362 | 369 | 359 | 360 | 387 | 390 |
| Mountainland | 5,190 | 5,138 | 5,037 | 5,053 | 4,965 | 4,645 | 4,507 | 4,383 | 4,434 | 4,579 |
| Summit | 666 | 628 | 592 | 593 | 578 | 523 | 498 | 472 | 436 | 437 |
| Utah | 4,288 | 4,271 | 4,206 | 4,215 | 4,142 | 3,883 | 3,769 | 3,670 | 3,758 | 3,893 |
| Wasatch | 236 | 239 | 239 | 245 | 245 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 240 | 249 |
| Central | 1,379 | 1,413 | 1,400 | 1,420 | 1,409 | 1,365 | 1,367 | 1,362 | 1,396 | 1,429 |
| Juab | 153 | 148 | 148 | 152 | 158 | 161 | 167 | 164 | 167 | 162 |
| Millard | 290 | 307 | 327 | 357 | 348 | 305 | 310 | 308 | 308 | 287 |
| Piute | 40 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 46 |
| Sanpete | 362 | 370 | 353 | 341 | 334 | 332 | 333 | 330 | 347 | 353 |
| Sevier | 456 | 474 | 457 | 456 | 454 | 447 | 449 | 447 | 455 | 491 |
| Wayne | 78 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 76 | 82 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 90 |
| Southwestern | 2,197 | 2,148 | 2,081 | 2,043 | 1,942 | 1,788 | 1,837 | 1,700 | 1,711 | 1,731 |
| Beaver | 161 | 174 | 176 | 176 | 170 | 179 | 171 | 173 | 177 | 188 |
| Garfield | 166 | 157 | 149 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 146 | 150 | 155 | 156 |
| Iron | 589 | 592 | 582 | 596 | 597 | 563 | 564 | 557 | 547 | 551 |
| Kane | 187 | 174 | 156 | 151 | 144 | 145 | 149 | 144 | 146 | 153 |
| Washington | 1,094 | 1,051 | 1,018 | 965 | 876 | 746 | 707 | 676 | 686 | 683 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,048 | 1,076 | 1,133 | 1,206 | 1,223 | 1,208 | 1,216 | 1,176 | 1,110 | 1,095 |
| Daggett | 40 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 46 | 48 |
| Duchesne | 399 | 408 | 421 | 452 | 448 | 432 | 424 | 411 | 415 | 399 |
| Uintah | 609 | 627 | 670 | 714 | 737 | 736 | 751 | 727 | 649 | 648 |
| Southeastern | 1,315 | 1,326 | 1,360 | 1,374 | 1,392 | 1,365 | 1,396 | 1,398 | 1,423 | 1,453 |
| Carbon | 546 | 566 | 576 | 578 | 591 | 583 | 587 | 579 | 589 | 589 |
| Emery | 231 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 238 | 239 | 247 | 237 | 237 | 235 |
| Grand | 277 | 276 | 282 | 297 | 312 | 307 | 311 | 327 | 341 | 350 |
| San Juan | 261 | 246 | 263 | 259 | 251 | 236 | 251 | 255 | 256 | 279 |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1980 - 1989 -- (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

| | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $ 22,239.0 | $ 20,598.2 | $ 19,351.0 | $ 18,391.3 | $ 17,512.2 | $ 16,425.9 | $ 14,997.7 | $ 14,091.1 | $ 13,124.7 | $ 11,710.1 |
| Bear River | 1,349.6 | 1,256.7 | 1,176.8 | 1,090.5 | 1,004.9 | 931.9 | 851.7 | 790.6 | 744.4 | 673.6 |
| Box Elder | 524.0 | 504.1 | 473.2 | 437.8 | 405.0 | 370.1 | 337.0 | 313.1 | 289.3 | 264.1 |
| Cache | 800.9 | 729.1 | 682.9 | 632.6 | 580.0 | 541.6 | 496.2 | 459.1 | 435.5 | 391.1 |
| Rich | 24.8 | 23.5 | 20.7 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 18.4 |
| Wasatch Front | 15,372.0 | 14,362.3 | 13,578.4 | 12,878.3 | 12,287.2 | 11,506.0 | 10,533.0 | 9,828.1 | 9,105.2 | 8,102.8 |
| North | 4,689.2 | 4,339.6 | 4,107.9 | 3,925.0 | 3,698.6 | 3,408.5 | 3,114.1 | 2,899.6 | 2,679.7 | 2,393.2 |
| Davis | 2,361.6 | 2,137.6 | 2,021.1 | 1,923.1 | 1,796.6 | 1,638.3 | 1,487.7 | 1,376.5 | 1,263.9 | 1,129.2 |
| Morgan | 68.6 | 68.9 | 66.4 | 62.9 | 57.9 | 56.4 | 51.5 | 50.2 | 47.0 | 44.0 |
| Weber | 2,259.0 | 2,133.1 | 2,020.4 | 1,939.0 | 1,844.1 | 1,713.8 | 1,574.9 | 1,472.9 | 1,368.8 | 1,220.0 |
| South | 10,682.8 | 10,022.7 | 9,470.5 | 8,953.3 | 8,588.6 | 8,097.5 | 7,418.9 | 6,928.5 | 6,425.5 | 5,709.6 |
| Salt Lake | 10,311.5 | 9,670.3 | 9,134.2 | 8,628.6 | 8,268.0 | 7,798.0 | 7,146.3 | 6,677.0 | 6,186.0 | 5,499.7 |
| Tooele | 371.3 | 352.4 | 336.3 | 324.7 | 320.6 | 299.5 | 272.6 | 251.5 | 239.5 | 209.9 |
| Mountainland | 3,153.9 | 2,784.0 | 2,514.0 | 2,379.9 | 2,239.6 | 2095.3 | 1,891.9 | 1,787.3 | 1,720.3 | 1,540.8 |
| Summit | 287.0 | 250.8 | 229.5 | 204.0 | 187.1 | 168.6 | 150.1 | 134.0 | 127.2 | 114.7 |
| Utah | 2,750.8 | 2,425.1 | 2,185.6 | 2,080.1 | 1,959.4 | 1838.6 | 1,662.4 | 1,575.4 | 1,519.5 | 1,361.4 |
| Wasatch | 116.1 | 108.1 | 98.9 | 95.8 | 93.1 | 88.1 | 79.4 | 77.9 | 73.6 | 6,437.0 |
| Central | 554.9 | 522.8 | 498.6 | 496.8 | 498.1 | 471.0 | 396.7 | 360.2 | 337.3 | 310.3 |
| Juab | 61.0 | 53.2 | 48.3 | 47.9 | 46.3 | 48.1 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 42.2 | 37.3 |
| Millard | 129.7 | 124.0 | 120.2 | 137.6 | 153.5 | 121.5 | 86.2 | 65.2 | 58.6 | 53.1 |
| Piute | 11.6 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| Sanpete | 156.0 | 148.0 | 138.0 | 132.4 | 127.7 | 124.7 | 109.2 | 104.2 | 95.8 | 88.8 |
| Sevier | 180.0 | 164.4 | 159.6 | 148.7 | 143.3 | 149.7 | 134.2 | 126.5 | 117.3 | 108.2 |
| Wayne | 19.7 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| Southwestern | 861.4 | 752.5 | 697.3 | 655.7 | 593.0 | 533.5 | 469.1 | 432.0 | 400.2 | 372.7 |
| Beaver | 52.6 | 50.1 | 45.3 | 44.5 | 46.4 | 42.0 | 36.7 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 28.5 |
| Garfield | 49.0 | 44.9 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 36.6 | 35.4 | 33.9 | 33.2 | 31.9 | 30.9 |
| Iron | 208.6 | 179.5 | 167.9 | 161.6 | 154.0 | 148.8 | 135.2 | 124.7 | 116.7 | 110.6 |
| Kane | 56.7 | 52.7 | 48.8 | 48.3 | 43.0 | 38.4 | 34.7 | 34.2 | 29.5 | 27.6 |
| Washington | 494.4 | 425.3 | 393.9 | 360.7 | 313.0 | 268.9 | 228.6 | 206.7 | 190.4 | 175.1 |
| Uintah Basin | 370.1 | 369.5 | 358.9 | 365.6 | 379.7 | 391.7 | 361.2 | 357.3 | 326.8 | 271.7 |
| Daggett | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Duchesne | 141.0 | 135.1 | 134.7 | 141.4 | 143.1 | 141.8 | 129.6 | 123.7 | 113.0 | 97.7 |
| Uintah | 219.2 | 224.9 | 215.7 | 216.2 | 229.2 | 243.0 | 225.1 | 227.2 | 206.9 | 167.8 |
| Southeastern | 577.1 | 550.4 | 527.0 | 524.5 | 509.5 | 493.6 | 494.3 | 535.6 | 491.4 | 438.3 |
| Carbon | 281.1 | 275.0 | 266.1 | 265.3 | 258.4 | 245.5 | 243.9 | 271.8 | 239.5 | 209.9 |
| Emery | 114.7 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 102.6 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 100.3 | 109.6 | 97.9 | 84.9 |
| Grand | 84.0 | 81.9 | 76.7 | 75.4 | 76.8 | 77.8 | 78.0 | 83.3 | 84.5 | 77.9 |
| San Juan | 97.3 | 92.2 | 85.5 | 81.2 | 76.2 | 77.5 | 72.1 | 70.9 | 69.5 | 65.6 |

Sources: 1980 - 1988: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
1989: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, June 1990.

## PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
## 1979 TO 1989

| | 1989 | 1988 | 1987 | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $ 13,027 | $ 12,189 | $ 11,521 | $ 11,052 | $ 10,645 | $ 10,115 | $ 9,397 | $ 9,040 | $ 8,660 | $ 7,952 | $ 7,407 |
| Bear River | 12,420 | 11,720 | 11,091 | 10,396 | 9,737 | 9,014 | 8,413 | 7,997 | 7,740 | 7,224 | 6,604 |
| Box Elder | 13,500 | 13,128 | 12,467 | 11,695 | 11,169 | 10,177 | 9,515 | 8,978 | 8,470 | 7,901 | 7,135 |
| Cache | 11,790 | 10,922 | 10,346 | 9,688 | 8,973 | 8,387 | 7,840 | 7,466 | 7,282 | 6,779 | 6,275 |
| Rich | 12,380 | 11,616 | 9,734 | 9,068 | 8,549 | 8,254 | 7,330 | 7,354 | 8,799 | 8,644 | 7,084 |
| Wasatch Front | 13,870 | 13,070 | 12,456 | 11,972 | 11,597 | 11,025 | 10,290 | 9,828 | 9,349 | 8,546 | 7,947 |
| North | 13,220 | 12,380 | 11,832 | 11,541 | 10,956 | 10,278 | 9,574 | 9,132 | 8,652 | 8,006 | 7,405 |
| Davis | 12,580 | 11,568 | 11,153 | 10,965 | 10,260 | 9,600 | 8,954 | 8,504 | 8,056 | 7,595 | 7,093 |
| Morgan | 12,250 | 12,699 | 12,290 | 11,959 | 11,323 | 10,927 | 10,052 | 9,807 | 9,434 | 8,923 | 8,384 |
| Weber | 14,010 | 13,319 | 12,583 | 12,165 | 11,713 | 10,999 | 10,227 | 9,784 | 9,257 | 8,395 | 7,678 |
| South | 14,170 | 13,390 | 12,748 | 12,171 | 11,897 | 11,374 | 10,623 | 10,152 | 9,674 | 8,795 | 8,196 |
| Salt Lake | 14,220 | 13,430 | 12,788 | 12,206 | 11,935 | 11,410 | 10,670 | 10,208 | 9,716 | 8,830 | 8,243 |
| Tooele | 12,940 | 12,298 | 11,750 | 11,319 | 10,966 | 10,502 | 9,524 | 8,860 | 8,692 | 7,968 | 7,109 |
| Mountainland | 11,570 | 10,450 | 9,501 | 9,080 | 8,542 | 8,100 | 7,395 | 7,116 | 6,993 | 6,453 | 6,120 |
| Summit | 19,930 | 18,122 | 17,323 | 15,663 | 15,037 | 13,664 | 12,716 | 11,759 | 11,684 | 11,092 | 10,051 |
| Utah | 11,090 | 9,993 | 9,052 | 8,683 | 8,161 | 7,762 | 7,083 | 6,833 | 6,724 | 6,195 | 5,928 |
| Wasatch | 11,490 | 10,958 | 10,146 | 10,064 | 9,603 | 9,301 | 8,520 | 8,446 | 8,046 | 7,472 | 6,526 |
| Central | 10,370 | 9,850 | 9,268 | 8,903 | 8,832 | 8,523 | 7,550 | 7,092 | 6,829 | 6,523 | 6,195 |
| Juab | 10,520 | 9,325 | 8,256 | 7,840 | 7,619 | 8,170 | 7,352 | 7,122 | 7,403 | 6,708 | 6,003 |
| Millard | 10,460 | 10,046 | 9,352 | 9,852 | 10,661 | 9,226 | 7,572 | 6,328 | 6,059 | 5,826 | 5,493 |
| Piute | 8,250 | 8,901 | 8,385 | 7,645 | 6,907 | 7,557 | 6,700 | 6,742 | 6,670 | 6,635 | 5,520 |
| Sanpete | 9,270 | 9,006 | 8,429 | 8,009 | 7,662 | 7,476 | 6,718 | 6,523 | 6,268 | 6,016 | 5,869 |
| Sevier | 11,760 | 10,797 | 10,420 | 9,517 | 9,122 | 9,371 | 8,633 | 8,207 | 7,680 | 7,288 | 7,012 |
| Wayne | 9,400 | 9,999 | 9,699 | 9,179 | 8,083 | 7,647 | 6,977 | 7,130 | 6,824 | 7,206 | 6,697 |
| Southwestern | 10,930 | 9,850 | 9,285 | 9,107 | 8,619 | 8,161 | 7,452 | 7,117 | 6,889 | 6,652 | 6,236 |
| Beaver | 11,190 | 10,556 | 9,262 | 8,923 | 8,936 | 8,359 | 7,544 | 6,972 | 6,947 | 6,442 | 6,231 |
| Garfield | 11,960 | 11,029 | 10,008 | 9,863 | 9,107 | 8,686 | 8,276 | 8,494 | 8,321 | 8,346 | 6,971 |
| Iron | 10,700 | 9,349 | 8,654 | 8,275 | 7,792 | 7,742 | 7,179 | 6,753 | 6,525 | 6,335 | 6,059 |
| Kane | 11,580 | 10,696 | 9,973 | 10,177 | 9,297 | 8,559 | 7,937 | 7,978 | 7,186 | 6,828 | 5,586 |
| Washington | 10,840 | 9,787 | 9,416 | 9,311 | 8,886 | 8,258 | 7,427 | 7,061 | 6,872 | 6,631 | 6,366 |
| Uintah Basin | 10,370 | 10,120 | 9,445 | 9,072 | 9,216 | 9,424 | 8,676 | 9,060 | 9,029 | 7,914 | 7,156 |
| Daggett | 14,120 | 12,793 | 11,101 | 10,805 | 9,628 | 8,659 | 7,665 | 7,280 | 8,056 | 7,872 | 6,728 |
| Duchesne | 10,680 | 9,997 | 9,439 | 9,312 | 9,367 | 9,348 | 8,761 | 8,880 | 8,563 | 7,694 | 6,514 |
| Uintah | 10,050 | 10,071 | 9,409 | 8,868 | 9,140 | 9,492 | 8,661 | 9,226 | 9,344 | 8,049 | 7,589 |
| Southeastern | 11,410 | 10,790 | 10,154 | 9,859 | 9,506 | 8,868 | 8,499 | 9,260 | 8,798 | 8,043 | 7,367 |
| Carbon | 13,320 | 12,757 | 11,975 | 11,710 | 11,420 | 10,398 | 9,970 | 11,303 | 10,474 | 9,402 | 8,571 |
| Emery | 10,150 | 8,949 | 8,475 | 8,569 | 8,130 | 7,453 | 7,430 | 8,231 | 7,912 | 7,291 | 6,863 |
| Grand | 12,930 | 12,504 | 11,611 | 10,950 | 10,448 | 9,997 | 9,618 | 10,068 | 10,093 | 9,422 | 8,232 |
| San Juan | 8,310 | 7,931 | 7,437 | 6,972 | 6,566 | 6,595 | 5,968 | 5,810 | 5,678 | 5,353 | 4,960 |

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Source: 1979-1988: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
1989: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, June 1990.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | May 1990(f) | May 1989 | % Change | Apr. 1990(p) | Apr. 1989 | % Change | Mar. 1990(r) | Mar. 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 788.1 | 781.7 | 0.8 | 787.3 | 777.5 | —1.3 | 791.6 | 773.6 | 2.3 |
| Employed Persons | 749.8 | 738.1 | 1.6 | 746.1 | 733.7 | —1.7 | 750.2 | 727.4 | 3.1 |
| Unemployed | 38.3 | 43.6 | —12.6 | 41.3 | 43.8 | —5.7 | 41.4 | 46.2 | —10.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.9 | 5.6 | — | 5.2 | 5.6 | — | 5.2 | 16.0 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.7 | 5.4 | — | 4.7 | 5.1 | — | 4.7 | 5.3 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.3 | 5.2 | — | 5.4 | 5.3 | — | 5.2 | 5.1 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | 722.5 | 690.0 | 4.7 | 715.5 | 683.5 | 4.7 | 708.1 | 676.0 | 4.7 |
| Mining | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 9.1 |
| Metal Mining | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 10.7 |
| Coal Mining | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | 2.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 17.4 |
| Construction | 27.5 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 2.8 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 3.9 |
| Manufacturing | 105.6 | 102.4 | 3.1 | 104.5 | 101.3 | 3.2 | 103.6 | 101.2 | 2.4 |
| Durable Goods | 69.8 | 68.5 | 1.9 | 69.4 | 68.0 | 2.1 | 69.0 | 67.7 | 1.9 |
| *Primary Metals* | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | 14.2 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 1.4 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | 11.7 | 11.9 | —1.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | —2.5 | 11.6 | 12.0 | —3.3 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 17.2 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 1.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | —0.6 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.* † | 10.3 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 4.3 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | 10.8 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 8.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 35.8 | 33.9 | 5.6 | 35.1 | 33.2 | 5.7 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 3.3 |
| *Food & Related Products* | 12.4 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 3.6 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 4.5 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 3.1 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | 42.3 | 40.4 | 4.7 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 5.0 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 5.3 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 |
| Trucking & Warehousing † | 15.3 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 6.3 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 7.9 |
| Transportation by Air † | 6.6 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 10.0 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services † | 3.5 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 13.3 |
| Communications † | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services † | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 |
| Trade | 175.4 | 164.8 | 6.4 | 171.7 | 161.3 | 6.4 | 170.5 | 160.0 | 6.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 40.6 | 38.5 | 5.5 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 5.6 | 39.8 | 37.8 | 5.3 |
| *Durable Goods* † | 24.5 | 23.6 | 3.8 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 3.9 |
| *Nondurable Goods* † | 16.1 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 7.5 |
| Retail Trade | 134.8 | 126.3 | 6.7 | 131.8 | 123.5 | 6.7 | 130.7 | 122.2 | 7.0 |
| *Food Stores* | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 4.5 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 4.1 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | 16.4 | 15.3 | 7.2 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 7.4 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 6.7 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 43.0 | 41.1 | 4.6 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 4.7 | 41.8 | 39.7 | 5.3 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores* † | 11.1 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply* † | 23.6 | 21.4 | 10.3 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 9.6 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 9.8 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail* † | 17.3 | 15.8 | 9.5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 9.8 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 10.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 33.5 | 33.0 | 1.5 | 33.7 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 33.9 | 33.1 | 2.4 |
| Depository Institutions † | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 1.5 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate † | 20.3 | 19.8 | 2.5 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 3.0 |
| Services | 176.7 | 164.2 | 7.4 | 177.9 | 165.7 | 7.4 | 175.4 | 163.9 | 7.0 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 12.5 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 6.8 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | 17.3 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 4.9 |
| Computer-Related Services † | 7.5 | 6.4 | 17.2 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 15.9 |
| Other Business Services † | 28.5 | 26.1 | 9.2 | 27.4 | 25.1 | 9.2 | 26.8 | 24.5 | 9.4 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services † | 6.8 | 6.1 | 11.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 10.0 |
| Health Services | 45.1 | 42.8 | 5.4 | 44.7 | 42.4 | 5.4 | 44.3 | 42.0 | 5.5 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz. † | 35.0 | 33.0 | 6.1 | 38.2 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 38.0 | 35.9 | 5.8 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services † | 13.7 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 7.3 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc. † | 5.7 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 11.1 |
| Government | 152.9 | 150.5 | 1.6 | 151.4 | 149.2 | 1.5 | 150.6 | 147.5 | 2.1 |
| Federal Government | 40.3 | 40.6 | —0.7 | 40.3 | 40.6 | —0.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 0.5 |
| *U.S. Defense* | 21.9 | 22.1 | —0.9 | 21.8 | 22.0 | —0.9 | 21.6 | 21.9 | —1.4 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 18.4 | 18.5 | —0.5 | 18.5 | 18.6 | —0.5 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 2.8 |
| State Government | 42.9 | 41.0 | 4.6 | 42.5 | 40.6 | 4.7 | 42.2 | 40.4 | 4.5 |
| *State Education* | 24.2 | 22.8 | 6.1 | 24.0 | 22.6 | 6.2 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 5.8 |
| *Other State Government* | 18.7 | 18.2 | 2.7 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 2.8 |
| Local Government | 69.7 | 69.0 | 1.0 | 68.6 | 67.9 | 1.0 | 68.4 | 67.2 | 1.8 |
| *Public School Districts* | 45.6 | 44.6 | 2.2 | 45.4 | 44.4 | 2.3 | 45.6 | 44.5 | 2.5 |
| *Other Local Government* | 24.1 | 24.4 | —1.2 | 23.2 | 23.5 | —1.3 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 0.4 |
| *Labor—Management Disputes* | 0.3 | 0.0 | — | 0.3 | 0.0 | — | 0.1 | 0.0 | — |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Lboar, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | May 1990 (f) | May 1989 | % Change | Apr. 1990 (p) | Mar. 1990 (r) | Feb. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Nov. 1989 | Oct. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,734.0** | 1,712.0 | 1.3 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,121.0** | 1,107.6 | 1.3 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **794.8** | 788.1 | 0.9 | 793.5 | 800.6 | 801.4 | 309.4 | 800.7 | 797.7 | 797.7 |
| Participation Rate | **70.8** | 71.2 | — | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.7 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **757.6** | 745.6 | 1.6 | 756.3 | 763.3 | 769.3 | 776.0 | 766.1 | 762.8 | 761.9 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **67.5** | 67.3 | — | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **37.2** | 42.5 | —12.5 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 32.1 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.7** | 5.4 | — | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **327.1** | 319.5 | 2.4 | 327.1 | 318.7 | 316.6 | 307.3 | 314.7 | 316.4 | 315.1 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **148.6** | 140.8 | 5.5 | 147.3 | 146.4 | 145.4 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 144.6 | 143.5 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | **724.0** | 691.2 | 4.7 | 716.8 | 712.4 | 707.0 | 704.2 | 704.6 | 703.2 | 697.8 |
| Mining | **8.7** | 8.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Contract Construction | **27.6** | 26.8 | 3.0 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 25.5 |
| Manufacturing | **105.8** | 102.6 | 3.1 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 102.7 |
| Durable Goods | **69.8** | 68.5 | 1.9 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 69.9 | 69.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.0** | 34.1 | 5.6 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 33.8 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **42.4** | 40.5 | 4.7 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.3 |
| Trade | **176.7** | 166.0 | 6.4 | 174.5 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 171.5 | 168.8 | 168.5 | 168.2 |
| Wholesale | **40.7** | 38.6 | 5.5 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 |
| Retail | **136.0** | 127.4 | 6.7 | 134.2 | 133.9 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 129.5 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **33.5** | 33.0 | 1.5 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.7 |
| Services | **180.5** | 167.7 | 7.6 | 176.6 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 169.6 | 173.2 | 171.3 | 170.0 |
| Government | **148.9** | 146.6 | 1.5 | 148.4 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 148.9 | 148.0 |
| Federal | **39.8** | 40.1 | —0.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.4 |
| State | **41.7** | 39.8 | 4.6 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 |
| Local | **67.3** | 66.7 | 1.0 | 66.9 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.1 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr. 1990(p) | % Change from Apr. '89 | % Distribution | Apr. 1990(p) | % Change from Apr. '89 | % Distribution | Apr. 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | **392.8** | 2.2 | 100.0 | **322.7** | 7.9 | 100.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Mining | **7.7** | 5.5 | 2.0 | **0.9** | 80.0 | 0.3 | **6.5** | 75.6 |
| Contract Construction | **22.5** | 2.3 | 5.7 | **3.0** | 7.1 | 0.9 | **19.1** | 74.9 |
| Manufacturing | **72.2** | —1.9 | 18.4 | **32.3** | 17.0 | 10.0 | **69.0** | 66.0 |
| Durable Goods | **49.8** | —5.3 | 12.7 | **19.6** | 27.3 | 6.1 | **45.4** | 65.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | **22.4** | 6.7 | 5.7 | **12.7** | 4.1 | 3.9 | **23.6** | 67.2 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | **29.0** | 4.3 | 7.4 | **13.2** | 6.5 | 4.1 | **32.4** | 76.8 |
| Total Trade | **92.0** | 3.1 | 23.4 | **79.7** | 10.5 | 24.7 | **151.6** | 88.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | **28.5** | 6.7 | 7.3 | **11.4** | 2.7 | 3.5 | **33.4** | 83.7 |
| Retail Trade | **63.5** | 1.6 | 16.2 | **68.3** | 12.0 | 21.2 | **118.2** | 89.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **13.6** | 0.7 | 3.5 | **20.1** | 2.0 | 6.2 | **25.9** | 76.9 |
| Services | **79.7** | 2.2 | 20.3 | **98.2** | 12.0 | 30.4 | **136.9** | 77.0 |
| Total Government | **76.1** | 4.4 | 19.4 | **75.3** | —1.2 | 23.3 | **NA** | NA |
| Federal Government | **21.6** | 1.4 | 5.5 | **18.7** | —3.1 | 5.8 | **NA** | NA |
| State Government | **21.7** | 16.7 | 5.5 | **20.8** | —5.5 | 6.4 | **NA** | NA |
| Local Government | **32.8** | —0.6 | 8.4 | **35.8** | 2.6 | 11.1 | **NA** | NA |

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1990(f) | May 1989 | % Chg. | Apr. 1990(p) | Mar. 1990(r) | May 1990(f) | May 1989 | % Chg. | Apr. 1990(p) | Mar. 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **508.7** | 510.7 | —0.4 | 505.1 | 510.8 | **111.4** | 106.8 | 4.3 | **114.0** | **114.6** |
| Employed Persons | **484.9** | 483.5 | 0.3 | 480.4 | 485.7 | **107.1** | 102.0 | 5.0 | **109.4** | **109.7** |
| Unemployed | **23.8** | 27.2 | —12.5 | 24.7 | 25.1 | **4.3** | 4.8 | —10.4 | **4.6** | **4.9** |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.7** | 5.3 | — | 4.9 | 4.9 | **3.9** | 4.5 | — | **4.0** | **4.2** |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.5** | 5.2 | — | 4.7 | 4.5 | **3.7** | 4.5 | — | **3.6** | **3.2** |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **494.0** | 474.5 | 4.1 | 487.9 | 483.8 | **91.0** | 84.7 | 7.4 | **92.5** | **91.3** |
| Mining | **2.9** | 2.6 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | **0** | 0 | 0.0 | **0** | **0** |
| Contract Construction | **19.1** | 18.5 | 3.2 | 17.8 | 16.9 | **3.0** | 2.9 | 3.4 | **2.8** | **2.3** |
| Manufacturing | **66.6** | 65.9 | 1.1 | 66.8 | 66.8 | **14.3** | 13.3 | 7.5 | **14.1** | **13.8** |
| Durable Goods | **45.7** | 45.5 | 0.4 | 45.6 | 46.3 | **8.7** | 8.6 | 1.2 | **8.7** | **8.6** |
| Nondurable Goods | **20.9** | 20.4 | 2.5 | 21.0 | 20.5 | **5.6** | 4.7 | 19.1 | **5.4** | **5.2** |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **32.5** | 30.8 | 5.5 | 32.5 | 32.1 | **2.6** | 2.7 | —3.7 | **2.6** | **2.8** |
| Total Trade | **124.4** | 118.2 | 5.2 | 122.1 | 121.4 | **22.0** | 19.6 | 12.2 | **21.2** | **20.9** |
| Wholesale Trade | **33.0** | 31.7 | 4.1 | 32.6 | 32.5 | **3.9** | 3.2 | 21.9 | **3.7** | **3.6** |
| Retail Trade | **91.4** | 86.5 | 5.7 | 89.5 | 88.9 | **18.1** | 16.4 | 10.4 | **17.5** | **17.3** |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **27.6** | 27.2 | 1.5 | 27.5 | 27.6 | **2.3** | 2.3 | 0.0 | **2.3** | **2.3** |
| Services | **121.3** | 113.5 | 6.9 | 119.6 | 117.8 | **32.0** | 29.3 | 9.2 | **34.9** | **34.5** |
| Total Government | **99.6** | 97.8 | 1.8 | 99.0 | 98.4 | **14.8** | 14.6 | 1.4 | **14.6** | **14.7** |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May '90(f) | Apr. '90(p) | Mar. '90(r) | May '89 | May '90(f) | May '89 | % Change | Apr. '90(p) | Apr. '89 | % Change |
| State Total | **4.7** | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.4 | **722,500** | 690,000 | 4.7 | **751,500** | 683,480 | 4.7 |
| Bear River | **3.9** | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | **46,290** | 43,760 | 5.8 | **45,590** | 42,960 | 6.1 |
| Box Elder | **3.8** | 4.2 | 5.6 | 3.6 | **16,770** | 16,120 | 4.0 | **16,420** | 15,860 | 3.5 |
| Cache | **4.0** | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.9 | **29,100** | 27,240 | 6.8 | **28,810** | 26,750 | 7.7 |
| Rich | **2.1** | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | **420** | 400 | 5.0 | **360** | 350 | 2.9 |
| Wasatch Front | **4.5** | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.2 | **505,690** | 485,690 | 4.1 | **499,370** | 479,760 | 4.1 |
| *North* | **4.6** | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.4 | **128,010** | 123,180 | 3.9 | **125,500** | 120,890 | 3.8 |
| Davis | **4.1** | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.7 | **59,770** | 57,270 | 4.4 | **57,980** | 55,410 | 4.6 |
| Morgan | **5.0** | 6.7 | 8.3 | 10.6 | **1,000** | 960 | 4.2 | **940** | 910 | 3.3 |
| Weber | **5.3** | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.0 | **67,240** | 64,950 | 3.5 | **66,580** | 64,570 | 3.1 |
| *South* | **4.4** | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5.1 | **377,680** | 362,510 | 4.2 | **373,870** | 358,870 | 4.2 |
| Salt Lake | **4.4** | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.1 | **366,970** | 352,110 | 4.2 | **363,370** | 348,650 | 4.2 |
| Tooele | **4.9** | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | **10,710** | 10,400 | 3.0 | **10,500** | 10,220 | 2.7 |
| Mountainlands | **4.1** | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.9 | **100,210** | 93,320 | 7.4 | **102,750** | 95,950 | 7.1 |
| Summit | **7.9** | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.3 | **6,450** | 6,070 | 6.3 | **7,740** | 7,610 | 1.7 |
| Utah | **3.7** | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | **91,120** | 84,730 | 7.5 | **92,590** | 86,040 | 7.6 |
| Wasatch | **6.8** | 7.8 | 6.6 | 9.8 | **2,640** | 2,520 | 4.8 | **2,420** | 2,300 | 5.2 |
| Central | **6.7** | 8.1 | 7.3 | 8.2 | **15,590** | 14,970 | 4.1 | **14,630** | 14,070 | 4.0 |
| Juab | **6.6** | 7.8 | 5.7 | 9.8 | **1,700** | 1,620 | 4.9 | **1,690** | 1,620 | 4.3 |
| Millard | **4.1** | 4.5 | 4.3 | 6.3 | **3,410** | 3,270 | 4.3 | **3,280** | 3,140 | 4.5 |
| Piute | **10.4** | 15.7 | 15.8 | 6.2 | **200** | 190 | 5.3 | **190** | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | **10.2** | 14.0 | 11.5 | 11.6 | **4,190** | 4,010 | 4.5 | **3,620** | 3,480 | 4.0 |
| Sevier | **5.4** | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.5 | **5,450** | 5,250 | 3.8 | **5,280** | 5,080 | 3.9 |
| Wayne | **5.4** | 6.0 | 7.7 | 5.3 | **640** | 630 | 1.6 | **570** | 570 | 0.0 |
| Southwestern | **5.2** | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | **26,150** | 24,920 | 4.9 | **25,540** | 24,270 | 5.2 |
| Beaver | **3.4** | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | **1,350** | 1,300 | 3.8 | **1,260** | 1,230 | 2.4 |
| Garfield | **9.9** | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.3 | **1,800** | 1,720 | 4.7 | **1,540** | 1,480 | 4.1 |
| Iron | **4.8** | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | **7,350** | 7,010 | 4.9 | **7,400** | 6,980 | 6.0 |
| Kane | **8.9** | 7.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 | **1,710** | 1,630 | 4.9 | **1,550** | 1,490 | 4.0 |
| Washington | **4.6** | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | **13,940** | 13,260 | 5.1 | **13,790** | 13,090 | 5.3 |
| Uintah Basin | **7.7** | 6.9 | 5.9 | 9.0 | **10,880** | 10,360 | 5.0 | **10,550** | 10,060 | 4.9 |
| Daggett | **1.4** | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | **390** | 370 | 5.4 | **320** | 310 | 3.2 |
| Duchesne | **10.0** | 8.0 | 5.4 | 12.4 | **3,700** | 3,530 | 4.8 | **3,610** | 3,420 | 5.6 |
| Uintah | **6.8** | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 | **6,790** | 6,460 | 5.1 | **6,620** | 6,330 | 4.6 |
| Southeastern | **7.3** | 7.6 | 7.5 | 9.0 | **17,720** | 16,980 | 4.4 | **17,090** | 16,420 | 4.1 |
| Carbon | **6.6** | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.8 | **7,910** | 7,470 | 5.9 | **7,790** | 7,410 | 5.1 |
| Emery | **6.8** | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.4 | **3,970** | 3,760 | 5.6 | **3,760** | 3,670 | 2.5 |
| Grand | **9.0** | 7.8 | 6.5 | 11.0 | **2,500** | 2,380 | 5.0 | **2,250** | 2,150 | 4.7 |
| San Juan | **7.9** | 7.4 | 7.2 | 9.6 | **3,340** | 3,370 | —0.9 | **3,290** | 3,190 | 3.1 |

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**Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.**

**Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.**

**Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.**

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr.(p) 1990 | Mar.(r) 1990 | Apr. 1989 | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1990 | Mar. 1989 | Mar.(p) 1990 | Feb.(r) 1989 | Mar. 1989 |
| MINING | $605.27 | $551.89 | $538.62 | 51.6 | 47.7 | 47.0 | $11.73 | $11.57 | $11.46 |
| MANUFACTURING | 407.64 | 408.00 | 396.61 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 10.32 | 10.20 | 9.94 |
| Durable Goods | 410.74 | 407.42 | 402.93 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 10.32 | 10.16 | 9.90 |
| Nondurable Goods | 397.19 | 408.51 | 377.25 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 10.29 | 10.29 | 10.06 |
| TRADE | 220.61 | 214.34 | 220.04 | 28.8 | 27.8 | 29.3 | 7.66 | 7.71 | 7.51 |
| Wholesale Trade | 388.50 | 368.64 | 399.25 | 37.5 | 36.0 | 38.5 | 10.36 | 10.24 | 10.37 |
| Retail Trade | 164.47 | 161.50 | 158.95 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 26.1 | 6.35 | 6.46 | 6.09 |
| AVERAGE | 277.99 | 273.42 | 273.46 | 32.1 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 8.66 | 8.68 | 8.44 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr.(p) 1990 | Mar.(r) 1990 | Apr. 1989 | Apr.(p) 1990 | Mar.(r) 1990 | Apr. 1989 | Apr.(p) 1990 | Mar.(r) 1990 | Apr. 1989 |
| MINING | $600.95 | $607.01 | $580.92 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 41.2 | $14.14 | $14.35 | $14.10 |
| Metal Mining | 689.99 | 725.02 | 679.58 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 38.9 | 17.38 | 17.77 | 17.47 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 574.73 | 549.85 | 533.68 | 46.2 | 44.2 | 42.9 | 12.44 | 12.44 | 12.44 |
| MANUFACTURING | 405.73 | 406.30 | 402.99 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 10.43 | 10.26 | 10.10 |
| Durable Goods | 430.40 | 420.33 | 419.23 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 10.68 | 10.43 | 10.25 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 563.44 | 518.61 | 569.03 | 44.4 | 40.9 | 44.7 | 12.69 | 12.68 | 12.73 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 408.49 | 388.63 | 387.13 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 10.61 | 9.74 | 9.63 |
| Transportation Equipment | 540.60 | 552.90 | 531.23 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 13.25 | 13.42 | 12.77 |
| Nondurable Goods | 359.10 | 379.94 | 372.62 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 9.92 | 9.92 | 9.78 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 307.74 | 338.07 | 347.90 | 34.5 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 8.92 | 8.85 | 9.06 |
| TRADE | 216.34 | 209.44 | 212.65 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 29.7 | 7.46 | 7.48 | 7.16 |
| Wholesale Trade | 379.64 | 363.73 | 382.08 | 37.7 | 36.3 | 38.4 | 10.07 | 10.02 | 9.95 |
| Retail Trade | 170.51 | 165.77 | 164.56 | 26.6 | 25.7 | 27.2 | 6.41 | 6.45 | 6.05 |
| Food Stores | 160.58 | 161.50 | 159.21 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 26.1 | 6.20 | 6.46 | 6.10 |
| Other Retail | 138.52 | 135.02 | 141.25 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 25.0 | 5.82 | 5.77 | 5.65 |
| AVERAGE | 285.12 | 280.96 | 282.20 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 33.2 | 8.80 | 8.78 | 8.50 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast May '90 | Preliminary Apr. '90 | Final Mar. '90 | Final May '89 | Final Apr. '89 | Final Mar. '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 24,384 | 21,869 | 19,498 | 22,411 | 20,018 | 18,167 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 8,377 | 9,106 | 10,259 | 10,737 | 11,672 | 11,487 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 9,475 | 7,838 | 7,417 | 8,796 | 7,276 | 7,498 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,040 | 1,028 | 1,016 | 859 | 1,108 | 927 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 8,733 | 9,917 | 11,834 | 8,661 | 9,874 | 11,386 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.34 | 1.53 | 1.85 | 1.40 | 1.64 | 1.89 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $5,853,265 | $5,334,459 | $6,608,714 | $5,134,300 | $5,164,368 | $7,376,502 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index<br>Apr. '90 | Mar. '90 | Feb. '90 | Apr. '89 | From Last Month | % Change Apr. '89 to Apr. '90 | Mar. '89 to Mar. '90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 128.9 | 128.7 | 128.0 | 123.1 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Food and Beverages | 131.0 | 131.2 | 130.9 | 124.0 | —0.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Food at Home | 131.1 | 131.9 | 132.1 | 123.5 | —0.6 | 6.2 | 7.5 |
| Housing | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 121.6 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Rent Residential | 137.0 | 136.5 | 136.0 | 131.4 | —0.1 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 106.2 | —0.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Medical Care | 159.8 | 158.7 | 157.5 | 146.8 | 0.7 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 126.7 | 125.4 | 120.4 | 120.9 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Transportation | 117.3 | 116.8 | 117.1 | 114.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| Gasoline | 91.0 | 89.1 | 90.2 | 92.1 | 2.1 | —1.2 | 9.6 |
| Energy[3] | 95.7 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 94.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 6.3 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:** | | | | | | | |
| **1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.776 | $.777 | $.782 | $.812 | —0.6 | —5.0 | —5.0 |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | 127.3 | 127.1 | 126.4 | 121.8 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.0 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 112.3 | —0.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| Finished Goods | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.4 | 113.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.8 | 112.4 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Crude Materials | 102.6 | 105.6 | 106.9 | 104.4 | —2.8 | —1.7 | 2.3 |

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Per Capita Personal Income for Selected Western States -- 1986-1989

| | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | Percentage Change<br>1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Utah** | $11,052 | $11,521 | $12,180 | $13,027 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| **Arizona** | 13,645 | 14,340 | 15,000 | 15,881 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| **California** | 16,782 | 17,773 | 18,757 | 19,740 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| **Colorado** | 15,135 | 15,678 | 16,465 | 17,494 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| **Idaho** | 11,164 | 11,790 | 12,596 | 13,762 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 9.3 |
| **Montana** | 11,729 | 12,330 | 12,896 | 13,852 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 7.4 |
| **Nevada** | 15,453 | 16,374 | 17,521 | 18,827 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| **New Mexico** | 11,434 | 11,892 | 12,469 | 13,191 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| **Wyoming** | 12,726 | 12,865 | 13,634 | 14,135 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 3.7 |
| **United States** | 14,597 | 15,471 | 16,491 | 17,567 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, NEWS, April 19, 1990.

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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**JUNE 1990** published July 1990

- Utah's unemployment rate edged up from 4.6 percent in May to 4.8 percent in June.
- Joblessness has risen over half a percentage point since the beginning of the year.
- People entering or re-entering the labor force has provided momentum to the Utah rise in unemployment.
- Jobs growth remained strong – Utah has added 33,400 new jobs to the economy since June 1989 – a growth rate of 4.8 percent.
- Robust service sector growth continued to generate almost 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

## What's Going On?

What's happening? Utah keeps right on creating new jobs – 33,400 (net) in the past 12 months. On one hand, unemployment keeps edging up. This month it inched up to 4.8 percent. On the other hand, Utah ranks in the top 10 states in job creation. (Could this be why Harry Truman wanted one-handed economists?) How can the State's job growth be so vigorous, and unemployment keep on rising? Good question.

## What's the Answer?

Why the dichotomy? The answer might emerge from the reason behind the rise in the jobless rate. Where are the

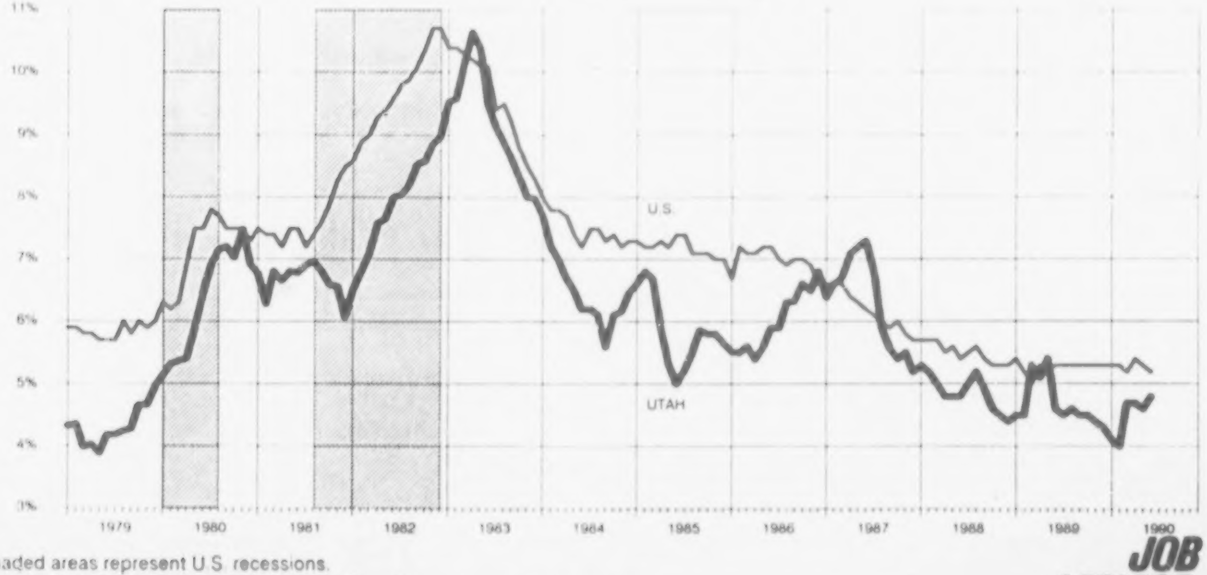
**In this issue:**

- New Utah Poverty Estimates.
- Consumer Price Index, ACCRA Cost of Living Index.
- A New Publication – Licensed Occupations in Utah.
- How Utah Ranks.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

### Utah and United States

### 1979 - 1990



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY** — JOB SERVICE unemployed coming from? The increase primarily occurred as a result of people entering the labor market for the first time or re-entering the job market after a nonworking absence. Is this scenario dichotomous with healthy employment growth? Not necessarily. The lure of lots of new jobs may be attracting individuals into the labor market who had previously abandoned a job search (labor economists call them discouraged workers) or have never had a job.

In addition, after a steady decline, the number of individuals drawing unemployment insurance has stabilized – a fact that has inhibited a continued decline in the unemployment rate. Is the 4.8 percent rate cause for concern? Not yet. Only 1,000 more individuals were out-of-work in June 1990 than in June 1989. Yet, Utah's payrolls grew by 33,400 jobs over the same time period. As long as employment expansion continues in this healthy vein, concern over a slight rise in the unemployment rate seems unwarranted. Moreover, Utah's unemployment rate still falls almost half a percentage point below the national average.

### What's the Real Story?

What's the real labor force story? Nonfarm employment totalled 731,100 in June – the highest number of jobs ever recorded in the State. At this point, the 4.8 percent year-over increase in employment seems a better indicator of the health of the Utah economy than does the unemployment rate. The service industry continued to provide the largest number of new jobs – accounting for 35 percent of Utah's total net new jobs. Trade followed closely behind with 32 percent of total new employment. Although mining job totals are small compared with services and trade, the industry also continued to show strong expansion. On the moderate side, manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/utilities registered growth rates in the 3 to 5 percent range. Expansion in construction and government was slower with growth rates just above the 2 percent mark.

### Will It Ever End?

Another question begs to be asked. Will the service sector ever stop producing the main share of new Utah jobs? Right now, indications suggest that this trend might continue for a significant amount of time. Service industry employment is up 7 percent since June 1989 – an addition of 11,800 new jobs. Employment in computer services registered an astounding 19 percent increase. Hotels and lodging, "other business services," and auto repair also showed strong growth. Together, the service and trade industries generated two-thirds of the new Utah jobs created since June 1989.

### Who's on Second?

Trade industry employment expansion over the past 12-month period hit the 6 percent mark. Payrolls in this sector have increased by 10,600 jobs. Expansion proved strong in both wholesale and retail sectors. Retail trade employment is up 7 percent; wholesale trade is up 5 percent. Employment in general merchandise stores expanded substantially as did auto dealers/gas station jobs.

The mining sector added 500 net new jobs over the past 12 months for an increase of 6 percent. Noncoal mining activities generated these new positions.

Jobs in the transportation/communication/utilities sector grew over 5 percent from June 1989 to June 1990. Strong expansion in air transportation (up 11 percent) and trucking/warehousing (up nearly 8 percent) provided the main impetus for this growth. Employment in communications has dropped since last year, while railroad employment and "other utilities" held almost steady.

### Manufacturing Still Producing

Manufacturing employment continued to show moderate growth this month. This sector has added 3,000 net jobs since June 1989. Utah's still bucking the national trend with a 3 percent growth rate in manufacturing, while in the U.S. as a whole manufacturing jobs are declining. The strong 5 percent expansion in nondurable goods production – notably food products (up 6 percent) – provided the major portion of new manufacturing jobs. However, durable goods employment held its own with a 2 percent expansion. Only electric machinery production showed a year-over net decline in employment.

### A Noticeable Improvement

The finance/insurance/real estate sector generated 900 new jobs, a 12-month increase of nearly 3 percent. This industry's growth record has improved noticeably over the past few months, although no employment gains have been registered in the depository sector – banks, thrifts, saving and loans, credit unions, etc.

### The Public Sector

Government created about 3,600 new jobs in the June 1989 to June 1990 time period – an increase of almost 2.5 percent. Growth in education accounted for much of the expansion. Together, the public education sectors of state and local governments contributed 2,800 of these new positions. Federal employment increased slightly overall although defense-related positions in federal government dropped by about 600 jobs.

### What's Ahead?

Economic signals can be rather ambiguous. They certainly didn't provide any clear foreshadowing of future events this month. In Utah, unemployment is rising, although job expansion continues in an especially hardy mode. Nationally, the jobless rate dropped, but other indicators suggest caution. Of course, as the nation goes, so goes Utah. However, until expansion in nonfarm employment slows, the Utah economy seems on a fairly stable economic track.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist**

## ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

### FIRST QUARTER 1990

| **Component Index Weights:** | **100%** | **17%** | **22%** | **11%** | **13%** | **7%** | **30%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **City** | **All Items** | **Groceries** | **Housing** | **Utilities** | **Transportation** | **Health Care** | **Miscellaneous** |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | **92.9** | **90.0** | **82.3** | **86.4** | **95.2** | **95.0** | **103.3** |
| **Cedar City, Utah** | 88.8 | 98.5 | 68.9 | 80.8 | 94.9 | 89.1 | 98.2 |
| **Provo/Orem, Utah** | 88.5 | 88.2 | 77.7 | 85.7 | 94.5 | 85.9 | 95.7 |
| **St. George, Utah** | 90.3 | 95.7 | 83.3 | 64.2 | 98.9 | 94.4 | 97.1 |
| Western States | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 101.1 | 95.7 | 98.7 | 96.3 | 104.6 | 115.2 | 102.9 |
| San Diego, California | 132.8 | 104.7 | 216.1 | 74.2 | 134.6 | 132.3 | 108.4 |
| San Jose, California | 129.3 | 106.4 | 218.6 | 84.0 | 105.8 | 135.1 | 102.3 |
| Denver, Colorado | 101.3 | 91.5 | 108.3 | 97.2 | 105.9 | 114.3 | 98.1 |
| Boise, Idaho | 100.3 | 96.4 | 108.6 | 73.7 | 99.8 | 110.4 | 104.0 |
| Las Vegas, Nevada | 103.8 | 95.0 | 119.3 | 85.1 | 104.9 | 117.3 | 100.6 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 99.1 | 96.3 | 105.2 | 98.8 | 100.9 | 102.1 | 95.0 |
| Portland, Oregon | 103.0 | 101.5 | 111.1 | 72.7 | 101.6 | 127.0 | 104.1 |
| Seattle, Washington | 113.2 | 110.4 | 137.7 | 64.0 | 117.6 | 136.5 | 107.6 |
| Casper, Wyoming | 93.2 | 101.3 | 73.4 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 100.7 | 100.4 |
| Other Areas | | | | | | | |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 127.3 | 129.3 | 126.0 | 94.6 | 118.4 | 186.5 | 129.2 |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 101.8 | 101.3 | 94.5 | 115.5 | 100.9 | 117.9 | 99.0 |
| Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas | 94.8 | 89.8 | 92.4 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 93.6 | 98.7 |
| Nassau-Suffolk, New York | 159.3 | 118.2 | 237.0 | 219.1 | 128.1 | 137.2 | 122.3 |
| Houston, Texas | 99.5 | 106.9 | 82.1 | 93.5 | 115.6 | 102.0 | 102.8 |
| * Highest City | 137.5<br>New London, CT | 117.5<br>New London, CT | 226.7<br>Orange Co., CA | 171.6<br>Philadelphia, PA | 134.6<br>San Diego, CA | 161.2<br>Bakersfield, CA | 121.7<br>Hartford, CT |
| * Lowest City | 86.4<br>Loveland, CO | 88.2<br>Provo-Orem, UT | 71.3<br>Scottsbluff, NE | 58.2<br>Eugene, OR | 84.0<br>**<br>AR | 66.7<br>Lufkin, TX | 85.3<br>Lancaster, NC |

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* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

** Bentonville-Bella Vista

## UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

### 1982-84 = 100

**To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average | % Change from Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-U | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| -W | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 65.6 | 7.7 |
| 1979-U | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3 |
| -W | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 11.4 |
| 1980-U | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5 |
| -W | 78.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 82.9 | 13.4 |
| 1981-U | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3 |
| -W | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 10.3 |
| 1982-U | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.2 |
| -W | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 6.0 |
| 1983-U | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2 |
| -W | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 3.0 |
| 1984-U | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3 |
| -W | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 3.5 |
| 1985-U | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 104.9 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 106.9 | 3.5 |
| 1986-U | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9 |
| -W | 108.9 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987-U | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 3.6 |
| 1988-U | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1 |
| -W | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 117.0 | 4.0 |
| 1989-U | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.8 |
| -W | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 122.6 | 4.8 |
| 1990-U | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 129.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| -W | 125.9 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 127.3 | 127.5 | | | | | | | | | |

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-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

# Licensed Occupations—or

## How Do I Become a Polygraph Examiner?

What if I want to become a polygraph examiner or an air plane mechanic or a broadcast technician or a funeral service director or a massage technician. Do I need a license in Utah? Who do I contact to get a license? Ever asked yourself these questions? Perhaps not. However, chances are you have at one time thought about, or actually worked at, an occupation that required a license. The Utah Department of Employment Security (Job Service) has just released *Licensed Occupations in Utah* to provide just this kind information. The publication will be of special interest to students, counselors, and any else desiring information on licensing/certification.

What information does this publication contain?

- A brief job description.
- Licensing requirements.
- Information concerning examination, education, and training requirements.
- Fees
- The name, address, and phone number of the licensing agency.

Job Service has compiled this information from materials supplied by licensing agencies and/or occupational associations. *Licensed Occupations* outlines the requirements for 74 occupations ranging from "A" (Acupuncture Practitioner) to "V" (Veterinarian). Many of these occupations are in the health field (nurses, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, physical therapists, podiatrists, radiology technologists, optometrists, etc.). Many other occupations requiring licensing/certification show up in education (teachers, administrators, counselors). However, the licensed jobs cover a broad spectrum of the occupational field.

In addition to licensing information, the booklet also a contains a listing of health occupations which often require professional registration as a prerequisite to employment. *Licensed Occupations* provides the names and addresses of the appropriate professional organizations and the general registration requirements.

Finally, the publication contains a list of occupations which don't require a license, **but** do require a registration or some type of permit. Generally, the requirements for these permits are less formal than those for a license. However, in many cases, the permits are required to operate a business. The booklet lists the appropriate regulatory agency.

On the following page, you can see a listing of the occupations requiring a certification/license, plus an example of the licensing information provided. Copies are available from the *Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Section, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84147-0249* or from your local Job Service Office.

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## An example of information contained in *Licensed Occupations.*

### PHYSICAL THERAPIST (531 Licensed)

**Description:** Therapists plan and administer medically prescribed physical therapy treatment programs for patients to relieve pain, restore function, and prevent disability.

**Contact:**
The Department of Commerce
Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing
160 East 300 South
P.O. Box 45802
Salt Lake City, Utah 84145
801 530-6628

**Fees:** Examination fee will be charged by testing agency.

| | |
|---|---|
| Examination | $60.00 |
| Biennial Renewal | 30.00 |

**Requirements:** Graduate from an approved school of physical therapy and pass the required examination.

## Licensed Occupations

Accountant, Certified Public
Acupuncture Practitioner
Airplane Mechanic
Airplane Pilot
Architect
Attorney

Broadcast Technician
Certified Shorthand Reporter
Chiropractor
Contractor
Cosmetologist/Barber/Electrologist
Dental Hygienist

Dentist
Dietitian
Driving Occupations
Electrician
Emergency Medical Technician
Engineer/Engineer-in-Training

Funeral Service Director
Health Facility Administrator
Hearing Aid Specialist
Insurance Occupations
Land Surveyor/Land Surveyor-in-Training
Landscape Architect

Marriage and Family Therapist
Massage Technician
Mining Occupations
Motor Vehicle Salesperson/Dealer
Nurse Anesthetist
Nurse, Licensed Practical

Nurse Midwife, Certified
Nurse Practitioner

Nurse, Registered
Nurse, Specialist
Occupational Therapist/Assistant
Optometrist

Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon
Pharmacist and Pharmacy Intern
Physical Therapist
Physician Assistant
Physician and Surgeon
Plumber

Podiatrist
Polygraph Examiner
Pre-need Contract Agent
Psychologist
Radiology Technologist
Real Estate Salesperson and Broker

Recreational Therapist
Sanitarian
School Administrator/Supervisor
School Counselor
School Psychologist
School Social Worker

Securities Occupations
Security Guard
Social Workers
Speech Pathologist and Audiologist
Teacher: Driver's Education
Teacher: Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary

Teacher: Special Education
Teacher: Vocational Education
Veterinarian

# TABLE 1
# POVERTY STATUS OF THE POPULATION
# UTAH AND UNITED STATES
# 1969-1989

| | UTAH TOTAL[1] POPULATION | UTAH PERSONS IN POVERTY | | UNITED STATES POVERTY RATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | RATE | CPS[2] | CENSUS |
| 1969 | 1,036,000 | 118,000 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 13.7 |
| 1975 | 1,221,000 | 103,000 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 11.4 |
| 1979 | 1,436,000 | 148,000 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 12.4 |
| 1980 | 1,449,000 | 165,000 | 11.4 | 13.0 | -- |
| 1981 | 1,490,000 | 183,000 | 12.3 | 14.0 | -- |
| 1982 | 1,533,000 | 202,000 | 13.2 | 15.0 | -- |
| 1983 | 1,569,000 | 204,000 | 13.0 | 15.2 | -- |
| 1984 | 1,597,000 | 192,000 | 12.0 | 14.4 | -- |
| 1985 | 1,618,000 | 184,000 | 11.4 | 14.0 | -- |
| 1986 | 1,638,000 | 201,000 | 12.3 | 13.6 | -- |
| 1987 | 1,653,000 | 207,000 | 12.5 | 13.4 | -- |
| 1988 | 1,668,000 | 203,000 | 12.2 | 13.1 | -- |
| 1989 | 1,688,000 | 197,000 | 11.7 | -- | -- |

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* April 1, 1970 **April 1, 1980

[1] Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions, and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

[2] CPS (Current Population Survey) is a nationwide monthly household sample survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A yearly supplement to this survey provides income-related information.

Sources: 1969 and 1979 -- U.S. Census Bureau: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.
1975 -- U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Education.
1980-1989 Utah estimates prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security, which also prepared this table.
1969-1988 United States CPS estimates are published by the U.S. Census Bureau in its Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166.

## TABLE 2
## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF UTAH'S FAMILIES BY POVERTY STATUS - 1989

| | | IN POVERTY | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | NUMBER | RATE |
| Total Population | 1,715,000 | 197,000 | — |
| Population Subject to Poverty | 1,688,000 | 197,000 | 11.7 |
| Households | 553,000 | NA | NA |
| Families | 426,000 | 38,000 | 8.9 |
| With Children** | 264,000 | 31,000 | 11.7 |
| Married Couple Families | 370,000 | 22,700 | 6.1 |
| With Children** | 226,000 | 17,200 | 7.6 |
| Headed by Women | 44,000 | 14,000 | 32.0 |
| With Children** | 32,000 | 13,000 | 41.9 |
| Headed by Men w/o Wives | 12,000 | 1,300 | 10.8 |
| With Children** | 6,000 | 800 | 13.3 |
| Children** | 630,000 | 82,000 | 13.0 |
| In Female-Headed Families | 64,000 | 27,000 | 42.2 |
| Non-Family Households | 127,000 | NA | NA |
| Unrelated Individuals | 187,000 | 56,000 | 30.0 |

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* Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college stu dormitories, inmates of institutions, and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these fig

** Related children under the age of 18 years.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, June 1990.

## TABLE 3
## 1989 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES* BY FAMILY SIZE

| FAMILY SIZE | FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES | FAMILIES IN POVERTY | | 1988 POVERTY THRESHOLDS[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | RATE | |
| TOTAL | 44,000 | 14,000 | 32.0 | -- |
| 2 | 19,400 | 4,300 | 22.2 | $ 7,704 |
| 3 | 13,200 | 4,300 | 32.6 | 9,435 |
| 4 | 6,500 | 2,800 | 43.1 | 12,092 |
| 5 | 2,900 | 1,500 | 51.7 | 14,305 |
| 6 | 1,300 | 700 | 53.8 | 16,149 |
| 7+ | 700 | 400 | 57.1 | 20,279 |
| People | 133,000 | 47,000 | 35.3 | -- |

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* No husband present  ** For an 8-person family

[1] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166, *Money Income and Status in the United States*: 1988, page 88.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, June 1990.

## 1989 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

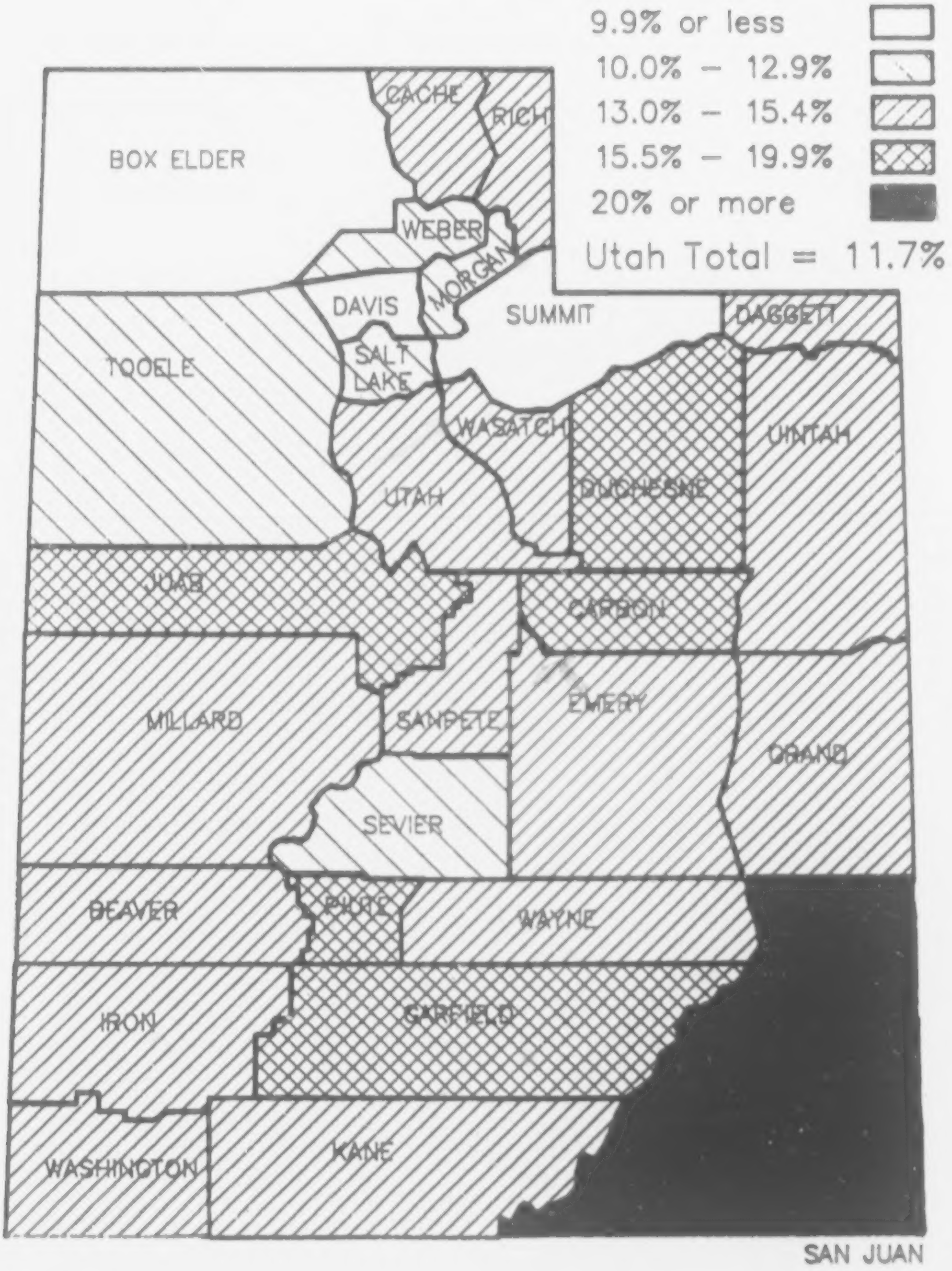
| PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY | TOTAL* POPULATION | POVERTY | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | RATE |
| STATE | 1,688,000 | 197,000 | 11.7 |
| BEAR RIVER | 108,745 | 13,682 | 12.6 |
| BOX ELDER | 37,426 | 3,368 | 9.0 |
| CACHE | 69,469 | 10,073 | 14.5 |
| RICH | 1,851 | 241 | 13.0 |
| WASATCH FRONT NO. | 348,298 | 32,692 | 9.4 |
| DAVIS | 185,417 | 14,833 | 8.0 |
| MORGAN | 5,848 | 585 | 10.0 |
| WEBER | 157,032 | 17,274 | 11.0 |
| WASATCH FRONT SO. | 731,697 | 76,722 | 10.5 |
| SALT LAKE | 704,183 | 73,970 | 10.5 |
| TOOELE | 27,514 | 2,751 | 10.0 |
| MOUNTAINLAND | 281,218 | 39,861 | 14.2 |
| SUMMIT | 13,935 | 1,254 | 9.0 |
| UTAH | 257,370 | 37,319 | 14.5 |
| WASATCH | 9,913 | 1,289 | 13.0 |
| CENTRAL | 54,451 | 7,505 | 13.8 |
| JUAB | 5,735 | 918 | 16.0 |
| MILLARD | 12,938 | 1,682 | 13.0 |
| PIUTE | 1,552 | 248 | 16.0 |
| SANPETE | 16,247 | 2,437 | 15.0 |
| SEVIER | 15,880 | 1,906 | 12.0 |
| WAYNE | 2,098 | 315 | 15.0 |
| SOUTHWESTERN | 77,403 | 10,460 | 13.5 |
| BEAVER | 4,787 | 718 | 15.0 |
| GARFIELD | 4,034 | 605 | 15.0 |
| IRON | 19,397 | 2,522 | 13.0 |
| KANE | 4,898 | 637 | 13.0 |
| WASHINGTON | 44,287 | 5,979 | 13.5 |
| UINTAH BASIN | 34,303 | 5,259 | 15.3 |
| DAGGETT | 651 | 85 | 13.0 |
| DUCHESNE | 12,666 | 2,026 | 16.0 |
| UINTAH | 20,987 | 3,148 | 15.0 |
| SOUTHEASTERN | 51,885 | 10,819 | 20.9 |
| CARBON | 21,270 | 3,403 | 16.0 |
| EMERY | 11,225 | 1,796 | 16.0 |
| GRAND | 6,480 | 972 | 15.0 |
| SAN JUAN | 12,910 | 4,648 | 36.0 |

Note: These estimates have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy. They are not necessarily comparable to earlier poverty estimates prepared by this office.

* Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and inmates of institutions are excluded from these figures. These numbers are based on 1989 estimates prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, June 1990.

# 1989 POVERTY RATES IN UTAH'S COUNTIES


9.9% or less
10.0% – 12.9%
13.0% – 15.4%
15.5% – 19.9%
20% or more
Utah Total = 11.7%
BOX ELDER
CACHE
RICH
WEBER
MORGAN
DAVIS
SALT LAKE
SUMMIT
DAGGETT
TOOELE
WASATCH
DUCHESNE
UINTAH
UTAH
JUAB
CARBON
MILLARD
SANPETE
EMERY
GRAND
SEVIER
BEAVER
PIUTE
WAYNE
IRON
GARFIELD
WASHINGTON
KANE
SAN JUAN

Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security, LMI Services.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | June 1990(f) | June 1989 | % Change | May 1990(p) | May 1989 | % Change | Apr. 1990(r) | Apr. 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **794.0** | 794.2 | 0.0 | 788.3 | 781.7 | 0.8 | 787.2 | 777.5 | 1.2 |
| Employed Persons | **757.0** | 758.3 | —0.2 | 750.3 | 738.1 | 1.7 | 745.9 | 733.7 | 1.7 |
| Unemployed | **37.0** | 35.9 | 3.1 | 37.9 | 43.6 | —13.1 | 41.3 | 43.8 | 5.7 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.7** | 4.5 | | 4.8 | 5.6 | | 5.2 | 5.6 | |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.8** | 4.6 | | 4.6 | 5.4 | — | 4.7 | 5.1 | |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.2** | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.2 | | 5.4 | 5.3 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **731.1** | 697.7 | 4.8 | 723.1 | 690.0 | 4.8 | 715.3 | 683.5 | 4.7 |
| Mining | **8.7** | 8.2 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 10.3 |
| Metal Mining | **3.2** | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 14.3 |
| Coal Mining | **2.6** | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **2.9** | 2.6 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 16.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 |
| Construction | **28.5** | 27.9 | 2.2 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing | **106.9** | 103.9 | 2.9 | 105.4 | 102.4 | 2.9 | 104.5 | 101.3 | 3.2 |
| Durable Goods | **70.8** | 69.5 | 1.9 | 69.8 | 68.5 | 1.9 | 69.5 | 68.0 | 2.2 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.8** | 5.7 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **14.9** | 14.4 | 3.5 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 3.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 2.9 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.7** | 11.9 | —1.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | —1.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | —1.7 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **17.0** | 16.9 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 1.8 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.5** | 10.4 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 2.0 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **10.9** | 10.1 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 6.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.1** | 34.4 | 4.9 | 35.6 | 33.9 | 5.0 | 35.0 | 33.2 | 5.4 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **12.4** | 11.7 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 8.2 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **23.7** | 22.7 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 4.1 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **43.2** | 41.0 | 5.4 | 42.5 | 40.4 | 5.2 | 42.4 | 40.2 | 5.5 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | —3.8 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **15.8** | 14.7 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 7.6 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 7.7 |
| Transportation by Air† | **6.9** | 6.2 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.6** | 3.1 | 16.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 16.7 |
| Communications† | **6.8** | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.6** | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 |
| Trade | **178.1** | 167.5 | 6.3 | 175.4 | 164.8 | 6.4 | 171.5 | 161.3 | 6.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | **40.8** | 39.0 | 4.6 | 40.4 | 38.5 | 4.9 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 5.6 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **24.6** | 23.8 | 3.4 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 3.4 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 3.9 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **16.2** | 15.1 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 7.4 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 8.2 |
| Retail Trade | **137.3** | 128.5 | 6.8 | 135.0 | 126.3 | 6.9 | 131.6 | 123.5 | 6.6 |
| *Food Stores* | **23.9** | 22.9 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 4.5 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **16.9** | 15.6 | 8.3 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 7.8 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 7.4 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **43.6** | 41.8 | 4.3 | 42.9 | 41.1 | 4.4 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 4.7 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.4** | 10.7 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 6.8 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 7.8 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **24.2** | 21.5 | 12.6 | 24.1 | 21.4 | 12.6 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 9.6 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **17.3** | 16.0 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 8.2 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 8.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **34.3** | 33.4 | 2.7 | 33.9 | 33.0 | 2.7 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 1.8 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.3** | 13.3 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **21.0** | 20.1 | 4.5 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 4.5 | 20.6 | 20.0 | 3.0 |
| Services | **179.6** | 167.8 | 7.0 | 176.0 | 164.2 | 7.2 | 177.1 | 165.7 | 6.9 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.8** | 11.5 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **18.1** | 17.2 | 5.2 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 4.8 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **7.7** | 6.5 | 18.5 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 18.7 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 14.3 |
| Other Business Services† | **28.9** | 26.8 | 7.8 | 28.5 | 26.1 | 9.2 | 27.3 | 25.1 | 8.8 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **6.8** | 6.2 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 |
| Health Services | **45.3** | 43.1 | 5.1 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 4.9 | 44.5 | 42.4 | 5.0 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **35.5** | 33.5 | 6.0 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 6.1 | 38.0 | 36.0 | 5.6 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.8** | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **14.0** | 12.9 | 8.5 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 8.8 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **5.7** | 5.3 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Government | **151.8** | 148.2 | 2.4 | 153.7 | 150.5 | 2.1 | 152.2 | 149.2 | 2.0 |
| Federal Government | **41.2** | 41.0 | 0.5 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 1.5 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 1.2 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **21.5** | 22.1 | —2.7 | 21.5 | 22.1 | —2.7 | 21.6 | 22.0 | —1.8 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **19.7** | 18.9 | 4.2 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 6.5 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 4.8 |
| State Government | **41.6** | 39.7 | 4.8 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 4.6 | 42.4 | 40.6 | 4.4 |
| *State Education* | **22.7** | 21.3 | 6.6 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 6.1 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 5.8 |
| *Other State Government* | **18.9** | 18.4 | 2.7 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 2.7 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 2.8 |
| Local Government | **69.0** | 67.5 | 2.2 | 69.6 | 69.0 | 0.9 | 68.7 | 67.9 | 1.2 |
| *Public School Districts* | **43.6** | 42.2 | 3.3 | 46.0 | 44.6 | 3.1 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 2.5 |
| *Other Local Government* | **25.4** | 25.3 | 0.4 | 23.6 | 24.4 | —3.3 | 23.2 | 23.5 | —1.3 |

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f forecast, p preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | June 1990 (f) | June 1989 | % Change | May 1990 (p) | Apr. 1990 (r) | Mar. 1990 | Feb. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Nov. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,736.0 | 1,713.0 | 1.3 | 1,734.0 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 | 1,722.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,123.2 | 1,108.3 | 1.3 | 1,121.9 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 | 1,114.1 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 789.9 | 789.0 | 0.1 | 795.0 | 793.4 | 800.6 | 801.4 | 809.4 | 800.7 | 797.7 |
| Participation Rate | 70.3 | 71.2 | — | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 71.8 | 71.6 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 752.3 | 752.4 | 0.0 | 758.1 | 756.1 | 763.3 | 769.3 | 776.0 | 766.1 | 762.8 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 67.0 | 67.9 | — | 67.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 68.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 37.6 | 36.6 | 2.7 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 32.1 | 33.4 | 34.6 | 34.9 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.8 | 4.6 | — | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 333.3 | 319.3 | 4.4 | 326.9 | 327.2 | 318.7 | 316.6 | 307.3 | 314.7 | 316.4 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 150.4 | 141.8 | 6.1 | 148.9 | 147.4 | 146.4 | 145.4 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 144.6 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 729.2 | 695.9 | 4.8 | 724.6 | 716.9 | 712.4 | 707.0 | 704.2 | 704.6 | 703.2 |
| Mining | 9.0 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Contract Construction | 26.8 | 26.2 | 2.2 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27.2 |
| Manufacturing | 106.2 | 103.2 | 2.9 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.2 |
| Durable Goods | 70.1 | 68.8 | 1.9 | 69.8 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 69.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 36.0 | 34.3 | 4.9 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.3 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 43.2 | 41.0 | 5.4 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Trade | 177.6 | 167.0 | 6.3 | 176.7 | 174.3 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 171.5 | 168.8 | 168.5 |
| Wholesale | 40.5 | 38.8 | 4.6 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.6 |
| Retail | 137.1 | 128.3 | 6.8 | 136.2 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 130.3 | 129.9 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 34.1 | 33.2 | 2.7 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 |
| Services | 180.7 | 168.8 | 7.0 | 179.8 | 175.8 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 169.6 | 173.2 | 171.3 |
| Government | 151.7 | 148.1 | 2.5 | 149.6 | 149.2 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 148.9 |
| Federal | 40.6 | 40.4 | 0.5 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.8 |
| State | 42.6 | 40.6 | 4.8 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 |
| Local | 68.6 | 67.1 | 2.2 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 |

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May 1990(p) | % Change from May '89 | % Distribution | May 1990(p) | % Change from May '89 | % Distribution | May 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 398.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 324.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.8 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 50.0 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 74.7 |
| Contract Construction | 24.5 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 20.6 | 74.9 |
| Manufacturing | 72.4 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 33.0 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 70.0 | 66.4 |
| Durable Goods | 49.8 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 20.0 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 46.0 | 65.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 22.6 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 24.0 | 67.4 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 29.3 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 33.1 | 77.9 |
| Total Trade | 93.5 | 3.7 | 23.5 | 81.9 | 9.8 | 25.2 | 154.3 | 88.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 28.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 33.7 | 83.4 |
| Retail Trade | 64.6 | 2.5 | 16.2 | 70.4 | 11.2 | 21.7 | 120.6 | 89.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 26.0 | 76.7 |
| Services | 80.7 | 4.3 | 20.3 | 95.3 | 9.8 | 29.4 | 138.4 | 78.6 |
| Total Government | 76.3 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 77.4 | 4.0 | 23.8 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 21.4 | −1.4 | 5.4 | 19.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 21.7 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 21.2 | 6.0 | 6.5 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.2 | −0.9 | 8.3 | 36.4 | 2.5 | 11.2 | NA | NA |

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1990(f) | June 1989 | % Chg. | May 1990(p) | Apr. 1990(r) | June 1990(f) | June 1989 | % Chg. | May 1990(p) | Apr. 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 512.5 | 518.1 | —1.1 | 508.2 | 504.9 | 112.6 | 109.2 | 3.1 | 111.4 | 114.0 |
| Employed Persons | 489.4 | 495.5 | —1.2 | 484.4 | 480.2 | 108.0 | 104.7 | 3.2 | 107.0 | 109.4 |
| Unemployed | 23.1 | 22.6 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.5 | 4.4 | — | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | — | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.5 | 4.4 | — | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | — | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 500.1 | 479.3 | 4.3 | 494.4 | 487.8 | 92.2 | 85.6 | 7.8 | 91.2 | 92.5 |
| Mining | 3.0 | 2.6 | 15.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contract Construction | 19.6 | 19.2 | 2.1 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing | 67.5 | 66.9 | 0.9 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 |
| Durable Goods | 46.5 | 46.2 | 0.6 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.0 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 19.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 33.3 | 31.3 | 6.4 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | —7.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total Trade | 126.0 | 119.7 | 5.3 | 124.2 | 121.9 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 22.1 | 21.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 33.1 | 31.9 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Retail Trade | 92.9 | 87.8 | 5.8 | 91.5 | 89.3 | 18.4 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 18.2 | 17.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 28.2 | 27.5 | 2.5 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Services | 123.1 | 115.3 | 6.8 | 120.9 | 119.0 | 32.7 | 30.0 | 9.0 | 31.9 | 34.9 |
| Total Government | 99.4 | 96.8 | 2.7 | 100.3 | 99.4 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June '90(f) | May'90(p) | Apr. '90(r) | June '89 | June '90(f) | June '89 | % Change | May '90(f) | May '89 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 731,100 | 697,730 | 4.8 | 723,100 | 690,000 | 4.8 |
| Bear River | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 46,560 | 43,760 | 6.4 | 46,270 | 43,760 | 5.7 |
| Box Elder | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 17,090 | 16,500 | 3.6 | 16,770 | 16,120 | 4.0 |
| Cache | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 29,000 | 26,810 | 8.2 | 29,080 | 27,240 | 6.8 |
| Rich | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 470 | 450 | 4.4 | 420 | 400 | 5.0 |
| Wasatch Front | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 511,780 | 490,960 | 4.2 | 506,230 | 485,690 | 4.2 |
| *North* | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 129,220 | 123,700 | 4.5 | 128,210 | 123,180 | 4.1 |
| Davis | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 60,910 | 58,070 | 4.9 | 59,890 | 57,270 | 4.6 |
| Morgan | 3.2 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 1,010 | 970 | 4.1 | 1,000 | 960 | 4.2 |
| Weber | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 67,300 | 64,660 | 4.1 | 67,320 | 64,950 | 3.6 |
| *South* | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 382,560 | 367,260 | 4.2 | 378,020 | 362,510 | 4.3 |
| Salt Lake | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 371,810 | 356,690 | 4.2 | 367,200 | 352,110 | 4.3 |
| Tooele | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 10,750 | 10,570 | 1.7 | 10,820 | 10,400 | 4.0 |
| Mountainlands | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 101,260 | 94,750 | 6.9 | 100,160 | 93,320 | 7.3 |
| Summit | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 6,410 | 6,570 | —2.4 | 6,300 | 6,070 | 3.8 |
| Utah | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 92,180 | 85,630 | 7.6 | 91,220 | 84,730 | 7.7 |
| Wasatch | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 2,670 | 2,550 | 4.7 | 2,640 | 2,520 | 4.8 |
| Central | 6.8 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 15,700 | 14,980 | 4.8 | 15,640 | 14,970 | 4.5 |
| Juab | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 1,740 | 1,630 | 6.7 | 1,730 | 1,620 | 6.8 |
| Millard | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3,490 | 3,340 | 4.5 | 3,430 | 3,270 | 4.9 |
| Piute | 10.1 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 200 | 190 | 5.3 | 200 | 190 | 5.3 |
| Sanpete | 9.4 | 7.7 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 4,130 | 3,950 | 4.6 | 4,190 | 4,010 | 4.5 |
| Sevier | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5,500 | 5,250 | 4.8 | 5,450 | 5,250 | 3.8 |
| Wayne | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 640 | 620 | 3.2 | 640 | 630 | 1.6 |
| Southwestern | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 26,810 | 25,480 | 5.2 | 26,200 | 24,920 | 5.1 |
| Beaver | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 1,420 | 1,360 | 4.4 | 1,350 | 1,300 | 3.8 |
| Garfield | 11.0 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 1,850 | 1,770 | 4.5 | 1,800 | 1,720 | 4.7 |
| Iron | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 7,560 | 7,210 | 4.9 | 7,400 | 7,010 | 5.6 |
| Kane | 5.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 1,780 | 1,690 | 5.3 | 1,710 | 1,630 | 4.9 |
| Washington | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 14,200 | 13,450 | 5.6 | 13,940 | 13,260 | 5.1 |
| Uintah Basin | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 11,040 | 10,510 | 5.0 | 10,900 | 10,360 | 5.2 |
| Daggett | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 410 | 390 | 5.1 | 390 | 370 | 5.4 |
| Duchesne | 9.6 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 3,660 | 3,490 | 4.9 | 3,710 | 3,530 | 5.1 |
| Uintah | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6,970 | 6,630 | 5.1 | 6,800 | 6,460 | 5.3 |
| Southeastern | 7.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 17,970 | 17,290 | 3.9 | 17,720 | 16,980 | 4.4 |
| Carbon | 7.2 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7,960 | 7,550 | 5.4 | 7,910 | 7,470 | 5.9 |
| Emery | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3,960 | 3,770 | 5.0 | 3,970 | 3,760 | 5.6 |
| Grand | 8.9 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 2,620 | 2,510 | 4.4 | 2,500 | 2,380 | 5.0 |
| San Juan | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 3,430 | 3,460 | —0.9 | 3,340 | 3,370 | —0.9 |

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **May(p) 1990** | **Apr.(r) 1990** | **May 1989** | **Apr.(p) 1990** | **Mar.(r) 1990** | **Apr. 1989** | **Apr.(p) 1990** | **Mar.(r) 1989** | **Apr. 1989** |
| MINING | **$562.01** | $598.04 | $539.35 | **48.2** | 51.6 | 46.9 | **$11.65** | $11.59 | $11.50 |
| MANUFACTURING | **408.98** | 404.54 | 392.24 | **39.9** | 39.7 | 39.7 | **10.25** | 10.19 | 9.88 |
| Durable Goods | **413.70** | 406.80 | 394.36 | **40.4** | 40.0 | 40.2 | **10.24** | 10.17 | 9.81 |
| Nondurable Goods | **393.98** | 397.56 | 387.84 | **38.4** | 38.9 | 38.4 | **10.26** | 10.22 | 10.10 |
| TRADE | **216.86** | 221.09 | 215.63 | **28.8** | 28.9 | 29.1 | **7.53** | 7.65 | 7.41 |
| Wholesale Trade | **373.24** | 391.23 | 384.19 | **36.7** | 37.8 | 37.3 | **10.17** | 10.35 | 10.30 |
| Retail Trade | **163.91** | 163.69 | 159.46 | **26.1** | 25.9 | 26.4 | **6.28** | 6.32 | 6.04 |
| AVERAGE | **274.46** | 28[illegible].55 | 269.38 | **32.1** | 32.7 | 32.3 | **8.55** | 8.61 | 8.34 |

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Note Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **May(p) 1990** | **Apr.(r) 1990** | **May 1989** | **May(p) 1990** | **Apr.(r) 1990** | **May 1989** | **May(p) 1990** | **Apr.(r) 1990** | **May 1989** |
| MINING | **$606.90** | $612.47 | $565.38 | **42.5** | **42.8** | **40.5** | **$14.28** | $14.31 | $13.96 |
| Metal Mining | **564.44** | 571.96 | 531.65 | **45.3** | **46.2** | **42.6** | **12.46** | 12.38 | 12.48 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **716.80** | 724.71 | 637.85 | **40.0** | **40.6** | **36.7** | **17.92** | 17.85 | 17.38 |
| MANUFACTURING | **405.90** | 403.76 | 397.32 | **39.6** | **39.2** | **39.3** | **10.25** | 10.30 | 10.11 |
| Durable Goods | **425.08** | 422.10 | 411.83 | **40.6** | **40.2** | **40.1** | **10.47** | 10.50 | 10.27 |
| Primary Metal Industries | **530.54** | 547.80 | 539.32 | **41.0** | **43.1** | **42.6** | **12.94** | 12.71 | 12.66 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | **393.66** | 374.62 | 383.50 | **40.5** | **38.7** | **39.7** | **9.72** | 9.68 | 9.66 |
| Transportation Equipment | **554.86** | 541.42 | 526.44 | **41.5** | **40.8** | **41.0** | **13.37** | 13.27 | 12.84 |
| Nondurable Goods | **368.48** | 367.16 | 366.75 | **37.6** | **37.2** | **37.5** | **9.80** | 9.87 | 9.78 |
| Food & Kindred Products | **334.91** | 328.41 | 330.41 | **37.8** | **36.9** | **37.0** | **8.86** | 8.90 | 8.93 |
| TRADE | **211.52** | 217.09 | 209.45 | **28.7** | **29.1** | **29.5** | **7.37** | 7.46 | 7.10 |
| Wholesale Trade | **366.05** | 382.03 | 367.91 | **36.9** | **37.9** | **37.2** | **9.92** | 10.08 | 9.89 |
| Retail Trade | **168.17** | 170.24 | 165.22 | **26.4** | **26.6** | **27.4** | **6.37** | 6.40 | 6.03 |
| Food Stores | **140.60** | 138.52 | 144.46 | **24.2** | **23.8** | **25.3** | **5.81** | 5.82 | 5.71 |
| Other Retail | **164.21** | 160.58 | 161.73 | **26.4** | **25.9** | **27.0** | **6.22** | 6.20 | 5.99 |
| AVERAGE | **281.56** | 285.58 | 278.33 | **32.4** | **32.6** | **32.9** | **8.69** | 8.76 | 8.46 |

---

Note Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Forecast June '90** | **Preliminary May '90** | **Final Apr. '90** | **Final June '89** | **Final May '89** | **Final Apr. '89** |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | **23,587** | 24,345 | 21,869 | 20,262 | 22,411 | 20,018 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | **13,298** | 11,949 | 9,106 | 11,949 | 10,737 | 11,672 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | **7,740** | 9,121 | 7,838 | 7,464 | 8,796 | 7,276 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | **919** | 1,040 | 1,028 | 931 | 859 | 1,108 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | **7,155** | 8,733 | 9,917 | 6,559 | 8,661 | 9,874 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | **1.08** | 1.34 | 1.53 | 1.04 | 1.40 | 1.64 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | **$4,558,590** | $5,256,643 | $5,334,459 | $4,118,865 | $5,134,300 | $5,164,368 |

---

Note All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May '90 | Apr. '90 | Mar. '90 | May '89 | From Last Month | May '89 to May '90 | Apr. '89 to Apr. '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **129.2** | **128.9** | **128.7** | **123.8** | **0.2** | **4.4** | **4.7** |
| Food and Beverages | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.2 | 124.7 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Food at Home | 130.9 | 131.1 | 131.9 | 124.4 | —0.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| Housing | 137.3 | 137.0 | 136.5 | 131.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Rent Residential | 137.3 | 137.0 | 136.5 | 131.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 107.0 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Medical Care | 160.8 | 159.8 | 158.7 | 147.5 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 125.5 | 126.7 | 125.4 | 120.4 | —0.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Transportation | 117.7 | 117.3 | 116.8 | 116.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| Gasoline | 92.4 | 91.0 | 89.1 | 96.7 | 1.5 | —4.4 | -1.2 |
| Energy[3] | 96.7 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 97.4 | 1.0 | —0.7 | 0.8 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.774** | **$.776** | **$.777** | **$.808** | **—0.6** | **—5.0** | **—5.0** |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | **127.5** | **127.3** | **127.1** | **122.5** | **0.2** | **4.1** | **4.5** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.5 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 113.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Finished Goods | 117.7 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 114.2 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Crude Materials | 104.2 | 102.6 | 105.6 | 106.1 | 1.6 | —1.8 | 2.3 |

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## HOW UTAH RANKS
### Selected Comparisons from the 1990 Statistical Abstract of the United States

| | U.S. | UTAH | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount | Rank |
| **Population Characteristics - 1988** | | | |
| Under age 18: percent of total | 26.0 | 37.3 | 1 |
| Age 65 and over: percent of total | 12.4 | 8.4 | 49 |
| Persons per Household | 2.62 | 3.17 | 1 |
| **Births in 1987** | | | |
| Rate: per 1000 population | 15.6 | 21.0 | 2 |
| To Unmarried Women: percent of total | 24.5 | 11.1 | 50 |
| **Public Schools - Elementary & Secondary** | | | |
| Total Enrollment: 1980-90 % change | -0.5 | 28.9 | 1 |
| High School Graduates: 1980-90 % change | -14.9 | 9.3 | 2 |
| Expenditures: Average per pupil | $4,509 | $2,574 | 50 |
| **College Enrollment - 1987** | | | |
| Percent of Population | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5 |
| Percent Female | 53.5 | 46.7 | 50 |
| Percent Part-time | 43.4 | 36.4 | 32 |

---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1990. (kj3)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**JULY 1990** published August 1990

- Utah's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5 percent in July – down four-tenths of a percent from the revised June figure of 4.9 percent.
- The decline in the Utah jobless rate contrasted with a rise in the national unemployment rate to place Utah a full percentage point below the U.S. average.
- The lower July rate marks a departure from the higher rates of March through June.
- Utah's unemployment rate seems to finally be registering the effect of the State's economic growth.
- Employment persisted on its upward track – Utah has created 33,300 new jobs since July 1989 for a growth rate of 4.8 percent.
- Robust service sector growth continued to generate almost 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

## Mixed Signals

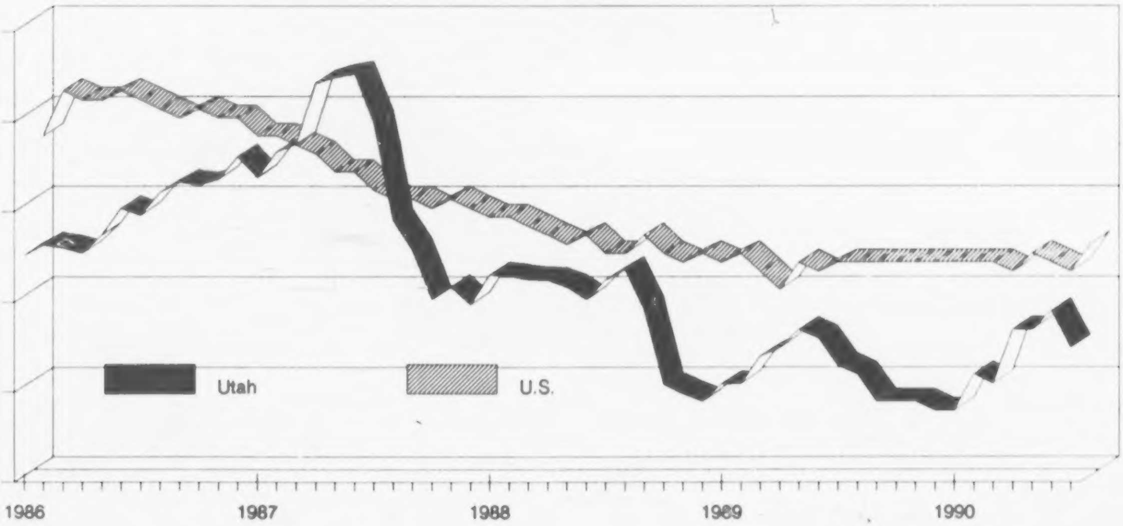
Here comes one more month of mixed economic signals. Of course, if business trends were easy to interpret, no one would need economists. Plus, the Utah signals aren't particularly jumbled this month. First, unemployment dropped four-tenths of a point. Given Utah's healthy job growth, that makes more sense than the Utah scenario of the past few months – rising unemployment coupled with healthy job growth.

The jobless rate seems to finally be feeling the effects of strong economic growth. Utah's July unemployment rate registered 4.5 percent – right down there in the "full

**In this issue:**

- How Utah Ranks, Part 2, page 7.
- Characteristics of Utah's Labor Force.

## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
### Utah and United States
### 1986-1990



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

employment" range. Expansion in nonfarm jobs remains rather amazing. Once again, the 12-month growth rate for nonfarm employment registered almost 5 percent. Job Service economists have been expecting the pace of growth to pull back somewhat, but it just keeps forging ahead.

## The U.S./Utah Dichotomy

So just what signals are mixed? Utah and the United States certainly aren't sending the same signals this month. Unemployment rose nationally, while it fell in Utah. The combination of these two facts placed Utah's jobless rate a full percentage point below the national average. In Utah, manufacturing jobs are growing – not at an astonishing rate – but growing nonetheless. In the United States, manufacturing jobs fell compared to last year. Utah nonagricultural employment has grown almost 5 percent since July 1989.

## An Enviable Position

Utah may be in an enviable position right now. After all, we're one of the fastest growing states in the nation. However, as the nation goes, so goes Utah – we usually just "go" a little slower. After a rise in U.S. unemployment, slow job growth, no movement in the U.S. index of leading economic indicators, and the recent Middle East developments, the doomsayers are out in full force. Some economists are warning that the U.S. is teetering on the brink of a recession – particularly if oil prices surge permanently. Of course, some have been predicting recession for several years.

Although the U.S. economy appears soft, there are arguments for a no-recession scenario. Service-producing jobs are holding their own. Growth in this sector nationally has staved off downturns before. In addition, a one-month rise in the unemployment rate is hardly a reason for economic melancholia – particularly since 175,000 *temporary* census workers were laid off in July. In addition, given the strength in several geographic regions, an economic downturn is hardly inevitable. And, fears of defense spending cuts may vanish if an actual military confrontation with Iraq develops.

## Back to Utah

As mentioned, Utah's jobs are still growing. The State has added 33,300 new jobs to its payrolls since July 1989 – an increase of almost 5 percent. Services and trade accounted for almost two-thirds of this expansion.

## One More Time

Service industry employment is up 7 percent since July 1989 – an addition of 11,600 new jobs. The service sector was the growth industry of the 80s and seems to making a strong bid for that title in the 90s. Computer services employment continued to expand at a remarkable rate – 17 percent for 1,000 new positions. Although this sector is relatively small (7,500 total jobs), it has generated more new jobs during the last 12 months than the entire construction industry (30,000 total jobs). Hotels and lodging, "other business services," and auto repair also showed strong growth – 9 percent plus.

## In Second Place. . .

The trade industry created 10,800 jobs between July 1989 and July 1990 for an expansion rate of 6.5 percent. Both wholesale and retail sectors made strong showings. Retail trade employment is up 7 percent; wholesale trade is up 5 percent.

## Still Growing After All These Months

The mining sector added 500 net new jobs over the past 12 months (an increase of 6 percent). Only coal mining – which held steady – failed to show employment improvement. This sector may be one beneficiary of higher oil prices.

Jobs in the transportation/communication/utilities sector grew almost 6 percent from July 1989 to July 1990. Transportation generated most of the growth, while communications employment declined and utilities showed marginal expansion.

## Manufacturing Slips Slightly

Manufacturing growth slipped slightly. Although still increasing, year-over manufacturing expansion registered 2.6 percent compared to year-over growth rates nearer to 3 percent in recent months. Still this sector has added 2,700 net jobs since July 1989. Utah's creating manufacturing jobs and not losing them like the U.S. However, the scent of layoffs is in the wind. Most expansion has come in nondurable goods production, durable goods employment expanded just over 1 percent.

## Moderation

Utah's economy also benefited from 1,000 new finance/insurance/real estate jobs. This industry's 3 percent growth rate shows an improvement over its almost nonexistent expansion during the first of the year.

Government created about 3,400 new jobs during the last 12 months – an increase of almost 2.5 percent. As in past months, growth in education accounted for the lion's share of government's increase. Together, the public education sectors of state and local governments added 2,700 of total new government jobs. Although federal government in Utah has lost 300 defense jobs and 800 temporary census jobs, it still increased slightly overall.

## What's Ahead?

What's ahead for Utah? That's not an easy question. No one knows the long-term effect of the current Middle East crisis. No one knows what defense spending cuts will arise. Right now, job growth is high and unemployment is low. Given the softness of the U.S. economy, cautious optimism for Utah seems in order

**Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist**

# Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Utah's Labor Force —And Weren't Afraid to Ask

Ever wanted to know how many Utahn's work part time? Or, have you ever had a burning desire to know what's the unemployment rate for managers? Perhaps not. However, many planners, employers, statisticians, politicians, and economists are vitally interested in just these facts. And, almost everyone is interested in the current unemployment rate—particularly if its high.

Much of what we know about the Utah labor force on a yearly basis comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This national survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Utah, about 600 households are surveyed each month. The data collected from these interviews supplies information on how many Utahns work, what industries they work in, how many hours they work, what kinds of jobs they do, how long they are unemployed, and so on.

Unfortunately, this article probably won't tell you everything you want to know about Utah's labor force. While the CPS provides lots of demographic information, Utah's sample just isn't large enough to provide reliable detailed occupation and wage information. However, the survey does furnish an interesting view of the Utah's labor force panorama.

What do we know about Utah's labor force in 1989? The employed portion of Utah's labor force averaged 752,000 individuals monthly. Unemployed Utahn's—actively seeking work—averaged 37,000. Together, the employed and the unemployed formed Utah's total labor force of 789,000 individuals. In 1989, Utah's unemployment rate averaged 4.6 percent— seven-tenths of a point lower than the U.S. average of 5.3 percent.

## Who Participates?

In 1989, more than 71 percent of Utah's civilian, noninstitutionalized population, over the age of 16 were labor force participants. Economists call that "71 percent" figure a participation rate. Utah's participation rate ranks significantly higher than the national average (66 percent). Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) participate in the labor market at a higher rate than their national counterparts (57 and 76 percent respectively).

Not surprisingly, individuals between the ages of 20 and 54 percent are most likely to be in the State's work force. The participation rate for this group averages over 82 percent. Men are most likely to work between the ages of 35 and 44 (97 percent). Utah women between the ages of 20 and 24 participated in employment at the highest rate—77 percent.

## Is it Just the Work Ethic?

Just why are Utahn's more likely to work? Is it just Utah's much touted work ethic? No. Utah has a relatively young population, *and*, young people are more likely to work—particularly given recent trends toward early retirement. Plus, Utah's young people (16-19 years old) are much more likely to work than young people nationally. In Utah, almost 70 percent of 16-19 year-olds work or are looking for work compared to the U.S. average of 56 percent. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower wages may require more families to produce more than one wage earner. These facts, coupled with Utahn's relatively higher education levels and "work ethic," seem to account for most of the discrepancy between Utah and national rates.

## Selected Utah Labor Force Characteristics—1989

| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian, Noninstitutional Population (In 000s) | 1,110 | 543 | 567 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 789 | 441 | 347 |
| Employed | 789 | 422 | 330 |
| Unemployed | 37 | 19 | 17 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.6% | 4.3% | 5.0% |
| Participation Rate | 71% | 81% | 61% |
| Married, Spouse Present | 71% | 82% | 59% |
| Single, Never Married | 79% | 81% | 76% |
| Other Marital Status | 61% | 78% | 54% |
| Veterans | | 71% | |
| Vietnam-era Veterans | | 93% | |
| Average weeks of Unemployment | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Part-time Labor Force | 22% | 12% | 33% |
| Average Hours at Work | 39 | 42 | 34 |
| Full-time Schedules | 48 | 49 | 46 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## The Marriage Factor

Single Utahns are most likely to work—almost 79 percent. However, never married men (81 percent) are less likely to work than married men (82 percent). On the other hand, married women (59 percent) are much less likely to work than never married women (76 percent). Those in the "other marital status" (separated, divorced, widowed) are least likely of all groups to work (61 percent).

## Utah's Veterans

More than 71 percent of Utah's 137,000 male veterans are labor force participants. Moreover, 93 percent of Utah's 43,000 Vietnam-era veterans are working or looking for work. The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans registered just under 2 percent in 1989.

## Who's Unemployed?

Unemployment declines fairly steadily with age. In 1989, 13 percent of young workers (ages 16-19) were out of work and looking for employment. For Utahns between the ages of 35-54, unemployment registered a mere 3 percent. And, less than 1 percent of the work force over the age of 65 were unemployed. Of course, most people over 65 aren't looking for a job. Whites experienced lower unemployment than nonwhites, men experienced lower unemployment than women, married people experienced lower unemployment than unmarrieds.

## Why Are They Unemployed?

Why were the State's unemployed without a job? About 11 percent suffered job loss through a reduction in force (layoff). Another third lost their jobs for other reasons. A fourth of those without jobs left voluntarily. New entrants to the labor force made up 11 percent of the unemployed, while re-entrants made up a fourth of the jobless. In the past, a larger share of women fell in the new entrant and re-entrant category. In 1989, the share in this classification registered only slightly higher than that for men. This fact suggests that the influx of women into the labor force may be stabilizing.

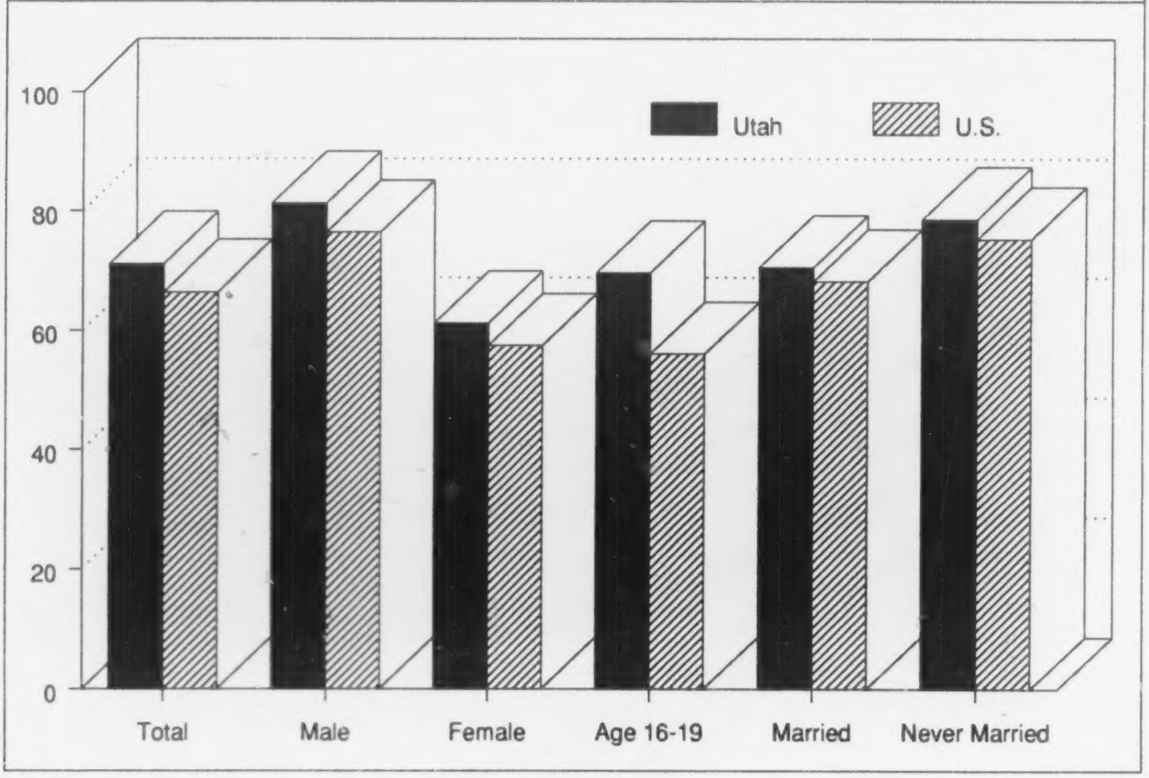
## Out of the Labor Force

About 321,000 Utahns over the age of 16 chose to stay out of the labor force. They don't have a job and aren't looking for one. Why? About 70 percent of nonworking women are keeping house (85 percent of married women), 8 percent are in school, 1 percent are unable to work, and 21 percent have "other reasons." Utah men answer with slightly different answers. Only 2 percent of nonworking men are keeping house, 21 percent are going to school, 2 percent are unable to work, 75 percent cite "other reasons" (which include retirement). Remember, these people are not looking for work.

## How Long Does it Take?

As mentioned above, an average of 37,000 Utahns were out of work each month. How long did their bouts of unemployment last? Almost half found work within a month. Altogether, jobless workers averaged an 11 week spell of unemployment. In addition, less than 3 percent had been out of work a year or more. Women suffered shorter spells of unemployment than did men—less than 10 weeks for women compared to more than 12 weeks for men.

Percent of Population in the Labor Force, 1989



## Part of the Time

Utah economists are usually interested in the breakdown between part-time and full-time jobs. Utah's 173,000 part-time workers make up 22 percent of the work force. That's significantly higher than the national average of 17 percent. Although the Utah male part-time rate is 2 points higher than the U.S. figure, the difference in the female rate is far more eye-catching. One-third of Utah's female labor force works part-time compared to 26 percent nationally. The high percentage of working young people accounts for some of the difference between Utah and U.S. averages. However, Utah is very family oriented, and apparently, many Utah women are working part-time in order to successfully combine work and family responsibilities.

## Working Nine to Five?

Employed Utahns worked an average of 39 hours a week in 1989. However, Utahn's working full-time schedules put in an average of 48 hours a week. Women on full-time tended to work less hours than men—46 hours for women compared with 49 hours for men. More than 30 percent of Utahn's put in more than 40 hours a week on the job.

## What Do Utahns Do?

Perhaps remarkably, the broad occupational breakdown in Utah is almost identical to the national average. About one-fourth of employed Utahns work in executive, managerial or professional jobs; about one-third work in technical, sales, and administrative support (clerical) positions; approximately 13 percent work in service-related occupations, about one-fourth work in "blue collar" occupational fields and only 2 percent work in farming, forestry, and fishing positions.

Occupational breakdowns vary significantly by sex in some areas, but little in others. Men are slightly more likely to work in executive, managerial or professional jobs than are Utah women. On the other hand, women are much more likely to work in administrative support jobs. Only 6 percent of men work in clerical occupations compared to 30 percent of women. Women are also more likely to work in service occupations, while men show a higher propensity to work in "blue collar" positions.

Which occupations experienced the least unemployment? Joblessness in executive, managerial, professional, and technical jobs registered less than 2 percent. On the high end, sales, service, operators, fabricators, laborers, and farming/forestry/fishing jobs produced jobless rates higher than 5 percent.

## Where Do Utahns Work?

Roughly 98 percent of experienced Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. More than a fifth of these individuals work in service industries. Slightly less work in trade. Manufacturing employs 15 percent of experienced workers while transportation/communication/utilities, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate employ about 5 percent each. Experienced government workers make up almost another fifth of the work force—slightly more than the national average. Utah's higher percentage of government workers stems from our large school-age population which requires a large number of teachers. Not quite a tenth of the State's labor force is self-employed.

## Finally. . .

All in all, Utah's labor force is a fascinating statistical animal. While the State parallels the nation in some areas, it remains peculiar in others. Utah's age structure and strong economy accounted for many of the differences with national average. Understanding Utah's labor force provides a starting point for statistical and business analysis and therefore forecasting. Hopefully, you now have a better picture of Utah's workers.

***Lecia Parks Langston***
***Chief Economist***

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | July 1990(f) | July 1989 | % Change | June 1990(p) | June 1989 | % Change | May 1990(r) | May 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **798.9** | 797.9 | 0.1 | 797.0 | 794.2 | 0.4 | 788.6 | 781.7 | 0.9 |
| Employed Persons | **763.4** | 762.3 | 0.1 | 758.4 | 758.3 | 0.0 | 750.5 | 738.1 | 1.7 |
| Unemployed | **35.5** | 35.6 | —0.3 | 38.6 | 35.9 | 7.5 | 38.1 | 43.6 | —12.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.4** | 4.5 | — | 4.8 | 4.5 | — | 4.8 | 5.6 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.5** | 4.5 | — | 4.9 | 4.6 | — | 4.7 | 5.4 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.5** | 5.3 | — | 5.2 | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.2 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **718.6** | 685.3 | 4.9 | 731.6 | 697.7 | 4.9 | 723.4 | 690.0 | 4.8 |
| Mining | **8.7** | 8.2 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 10.1 |
| Metal Mining | **3.3** | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 |
| Coal Mining | **2.5** | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **3.1** | 2.8 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 16.0 |
| Construction | **28.9** | 28.1 | 2.8 | 28.8 | 27.9 | 3.2 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing | **106.2** | 103.5 | 2.6 | 106.4 | 103.9 | 2.4 | 105.3 | 102.4 | 2.8 |
| Durable Goods | **70.0** | 69.1 | 1.3 | 70.2 | 69.5 | 1.0 | 69.7 | 68.5 | 1.8 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.7** | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **14.2** | 14.0 | 1.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 3.6 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.7** | 12.0 | —2.5 | 11.6 | 11.9 | —2.5 | 11.6 | 11.9 | —2.5 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **17.1** | 17.0 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 0.6 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.6** | 10.5 | 1.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 2.0 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **10.9** | 10.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 7.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.2** | 34.4 | 5.2 | 36.2 | 34.4 | 5.2 | 35.6 | 33.9 | 5.0 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **12.7** | 11.9 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 6.1 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **23.5** | 22.5 | 4.4 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **43.2** | 40.9 | 5.6 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 5.6 | 42.6 | 40.4 | 5.4 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.6** | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **15.5** | 14.4 | 7.6 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 7.6 |
| Transportation by Air† | **7.1** | 6.3 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 13.6 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.5** | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 13.3 |
| Communications† | **6.9** | 7.1 | —2.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | —2.9 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.6** | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 |
| Trade | **177.4** | 166.6 | 6.5 | 178.4 | 167.5 | 6.5 | 175.6 | 164.8 | 6.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | **41.1** | 39.2 | 4.8 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 4.9 | 40.5 | 38.5 | 5.2 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **24.6** | 23.7 | 3.8 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 3.8 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 3.8 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **16.6** | 15.5 | 7.1 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 7.4 |
| Retail Trade | **136.3** | 127.4 | 7.0 | 137.5 | 128.5 | 7.0 | 135.1 | 126.3 | 7.0 |
| *Food Stores* | **24.2** | 23.2 | 4.3 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **16.7** | 15.6 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 7.8 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **43.0** | 41.2 | 4.4 | 43.6 | 41.8 | 4.3 | 42.9 | 41.1 | 4.4 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.3** | 10.5 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **24.4** | 21.4 | 14.0 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 24.0 | 21.4 | 12.1 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **16.8** | 15.5 | 8.4 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 8.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **34.5** | 33.5 | 3.0 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 3.3 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.7** | 13.5 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 0.8 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **20.8** | 20.0 | 4.0 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 4.0 | 20.8 | 19.8 | 5.1 |
| Services | **178.5** | 166.9 | 7.0 | 179.5 | 167.8 | 7.0 | 176.0 | 164.2 | 7.2 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.8** | 11.7 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 15.6 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **16.3** | 15.4 | 5.8 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 5.8 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 5.5 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **7.5** | 6.4 | 17.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 17.2 |
| Other Business Services† | **28.3** | 25.8 | 9.7 | 29.4 | 26.8 | 9.7 | 28.5 | 26.1 | 9.2 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **6.8** | 6.2 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 9.8 |
| Health Services | **45.8** | 43.5 | 5.3 | 45.4 | 43.1 | 5.3 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 5.4 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **35.2** | 33.4 | 5.4 | 35.3 | 33.5 | 5.4 | 35.3 | 33.0 | 7.0 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.7** | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting & Related Services† | **13.8** | 12.9 | 7.0 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 7.0 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 8.7 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **5.5** | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Government | **141.0** | 137.6 | 2.5 | 151.9 | 148.2 | 2.5 | 153.8 | 150.5 | 2.2 |
| Federal Government | **41.1** | 40.5 | 1.5 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 1.5 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 2.0 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **22.1** | 22.4 | —1.3 | 21.8 | 22.1 | —1.4 | 21.7 | 22.1 | —1.8 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **19.0** | 18.1 | 5.0 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 4.8 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 6.5 |
| State Government | **40.4** | 38.4 | 5.2 | 41.8 | 39.7 | 5.3 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 4.6 |
| *State Education* | **21.3** | 20.1 | 6.0 | 22.6 | 21.3 | 6.1 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 6.1 |
| *Other State Government* | **19.1** | 18.3 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 2.7 |
| Local Government | **59.7** | 58.8 | 1.5 | 68.5 | 67.5 | 1.5 | 69.5 | 69.0 | 0.7 |
| *Public School Districts* | **34.5** | 33.0 | 4.5 | 44.1 | 42.2 | 4.5 | 45.9 | 44.6 | 2.9 |
| *Other Local Government* | **24.9** | 25.8 | —3.5 | 24.4 | 25.3 | —3.6 | 23.6 | 24.4 | —3.3 |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | July 1990 (f) | July 1989 | % Change | June 1990 (p) | May 1990 (r) | Apr. 1990 | Mar. 1990 | Feb. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,738.0** | 1,715.0 | 1.3 | 1,736.0 | 1,734.0 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 | 1,724.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,124.5** | 1,109.6 | 1.3 | 1,123.2 | 1,121.9 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 | 1,115.4 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **792.4** | 791.3 | 0.1 | 791.8 | 795.4 | 793.4 | 800.6 | 801.4 | 809.4 | 800.7 |
| Participation Rate | **70.5** | 71.3 | — | 70.5 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 71.8 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **756.9** | 755.5 | 0.2 | 752.7 | 758.4 | 756.1 | 763.2 | 769.3 | 776.0 | 766.1 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **67.3** | 68.1 | — | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 68.7 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **35.5** | 35.8 | —0.8 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 32.1 | 33.4 | 34.6 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.5** | 4.5 | — | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **332.1** | 318.3 | 4.3 | 331.4 | 326.5 | 327.2 | 318.7 | 316.6 | 307.3 | 314.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **147.8** | 141.9 | 4.2 | 150.5 | 148.8 | 147.5 | 146.5 | 145.4 | 144.8 | 144.9 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | **723.5** | 690.1 | 4.8 | 729.4 | 724.9 | 716.9 | 712.4 | 707.0 | 704.2 | 704.6 |
| Mining | **9.2** | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Contract Construction | **26.7** | 26.0 | 2.8 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 26.8 |
| Manufacturing | **106.0** | 103.3 | 2.6 | 105.7 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 104.2 |
| Durable Goods | **69.6** | 68.7 | 1.3 | 69.5 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 69.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.3** | 34.5 | 5.2 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.5 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **42.9** | 40.6 | 5.6 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 |
| Trade | **177.4** | 166.6 | 6.5 | 177.9 | 176.9 | 174.3 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 171.5 | 168.8 |
| Wholesale | **40.7** | 38.8 | 4.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.5 |
| Retail | **136.7** | 127.8 | 7.0 | 137.3 | 136.3 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 132.3 | 131.8 | 130.3 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **34.4** | 33.4 | 3.0 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 34.0 |
| Services | **179.2** | 167.6 | 7.0 | 180.6 | 179.8 | 175.8 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 169.6 | 173.2 |
| Government | **147.7** | 144.0 | 2.6 | 151.8 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 147.7 |
| Federal | **40.6** | 40.0 | 1.5 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 |
| State | **43.3** | 41.2 | 5.2 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.1 |
| Local | **63.9** | 62.9 | 1.5 | 68.1 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 67.7 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1990(p) | % Change from June '89 | % Distribution | June 1990(p) | % Change from June '89 | % Distribution | June 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | **403.6** | 2.4 | 100.0 | **327.8** | 7.0 | 100.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Mining | **7.8** | 6.8 | 1.9 | **0.9** | 0.0 | 0.3 | **6.7** | 77.0 |
| Contract Construction | **25.5** | 2.4 | 6.3 | **3.3** | 10.0 | 1.0 | **22.0** | 76.4 |
| Manufacturing | **73.5** | 1.5 | 18.2 | **32.9** | 4.4 | 10.0 | **70.6** | 66.4 |
| Durable Goods | **50.4** | --0.8 | 12.5 | **19.8** | 5.9 | 6.0 | **46.3** | 66.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | **23.1** | 6.9 | 5.7 | **13.1** | 2.3 | 4.0 | **24.3** | 67.1 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | **29.6** | 3.9 | 7.3 | **13.7** | 9.6 | 4.2 | **33.8** | 78.1 |
| Total Trade | **94.8** | 2.3 | 23.5 | **83.6** | 9.0 | 25.5 | **158.8** | 89.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | **29.1** | —0.7 | 7.2 | **11.8** | 1.7 | 3.6 | **34.4** | 84.1 |
| Retail Trade | **65.7** | 3.6 | 16.3 | **71.8** | 10.3 | 21.9 | **124.4** | 90.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **14.0** | 2.2 | 3.5 | **20.4** | 3.6 | 6.2 | **26.7** | 77.6 |
| Services | **81.9** | 3.4 | 20.3 | **97.6** | 10.2 | 29.8 | **141.9** | 79.1 |
| Total Government | **76.5** | 1.5 | 19.0 | **75.4** | 2.7 | 23.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Federal Government | **21.9** | —2.2 | 5.4 | **19.7** | 2.6 | 6.0 | **NA** | NA |
| State Government | **20.9** | 5.6 | 5.2 | **20.9** | 5.0 | 6.4 | **NA** | NA |
| Local Government | **33.7** | 1.5 | 8.3 | **34.8** | 1.5 | 10.6 | **NA** | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1990(f) | July 1989 | % Chg. | June 1990(p) | May 1990(r) | July 1990(f) | July 1989 | % Chg. | June 1990(p) | May 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 516.7 | 519.0 | —0.4 | 512.4 | 508.3 | 113.8 | 110.2 | 3.3 | 113.3 | 111.5 |
| Employed Persons | 494.6 | 497.2 | —0.5 | 488.2 | 484.4 | 109.6 | 105.4 | 4.0 | 108.4 | 107.1 |
| Unemployed | 22.1 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | —12.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 4.3 | 4.2 | — | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | — | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.3 | 4.2 | — | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | — | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 492.7 | 471.6 | 4.5 | 499.9 | 494.6 | 91.0 | 84.3 | 7.9 | 92.4 | 91.3 |
| Mining | 2.9 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 20.3 | 19.4 | 4.6 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 66.8 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 67.0 | 66.3 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 14.3 |
| Durable Goods | 45.7 | 46.3 | —1.3 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.1 | 20.4 | 3.4 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 33.4 | 31.3 | 6.7 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | —3.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Total Trade | 125.4 | 118.7 | 5.6 | 126.1 | 124.3 | 22.2 | 20.1 | 10.4 | 22.5 | 22.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 33.2 | 31.8 | 4.4 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Retail Trade | 92.2 | 86.9 | 6.1 | 93.0 | 91.5 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 18.5 | 18.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 28.3 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Services | 121.4 | 113.6 | 6.9 | 123.0 | 120.9 | 32.9 | 30.3 | 8.6 | 32.7 | 31.9 |
| Total Government | 94.2 | 91.8 | 2.6 | 99.3 | 100.4 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 14.6 | 14.9 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July '90(f) | June'90(p) | May '90(r) | July '89 | July '90(f) | July '89 | % Change | June '90(f) | June '89 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 718,600 | 685,250 | 4.9 | 731,400 | 697,730 | 4.8 |
| Bear River | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 44,850 | 42,090 | 6.6 | 46,630 | 43,760 | 6.6 |
| Box Elder | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 16,730 | 16,100 | 3.9 | 17,110 | 16,500 | 3.7 |
| Cache | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 27,660 | 25,570 | 8.2 | 29,050 | 26,810 | 8.4 |
| Rich | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 460 | 420 | 9.5 | 470 | 450 | 4.4 |
| Wasatch Front | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 503,980 | 483,310 | 4.3 | 511,770 | 490,960 | 4.2 |
| *North* | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 128,200 | 121,820 | 5.2 | 129,490 | 123,700 | 4.7 |
| Davis | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 61,010 | 58,050 | 5.1 | 61,100 | 58,070 | 5.2 |
| Morgan | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 980 | 930 | 5.4 | 1,010 | 970 | 4.1 |
| Weber | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 66,210 | 62,840 | 5.4 | 67,380 | 64,660 | 4.2 |
| *South* | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 375,780 | 361,490 | 4.0 | 382,280 | 367,260 | 4.1 |
| Salt Lake | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 365,370 | 350,670 | 4.2 | 371,440 | 356,690 | 4.1 |
| Tooele | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 10,410 | 10,820 | —3.8 | 10,840 | 10,570 | 2.6 |
| Mountainlands | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 100,560 | 93,590 | 7.4 | 101,430 | 94,750 | 7.1 |
| Summit | 5.3 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6,800 | 6,800 | 0.0 | 6,410 | 6,570 | —2.4 |
| Utah | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 90,980 | 84,150 | 8.1 | 92,330 | 85,630 | 7.8 |
| Wasatch | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 2,780 | 2,640 | 5.3 | 2,690 | 2,550 | 5.5 |
| Central | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 15,190 | 14,650 | 3.7 | 15,700 | 14,980 | 4.8 |
| Juab | 6.2 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 1,720 | 1,630 | 5.5 | 1,740 | 1,630 | 6.7 |
| Millard | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3,430 | 3,240 | 5.9 | 3,490 | 3,340 | 4.5 |
| Piute | 9.6 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 190 | 180 | 5.6 | 200 | 190 | 5.3 |
| Sanpete | 9.3 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 3,900 | 3,720 | 4.8 | 4,130 | 3,950 | 4.6 |
| Sevier | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5,370 | 5,250 | 2.3 | 5,500 | 5,250 | 4.8 |
| Wayne | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 580 | 630 | —7.9 | 640 | 620 | 3.2 |
| Southwestern | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 25,770 | 24,940 | 3.3 | 26,820 | 25,480 | 5.3 |
| Beaver | 5.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 1,400 | 1,390 | 0.7 | 1,420 | 1,360 | 4.4 |
| Garfield | 10.9 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 1,800 | 1,740 | 3.4 | 1,850 | 1,770 | 4.5 |
| Iron | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 7,400 | 7,020 | 5.4 | 7,570 | 7,210 | 5.0 |
| Kane | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 1,740 | 1,720 | 1.2 | 1,780 | 1,690 | 5.3 |
| Washington | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 13,430 | 13,070 | 2.8 | 14,200 | 13,450 | 5.6 |
| Uintah Basin | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 10,990 | 10,150 | 8.3 | 11,090 | 10,510 | 5.5 |
| Daggett | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 390 | 350 | 11.4 | 410 | 390 | 5.1 |
| Duchesne | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 3,540 | 3,510 | 0.9 | 3,680 | 3,490 | 5.4 |
| Uintah | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 7,060 | 6,290 | 12.2 | 7,000 | 6,630 | 5.6 |
| Southeastern | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 17,240 | 16,510 | 4.4 | 17,970 | 17,290 | 3.9 |
| Carbon | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 7,840 | 7,280 | 7.7 | 7,960 | 7,550 | 5.4 |
| Emery | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 3,840 | 3,730 | 2.9 | 3,960 | 3,770 | 5.0 |
| Grand | 8.7 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 2,490 | 2,460 | 1.2 | 2,620 | 2,510 | 4.4 |
| San Juan | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 3,070 | 3,040 | 1.0 | 3,430 | 3,460 | —0.9 |

---

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June(p) 1990 | May(r) 1990 | June 1989 | May(p) 1990 | Apr.(r) 1990 | May 1989 | May(p) 1990 | Apr.(r) 1989 | May 1989 |
| MINING | $557.35 | $562.01 | $536.15 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 46.5 | $11.66 | $11.66 | $11.53 |
| MANUFACTURING | 400.75 | 404.40 | 397.58 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 10.12 | 10.11 | 9.89 |
| Durable Goods | 401.18 | 407.84 | 400.66 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 10.08 | 10.07 | 9.82 |
| Nondurable Goods | 398.73 | 394.88 | 388.70 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 10.25 | 10.23 | 10.07 |
| TRADE | 225.02 | 216.69 | 214.02 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 29.0 | 7.68 | 7.55 | 7.38 |
| Wholesale Trade | 383.16 | 373.97 | 374.71 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 10.30 | 10.19 | 10.10 |
| Retail Trade | 173.02 | 164.32 | 160.69 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 6.48 | 6.32 | 6.11 |
| AVERAGE | 278.32 | 223.49 | 270.22 | 32.4 | 32.1 | 32.4 | 8.59 | 8.52 | 8.34 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June(p) 1990 | May(r) 1990 | June 1989 | June(p) 1990 | May(r) 1990 | June 1989 | June(p) 1990 | May(r) 1990 | June 1989 |
| MINING | $607.74 | $615.04 | $572.60 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 40.9 | $14.47 | $14.37 | $14.00 |
| Metal Mining | 534.06 | 585.47 | 555.08 | 43.0 | 46.1 | 44.3 | 12.42 | 12.70 | 12.53 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 698.33 | 722.18 | 628.25 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 35.9 | 17.86 | 17.92 | 17.50 |
| MANUFACTURING | 403.69 | 405.96 | 402.56 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 10.22 | 10.20 | 10.14 |
| Durable Goods | 414.47 | 424.68 | 411.43 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 10.44 | 10.46 | 10.26 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 476.54 | 515.77 | 526.68 | 38.4 | 40.2 | 41.9 | 12.41 | 12.83 | 12.57 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 400.00 | 388.40 | 390.26 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 9.78 | 9.59 | 9.66 |
| Transportation Equipment | 540.79 | 554.44 | 530.54 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 13.32 | 13.36 | 12.94 |
| Nondurable Goods | 382.59 | 370.74 | 385.11 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 9.81 | 9.68 | 9.90 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 344.67 | 338.05 | 369.20 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 8.66 | 8.58 | 9.23 |
| TRADE | 220.79 | 211.81 | 209.27 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 7.51 | 7.38 | 7.07 |
| Wholesale Trade | 373.75 | 366.79 | 360.01 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 10.02 | 9.94 | 9.73 |
| Retail Trade | 179.09 | 168.43 | 166.65 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 27.5 | 6.56 | 6.38 | 6.06 |
| Food Stores | 144.65 | 143.26 | 146.29 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 5.88 | 5.92 | 5.67 |
| Other Retail | 184.44 | 163.94 | 168.91 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 6.36 | 6.21 | 6.21 |
| AVERAGE | 286.67 | 282.42 | 279.70 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 33.1 | 8.74 | 8.69 | 8.45 |

---

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast July '90 | Preliminary June '90 | Final May '90 | Final July '89 | Final June '89 | Final May '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 22,858 | 22,811 | 24,345 | 19,297 | 20,262 | 22,411 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 7,539 | 10,094 | 11,949 | 8,925 | 11,949 | 10,737 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 7,351 | 6,342 | 9,121 | 8,651 | 7,464 | 8,796 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,046 | 919 | 1,040 | 944 | 931 | 859 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 7,449 | 7,155 | 8,733 | 7,502 | 6,559 | 8,661 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.11 | 1.08 | 1.34 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 1.40 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $3,169,920 | $3,933,935 | $5,256,643 | $3,745,009 | $4,118,865 | $5,134,300 |

---

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

### TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | June '90 | May '90 | Apr. '90 | June '89 | From Last Month | June '89 to June '90 | May '89 to May '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 129.9 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 124.1 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Food and Beverages | 131.7 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 124.9 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Food at Home | 131.7 | 130.9 | 131.1 | 124.3 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Housing | 128.3 | 127.1 | 126.8 | 122.9 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Rent Residential | 137.9 | 137.3 | 137.0 | 132.3 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 112.2 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Medical Care | 161.9 | 160.8 | 159.8 | 148.5 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 123.3 | 125.5 | 126.7 | 117.8 | —1.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Transportation | 118.2 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 115.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Gasoline | 94.6 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 96.2 | 2.4 | —1.7 | —4.4 |
| Energy[3] | 99.5 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 99.0 | 2.9 | 0.5 | —0.7 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:** | | | | | | | |
| **1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.770 | $.774 | $.776 | $.806 | —0.5 | —4.5 | —5.0 |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | 128.3 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 122.8 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.2 | 114.5 | 114.0 | 112.9 | —0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Finished Goods | 117.9 | 117.7 | 117.0 | 114.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.8 | 112.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Crude Materials | 101.0 | 104.2 | 102.6 | 104.1 | —3.1 | —3.0 | —1.8 |

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## HOW UTAH RANKS - PART 2
## Selected Comparisons of 1989 Nonagricultural Employment Data

| | U.S. | UTAH | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount | Rank |
| **Total Nonagricultural Employment** | | | |
| 1988-1989 Percentage Increase | 2.8 | 4.7 | 6 |
| **Services Industry** | | | |
| 1988-1989 Percentage Increase | 5.0 | 7.2 | 6 |
| 1989 Percent of Total Employment | 24.8 | 24.2 | 23 |
| **Manufacturing Industry** | | | |
| 1988-1989 Percentage Increase | 1.1 | 3.6 | 5 |
| 1989 Percent of Total Employment | 18.1 | 14.9 | 32 |
| **Government** | | | |
| 1988-1989 Percentage Increase | 2.0 | 2.3 | 19 |
| 1989 Percent of Total Employment | 16.3 | 21.1 | 11 |
| **Transportation, Communication, Utilities** | | | |
| 1988-1989 Percentage Increase | 2.8 | 5.1 | 6 |
| 1989 Percent of Total Employment | 5.3 | 6.0 | 14 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, May 1990. (kj3)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820-3

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1990

published September 1990

- Utah's unemployment edged down once more in August. At 4.4 percent, the August figure falls one-tenth of a percentage point below the July rate.

- While Utah joblessness decreased, the national rate rose one-tenth of a point placing Utah 1.2 percentage points below the national average.

- Job growth continued in its robust vein – Utah has created 33,300 new jobs since August 1989 for a growth rate of 4.8 percent.

- Job growth in service and trade industries continued especially strong while government showed the smallest percentage expansion.

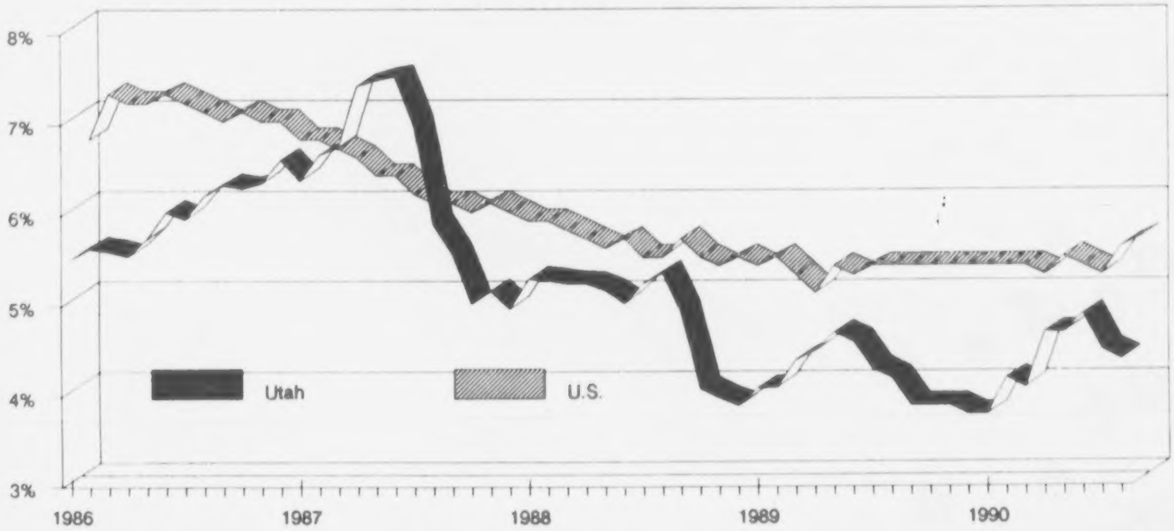
## No News is Good News

Utah's labor market indicators for August are essentially unchanged. Rapid nonagricultural employment growth (4.8 percent) and low unemployment (4.4 percent) both reflect continuing economic strength for the Beehive State. The economic unrest that has clouded the sky for the United States has, thus far, not measurably affected Utah.

**In this issue:**

- Nonfarm Employment and Wages by County and Major Industry: Fourth Quarter 1989, and 1989 Annual Averages.
- Average Annual Pay in Nonfarm Industries: 1988 and 1989 , Utah and U.S.

## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
### Utah and United States
### 1986-1990



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

## On the Downhill Side

August's unemployment rate, at 4.4 percent (35,400 people), is down one-tenth from July's 4.5 percent. More importantly, Utah's rate has fallen one-half point from its June 1990 peak and is at the lowest level since February 1990's 4.0 percent. In contrast, the U.S. rate (at 5.6 percent) has gained 0.4 points from June 1990 and is at its highest level since August 1988, when it was also 5.6 percent.

## An Amazing State of Affairs

Utah's nonfarm employment growth is almost amazing. On an annual basis it is running nearly triple the national rate (4.8 to 1.8 percent). The services and trade industries continue to create most of the new jobs; their combined production is two-thirds of the state's 33,300 year-over total. But all of the industrial sectors are experiencing at least modest job increases; their growth rates all exceed the national nonfarm jobs growth rate.

## An Indicator of Strength

An important indication of the strength of Utah's economy is the employment growth of its goods-producing industries. As a group, manufacturing, construction, and mining have produced 4,200 new jobs in the past twelve months, which is a growth rate of 3.0 percent. In contrast, employment in the goods-producing industries for the U.S. total is down 1.4 percent. Thus, Utah's economic expansion remains well-founded.

## Utah's Output Includes Manufacturing Jobs

Among Utah's goods-producing industries, manufacturing is, of course, the giant with over 100,000 total jobs. In the past twelve months, this industry added 2,800 new jobs, a healthy (for manufacturing) growth of 2.7 percent. Concurrently, construction employment increased by 900, while mining grew by 500, which are gains of 3 and 6 percent respectively.

## Producing More Service Jobs

Service-producing industries comprise 80 percent of Utah's nonfarm employment; they have produced 87 percent of the new jobs created in the past twelve months. In comparison, service-producing industries comprise 77 percent of the U.S. total. (The main reasons for this difference are that Utah has relatively more federal and state government workers, and relatively fewer manufacturing workers.)

Services, with a 12,000 job (7 percent) increase since August 1989, is the largest and fastest-growing industry in the state. The trade industry (wholesale and retail) runs a close second in both of these measurements – 10,800 new jobs and 6.4 percent.

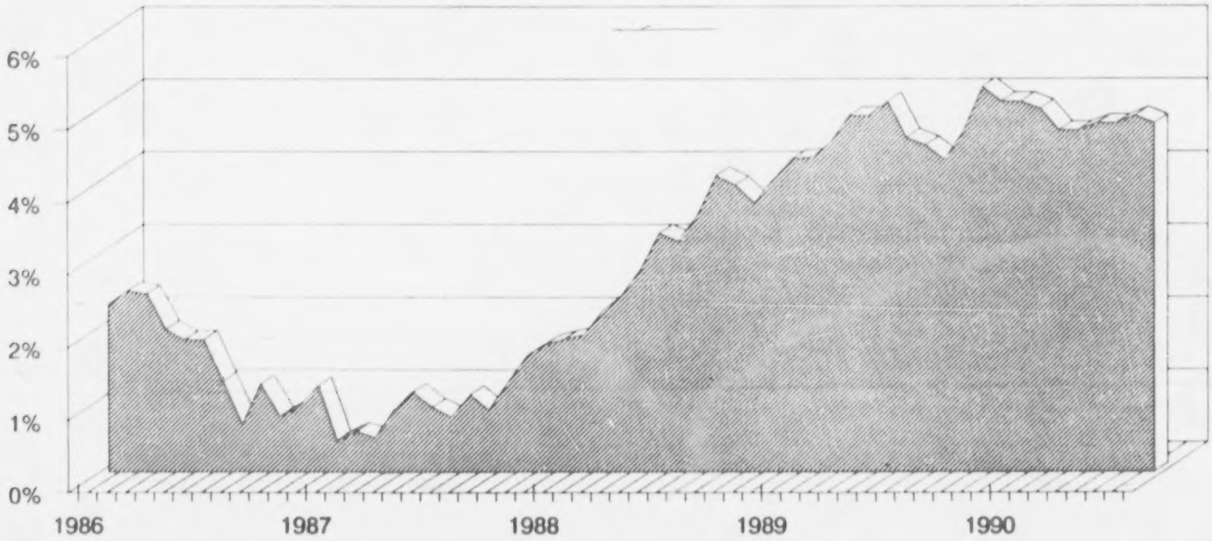
New jobs totals and rates of growth for the remaining service-producing industries are as follows: government – 3,000 and 2 percent, transportation/communications/utilities – 2,100 and 5 percent, and finance/insurance/real estate – 1,100 and 3 percent.

## Is the Expansion Running Out Steam?

Although Utah's economy appears strong, the longest national peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history may finally be running out of steam. But this does not mean that a recession is just around the corner. The current U.S. slow-growth mode could persist for several months. As long as a national recession is averted, Utah's economy will continue its expansion, but a gradual slowdown in job growth may begin soon.

**Ken Jensen, Labor Market Economist**

### Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## ANNUAL AVERAGE 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub. Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Employment 1988 Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 8,129 | 25,868 | 103,071 | 40,863 | 166,428 | 33,380 | 167,203 | 146,302 | 691,244 | 4.7 | 660,075 |
| Bear River | 11 | 1,426 | 16,886 | 899 | 7,678 | 878 | 5,454 | 10,099 | 43,331 | 6.1 | 40,834 |
| Box Elder | 10 | 534 | 8,864 | 264 | 2,792 | 264 | 1,212 | 1,998 | 15,938 | 1.7 | 15,674 |
| Cache | 0 | 892 | 8,021 | 622 | 4,819 | 581 | 4,190 | 7,903 | 27,028 | 8.9 | 24,811 |
| Rich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 67 | 33 | 52 | 198 | 365 | 4.6 | 349 |
| Wasatch Front | 2,820 | 18,423 | 67,388 | 31,530 | 120,803 | 27,463 | 114,194 | 102,373 | 485,000 | 4.1 | 466,099 |
| North | 100 | 4,288 | 17,560 | 4,326 | 27,989 | 3,481 | 24,449 | 39,372 | 121,568 | 4.8 | 115,977 |
| Davis | 76 | 2,211 | 7,236 | 2,112 | 13,084 | 1,198 | 9,246 | 21,512 | 56,675 | 7.0 | 52,981 |
| Morgan | 0 | 60 | 178 | 7 | 334 | 17 | 45 | 288 | 929 | 5.1 | 884 |
| Weber | 24 | 2,017 | 10,149 | 2,207 | 14,571 | 2,266 | 15,158 | 17,572 | 63,964 | 3.0 | 62,112 |
| South | 2,720 | 14,135 | 49,828 | 27,204 | 92,814 | 23,982 | 89,745 | 63,001 | 363,432 | 3.8 | 350,122 |
| Salt Lake | 2,479 | 13,715 | 48,844 | 26,991 | 91,612 | 23,830 | 88,823 | 56,573 | 352,870 | 3.7 | 340,126 |
| Tooele | 241 | 420 | 984 | 213 | 1,202 | 152 | 922 | 6,428 | 10,562 | 5.7 | 9,996 |
| Mountainland | 116 | 3,371 | 13,823 | 3,068 | 22,274 | 3,337 | 35,399 | 15,696 | 97,084 | 7.0 | 90,736 |
| Summit | 86 | 354 | 263 | 281 | 1,838 | 984 | 2,786 | 1,009 | 7,601 | 8.8 | 6,985 |
| Utah | 30 | 2,771 | 13,460 | 2,711 | 19,869 | 2,301 | 31,871 | 14,036 | 87,049 | 6.9 | 81,393 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 246 | 100 | 76 | 567 | 52 | 742 | 651 | 2,434 | 3.2 | 2,358 |
| Central | 532 | 781 | 1,864 | 1,287 | 3,266 | 361 | 1,993 | 4,526 | 14,610 | 3.4 | 14,126 |
| Juab | 109 | 63 | 257 | 26 | 437 | 32 | 276 | 438 | 1,638 | 4.9 | 1,561 |
| Millard | 122 | 187 | 225 | 699 | 669 | 69 | 415 | 870 | 3,256 | 2.0 | 3,191 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 119 | 184 | 1.7 | 181 |
| Sanpete | 1 | 149 | 804 | 143 | 756 | 97 | 414 | 1,509 | 3,873 | 4.1 | 3,722 |
| Sevier | 300 | 335 | 486 | 399 | 1,318 | 158 | 826 | 1,271 | 5,093 | 2.8 | 4,955 |
| Wayne | 0 | 47 | 66 | 11 | 69 | 0 | 54 | 319 | 566 | 9.7 | 516 |
| Southwestern | 262 | 1,021 | 2,213 | 1,465 | 6,942 | 810 | 5,675 | 6,129 | 24,517 | 9.5 | 22,381 |
| Beaver | 0 | 38 | 86 | 155 | 361 | 37 | 132 | 460 | 1,269 | -0.4 | 1,274 |
| Garfield | 10 | 29 | 226 | 64 | 198 | 23 | 471 | 490 | 1,511 | 8.9 | 1,387 |
| Iron | 149 | 208 | 525 | 404 | 1,922 | 227 | 1,461 | 2,226 | 7,122 | 9.1 | 6,527 |
| Kane | 10 | 26 | 63 | 64 | 481 | 37 | 414 | 429 | 1,524 | 4.9 | 1,453 |
| Washington | 93 | 720 | 1,313 | 778 | 3,980 | 486 | 3,197 | 2,524 | 13,091 | 11.5 | 11,740 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,441 | 216 | 359 | 1,009 | 2,132 | 220 | 1,749 | 3,013 | 10,139 | -0.3 | 10,171 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 33 | 0 | 75 | 181 | 317 | 5.3 | 301 |
| Duchesne | 402 | 109 | 132 | 381 | 726 | 97 | 391 | 1,227 | 3,465 | 1.3 | 3,420 |
| Uintah | 1,039 | 107 | 227 | 600 | 1,373 | 123 | 1,283 | 1,605 | 6,357 | -1.4 | 6,450 |
| Southeastern | 2,947 | 630 | 538 | 1,605 | 3,333 | 311 | 2,739 | 4,466 | 16,563 | 5.3 | 15,728 |
| Carbon | 1,302 | 157 | 278 | 505 | 1,729 | 162 | 1,364 | 1,948 | 7,445 | 3.0 | 7,227 |
| Emery | 1,030 | 274 | 12 | 803 | 413 | 46 | 284 | 791 | 3,653 | 6.0 | 3,446 |
| Grand | 178 | 68 | 49 | 131 | 687 | 71 | 485 | 543 | 2,212 | 9.2 | 2,025 |
| San Juan | 437 | 131 | 193 | 166 | 504 | 32 | 606 | 1,184 | 3,253 | 7.4 | 3,030 |
| Year-over % Chg. | -0.4% | 3.6% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 6.3% | -0.1% | 7.3% | 2.5% | 4.7% | | |
| 1988 Ann. Avg. | 8,162 | 24,981 | 98,989 | 39,375 | 156,530 | 33,429 | 155,880 | 142,729 | 660,075 | | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## ANNUAL TOTAL 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub. Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Wages 1988 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $ 283,373,133 | 558,557,134 | 2,484,392,229 | 1,154,624,857 | 2,262,799,077 | 705,009,402 | 2,778,707,621 | 2,920,139,461 | 13,147,602,914 | 7.1 | $ 12,271,136,156 |
| Bear River | 226,805 | 29,510,683 | 454,904,354 | 18,300,985 | 75,057,945 | 13,536,643 | 72,031,033 | 157,638,919 | 821,207,367 | 6.5 | 770,923,495 |
| Box Elder | 184,457 | 11,262,455 | 315,761,196 | 5,704,477 | 31,492,017 | 4,073,237 | 14,052,269 | 29,763,880 | 412,293,988 | 3.7 | 397,554,972 |
| Cache | 0 | 18,246,284 | 139,114,289 | 12,306,279 | 43,053,306 | 9,192,541 | 57,664,866 | 125,270,212 | 404,847,777 | 9.6 | 369,427,213 |
| Rich | 42,348 | 1,944 | 28,869 | 290,229 | 512,622 | 270,865 | 313,898 | 2,604,827 | 4,065,602 | 3.2 | 3,941,310 |
| Wasatch Front | 102,774,668 | 405,998,268 | 1,635,873,465 | 910,958,306 | 1,793,512,503 | 604,937,994 | 2,007,435,462 | 2,215,047,495 | 9,676,538,161 | 6.6 | 9,075,165,482 |
| North | 2,674,176 | 87,927,575 | 415,621,009 | 100,655,699 | 333,261,415 | 62,096,023 | 374,915,062 | 879,998,847 | 2,257,149,806 | 7.6 | 2,097,869,372 |
| Davis | 2,048,056 | 45,137,758 | 167,034,793 | 45,639,676 | 164,503,019 | 21,107,806 | 146,047,481 | 555,111,349 | 1,146,629,938 | 10.2 | 1,040,370,734 |
| Morgan | 0 | 1,142,765 | 3,921,625 | 221,859 | 5,249,215 | 388,041 | 394,711 | 4,242,318 | 15,560,534 | -0.7 | 15,662,493 |
| Weber | 626,120 | 41,647,052 | 244,664,591 | 54,794,164 | 163,509,181 | 40,600,176 | 228,472,870 | 320,645,180 | 1,094,959,334 | 5.1 | 1,041,836,145 |
| South | 100,100,492 | 318,070,693 | 1,220,252,456 | 810,302,607 | 1,460,251,088 | 542,841,971 | 1,632,520,400 | 1,335,048,648 | 7,419,388,355 | 6.3 | 6,977,296,110 |
| Salt Lake | 90,725,843 | 311,177,085 | 1,194,364,517 | 805,531,765 | 1,448,744,931 | 540,538,834 | 1,620,325,152 | 1,169,452,759 | 7,180,860,886 | 6.4 | 6,750,390,659 |
| Tooele | 9,374,649 | 6,893,608 | 25,887,939 | 4,770,842 | 11,506,157 | 2,303,137 | 12,195,248 | 165,595,889 | 238,527,469 | 5.1 | 226,905,451 |
| Mountainland | 3,303,469 | 65,870,968 | 315,586,418 | 68,944,143 | 240,451,392 | 59,539,627 | 554,557,111 | 261,539,515 | 1,569,792,643 | 10.5 | 1,420,736,452 |
| Summit | 2,832,365 | 7,368,401 | 5,036,601 | 5,410,938 | 17,453,153 | 16,492,825 | 35,742,527 | 17,538,438 | 107,875,248 | 10.6 | 97,495,579 |
| Utah | 471,104 | 51,294,435 | 309,351,331 | 61,741,705 | 217,648,918 | 42,098,197 | 511,404,654 | 233,428,642 | 1,427,438,986 | 10.8 | 1,287,757,745 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 7,208,132 | 1,198,486 | 1,791,500 | 5,349,321 | 948,605 | 7,409,930 | 10,572,435 | 34,478,409 | -2.8 | 35,483,128 |
| Central | 18,960,895 | 18,529,427 | 27,808,839 | 42,131,151 | 26,522,472 | 6,512,133 | 22,713,874 | 65,496,534 | 228,675,325 | 6.3 | 215,115,188 |
| Juab | 3,614,919 | 842,991 | 3,606,522 | 575,448 | 3,664,478 | 534,564 | 2,622,765 | 5,935,658 | 21,397,345 | 10.4 | 19,381,458 |
| Millard | 3,767,596 | 5,461,718 | 4,138,943 | 26,646,890 | 5,273,068 | 1,146,876 | 5,330,148 | 13,527,865 | 65,293,104 | 4.3 | 62,598,366 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 182,245 | 192,093 | 90,367 | 55,451 | 80,781 | 1,618,542 | 2,219,479 | -2.0 | 2,263,814 |
| Sanpete | 1,100 | 2,516,704 | 11,292,198 | 3,251,628 | 5,203,709 | 1,710,936 | 5,119,924 | 18,999,108 | 48,095,307 | 4.5 | 46,002,265 |
| Sevier | 11,577,280 | 8,845,723 | 7,945,900 | 11,249,204 | 11,955,239 | 3,064,306 | 9,128,894 | 21,424,032 | 85,190,578 | 9.2 | 78,021,720 |
| Wayne | 0 | 862,291 | 643,031 | 215,888 | 335,611 | 0 | 431,362 | 3,991,329 | 6,479,512 | -5.4 | 6,847,565 |
| Southwestern | 6,698,893 | 18,417,757 | 36,275,204 | 39,558,968 | 69,283,077 | 12,196,398 | 67,945,016 | 98,990,716 | 349,366,029 | 13.7 | 307,143,876 |
| Beaver | 0 | 1,641,082 | 1,119,562 | 6,736,283 | 2,520,633 | 497,600 | 1,135,550 | 6,172,962 | 19,823,672 | 4.7 | 18,929,963 |
| Garfield | 356,670 | 642,460 | 4,320,647 | 1,257,693 | 1,311,022 | 404,522 | 5,219,996 | 7,306,943 | 20,819,953 | 9.2 | 19,073,673 |
| Iron | 3,491,240 | 3,167,166 | 8,585,398 | 13,556,724 | 18,715,453 | 3,145,056 | 16,014,722 | 36,158,458 | 102,834,217 | 16.4 | 88,382,307 |
| Kane | 159,251 | 373,529 | 921,417 | 1,256,438 | 3,773,297 | 541,730 | 4,690,018 | 6,786,474 | 18,502,154 | 5.9 | 17,466,461 |
| Washington | 2,691,732 | 12,593,520 | 21,328,180 | 16,751,830 | 42,962,672 | 7,607,490 | 40,884,730 | 42,565,879 | 187,386,033 | 14.8 | 163,291,472 |
| Uintah Basin | 40,402,442 | 4,111,410 | 6,929,078 | 26,254,062 | 24,882,150 | 3,610,157 | 22,189,777 | 49,348,797 | 177,727,873 | 0.8 | 176,396,635 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 576,624 | 219,612 | 0 | 656,780 | 2,949,025 | 4,402,041 | 3.8 | 4,239,085 |
| Duchesne | 11,226,179 | 2,334,642 | 2,921,768 | 9,450,973 | 7,327,767 | 1,581,944 | 4,737,989 | 18,667,260 | 58,248,522 | 4.1 | 55,941,706 |
| Uintah | 29,176,263 | 1,776,768 | 4,007,310 | 16,226,465 | 17,334,771 | 2,028,213 | 16,795,008 | 27,732,512 | 115,077,310 | -1.0 | 116,215,844 |
| Southeastern | 111,005,961 | 16,118,621 | 7,014,871 | 48,477,242 | 33,089,538 | 4,676,450 | 31,835,348 | 72,077,485 | 324,295,516 | 6.1 | 305,655,028 |
| Carbon | 54,800,639 | 2,738,608 | 4,148,711 | 14,367,475 | 19,544,803 | 2,765,365 | 17,117,165 | 29,964,163 | 145,446,929 | 3.2 | 140,879,473 |
| Emery | 39,563,214 | 8,736,583 | 172,217 | 28,308,114 | 2,568,963 | 598,269 | 3,977,874 | 12,729,539 | 96,654,773 | 12.9 | 85,604,116 |
| Grand | 4,136,924 | 1,166,827 | 659,204 | 3,453,396 | 6,308,812 | 865,674 | 3,819,828 | 10,217,603 | 30,628,268 | 2.5 | 29,889,570 |
| San Juan | 12,505,184 | 3,476,603 | 2,034,739 | 2,348,257 | 4,666,960 | 447,142 | 6,920,481 | 19,166,180 | 51,565,546 | 4.6 | 49,281,869 |
| Year-over % Chg. | 2.6% | 6.9% | 6.3% | 7.7% | 9.2% | 3.3% | 10.1% | 4.9% | 7.1% | | |
| 1988 Total | 276,227,303 | 522,281,246 | 2,338,213,765 | 1,072,468,047 | 2,071,252,593 | 682,623,969 | 2,524,723,486 | 2,783,345,747 | 12,271,136,156 | | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FOURTH QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Employment 4th Qtr. 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 8,593 | 27,045 | 104,940 | 41,923 | 174,417 | 33,657 | 172,490 | 149,101 | 712,163 | 4.4 | 682,251 |
| Bear River | 14 | 1,493 | 17,697 | 931 | 8,149 | 854 | 5,569 | 10,587 | 45,295 | 6.9 | 42,383 |
| Box Elder | 13 | 568 | [illegible] | 271 | 2,901 | 267 | 1,250 | 2,072 | 16,400 | 5.6 | 15,527 |
| Cache | 0 | 925 | 8,638 | 647 | 5,193 | 567 | 4,287 | 8,310 | 28,568 | 7.8 | 26,507 |
| Rich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 55 | 20 | 32 | 205 | 327 | -6.3 | 349 |
| Wasatch Front | 2,916 | 19,383 | 57,772 | 32,532 | 125,940 | 27,599 | 117,259 | 103,423 | 496,819 | 3.8 | 478,708 |
| North | 101 | 4,640 | 17,495 | 4,448 | 29,092 | 3,486 | 24,798 | 39,241 | 123,297 | 3.6 | 118,957 |
| Davis | 80 | 2,393 | 7,466 | 2,226 | 13,791 | 1,229 | 9,096 | 21,551 | 57,829 | 5.9 | 54,619 |
| Morgan | 0 | 64 | 165 | 7 | 340 | 17 | 46 | 297 | 936 | 4.5 | 896 |
| Weber | 21 | 2,183 | 9,864 | 2,215 | 14,961 | 2,240 | 15,656 | 17,393 | 64,532 | 1.7 | 63,442 |
| South | 2,815 | 14,743 | 50,277 | 28,084 | 96,848 | 24,113 | 92,461 | 64,182 | 373,522 | 3.8 | 359,751 |
| Salt Lake | 2,572 | 14,161 | 49,166 | 27,845 | 95,649 | 23,960 | 91,360 | 57,855 | 362,567 | 3.7 | 349,649 |
| Tooele | 243 | 582 | 1,111 | 239 | 1,199 | 153 | 1,101 | 6,327 | 10,955 | 8.4 | 10,102 |
| Mountainland | 118 | 3,660 | 14,255 | 3,039 | 24,242 | 3,456 | 37,775 | 16,204 | 102,748 | 5.3 | 97,568 |
| Summit | 88 | 401 | 327 | 301 | 1,836 | 1,045 | 2,874 | 1,014 | 7,885 | 10.3 | 7,150 |
| Utah | 30 | 2,995 | 13,817 | 2,662 | 21,843 | 2,331 | 34,161 | 14,528 | 92,366 | 5.1 | 87,854 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 264 | 111 | 76 | 563 | 80 | 740 | 662 | 2,497 | -2.6 | 2,564 |
| Central | 561 | 603 | 2,056 | 1,311 | 3,401 | 367 | 1,936 | 4,777 | 15,012 | 2.2 | 14,682 |
| Juab | 116 | 72 | 253 | 30 | 440 | 29 | 266 | 457 | 1,662 | 0.9 | 1,647 |
| Millard | 144 | 112 | 242 | 697 | 706 | 69 | 388 | 904 | 3,263 | 1.1 | 3,229 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 114 | 178 | -0.6 | 179 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 150 | 1,019 | 143 | 777 | 100 | 425 | 1,671 | 4,286 | 6.1 | 4,040 |
| Sevier | 301 | 235 | 445 | 420 | 1,406 | 164 | 806 | 1,307 | 5,083 | 0.5 | 5,056 |
| Wayne | 0 | 34 | 73 | 10 | 56 | 0 | 43 | 324 | 540 | 1.6 | 531 |
| Southwestern | 303 | 1,060 | 2,288 | 1,490 | 7,142 | 825 | 5,495 | 6,410 | 25,014 | 9.3 | 22,896 |
| Beaver | 0 | 21 | 81 | 152 | 363 | 35 | 131 | 457 | 1,241 | -2.3 | 1,270 |
| Garfield | 8 | 19 | 210 | 61 | 180 | 23 | 410 | 500 | 1,410 | 7.4 | 1,313 |
| Iron | 190 | 224 | 605 | 405 | 1,944 | 230 | 1,385 | 2,353 | 7,337 | 7.9 | 6,797 |
| Kane | 8 | 32 | 54 | 60 | 508 | 39 | 336 | 483 | 1,519 | 6.7 | 1,423 |
| Washington | 97 | 764 | 1,338 | 812 | 4,147 | 498 | 3,233 | 2,617 | 13,507 | 11.7 | 12,093 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,643 | 208 | 345 | 1,003 | 2,166 | 246 | 1,686 | 3,079 | 10,376 | 1.2 | 10,248 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 34 | 0 | 53 | 178 | 291 | 0.7 | 289 |
| Duchesne | 481 | 92 | 138 | 378 | 786 | 130 | 407 | 1,218 | 3,629 | 6.6 | 3,404 |
| Uintah | 1,162 | 116 | 207 | 599 | 1,346 | 116 | 1,226 | 1,683 | 6,456 | -1.5 | 6,555 |
| Southeastern | 3,038 | 638 | 527 | 1,617 | 3,377 | 310 | 2,770 | 4,622 | 16,89 | 7.2 | 15,765 |
| Carbon | 1,284 | 184 | 265 | 500 | 1,823 | 162 | 1,460 | 2,003 | 7,679 | 5.5 | 7,279 |
| Emery | 1,047 | 250 | 9 | 806 | 410 | 43 | 269 | 812 | 3,646 | 3.9 | 3,509 |
| Grand | 226 | 76 | 47 | 135 | 655 | 74 | 451 | 555 | 2,218 | 15.3 | 1,923 |
| San Juan | 481 | 128 | 206 | 176 | 489 | 31 | 590 | 1,252 | 3,353 | 9.8 | 3,054 |
| Year-over % Chg. | 9.3% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 5.7% | 1.1% | 7.0% | 2.7% | 4.4% | | |
| 4th Qtr. 1988 | 7,862 | 26,527 | 102,560 | 40,686 | 164,996 | 33,282 | 161,212 | 145,126 | 682,251 | | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FOURTH QUARTER 1989

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub. Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Wages 4th Qtr. 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $76,146,804 | $153,998,905 | $672,642,666 | $299,739,468 | $613,293,212 | $186,972,929 | $783,814,392 | $749,873,111 | $3,536,481,487 | 7.9 | $3,278,153,559 |
| Bear River | 79,819 | 7,837,401 | 126,585,683 | 5,010,298 | 20,417,641 | 3,422,575 | 20,426,372 | 41,751,614 | 225,531,403 | 9.4 | 206,180,614 |
| Box Elder | 69,192 | 2,979,074 | 88,590,336 | 1,520,169 | 8,753,262 | 1,076,673 | 4,003,871 | 8,142,635 | 115,135,212 | 7.4 | 107,175,673 |
| Cache | 0 | 4,858,327 | 37,990,576 | 3,412,563 | 11,526,197 | 2,290,360 | 16,365,450 | 32,945,323 | 109,388,796 | 11.6 | 98,044,858 |
| Rich | 10,627 | 0 | 4,771 | 77,566 | 138,182 | 55,542 | 57,051 | 663,656 | 1,007,395 | 4.9 | 960,083 |
| Wasatch Front | 28,114,448 | 114,854,755 | 430,227,156 | 236,009,331 | 485,252,554 | 161,087,367 | 569,320,731 | 569,546,634 | 2,594,412,976 | 7.0 | 2,425,456,439 |
| North | 1,037,174 | 25,083,242 | 112,740,931 | 25,611,576 | 90,310,637 | 16,484,753 | 104,824,651 | 221,090,774 | 597,183,738 | 7.0 | 558,103,082 |
| Davis | 876,706 | 12,917,645 | 50,227,175 | 11,415,130 | 45,159,620 | 5,880,941 | 40,293,131 | 137,613,705 | 304,384,053 | 9.8 | 277,122,554 |
| Morgan | 0 | 302,376 | 940,049 | 56,244 | 1,322,671 | 136,513 | 119,291 | 1,069,043 | 3,946,187 | -0.1 | 3,950,115 |
| Weber | 160,468 | 11,863,221 | 61,573,707 | 14,140,202 | 43,828,346 | 10,467,299 | 64,412,229 | 82,408,026 | 288,853,498 | 4.3 | 277,030,413 |
| South | 27,077,274 | 89,771,513 | 317,486,225 | 210,397,755 | 394,941,917 | 144,602,614 | 464,496,080 | 348,455,860 | 1,997,229,238 | 7.0 | 1,867,353,357 |
| Salt Lake | 24,580,888 | 87,535,885 | 309,550,496 | 208,969,219 | 392,046,902 | 144,011,484 | 461,051,899 | 306,911,515 | 1,934,658,288 | 6.9 | 1,809,232,862 |
| Tooele | 2,496,386 | 2,235,628 | 7,935,729 | 1,428,536 | 2,895,015 | 591,130 | 3,444,181 | 41,544,345 | 62,570,950 | 7.7 | 58,120,495 |
| Mountainland | 1,146,571 | 18,585,014 | 94,101,663 | 17,603,288 | 66,925,834 | 15,409,560 | 155,723,043 | 63,431,213 | 432,926,186 | 13.2 | 382,488,897 |
| Summit | 1,018,085 | 1,919,707 | 1,722,807 | 1,545,794 | 4,158,387 | 4,265,052 | 9,208,831 | 4,519,362 | 28,358,025 | 14.2 | 24,832,584 |
| Utah | 128,486 | 14,741,718 | 92,032,186 | 15,598,430 | 61,316,431 | 10,725,841 | 144,439,788 | 56,268,397 | 395,251,277 | 13.8 | 347,466,249 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 1,923,589 | 346,670 | 459,064 | 1,451,016 | 418,667 | 2,074,424 | 2,643,454 | 9,316,884 | -8.6 | 10,190,064 |
| Central | 5,113,221 | 3,314,062 | 8,208,438 | 11,424,092 | 6,864,496 | 1,722,960 | 6,052,083 | 17,330,351 | 60,029,703 | 4.2 | 57,588,586 |
| Juab | 931,346 | 274,488 | 884,233 | 164,681 | 924,610 | 136,683 | 696,530 | 1,566,793 | 5,579,364 | 8.4 | 5,148,748 |
| Millard | 1,170,584 | 767,279 | 1,094,819 | 6,742,788 | 1,339,082 | 289,041 | 1,235,805 | 3,569,398 | 16,208,796 | -2.7 | 16,665,506 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 48,882 | 56,749 | 24,250 | 13,408 | 20,515 | 403,352 | 567,156 | 8.2 | 524,080 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 756,811 | 4,068,898 | 1,116,686 | 1,466,728 | 465,490 | 1,500,467 | 5,237,626 | 4,612,706 | 9.8 | 13,303,753 |
| Sevier | 3,011,291 | 1,381,539 | 1,891,423 | 3,291,131 | 3,046,148 | 818,338 | 2,500,130 | 5,526,103 | 21,466,103 | 5.3 | 20,384,563 |
| Wayne | 0 | 133,945 | 220,183 | 52,057 | 63,678 | 0 | 98,636 | 1,027,079 | 1,595,578 | 2.2 | 1,561,936 |
| Southwestern | 1,892,116 | 4,656,631 | 9,975,296 | 10,240,353 | 18,492,493 | 3,145,093 | 18,102,159 | 26,359,675 | 92,863,816 | 12.4 | 82,584,457 |
| Beaver | 0 | 108,462 | 285,225 | 1,736,538 | 643,696 | 117,711 | 328,122 | 1,526,358 | 4,746,112 | -2.3 | 4,857,692 |
| Garfield | 70,502 | 77,738 | 1,222,141 | 335,094 | 313,653 | 93,540 | 1,369,481 | 1,873,282 | 5,355,431 | 2.4 | 5,231,828 |
| Iron | 1,075,856 | 834,520 | 2,636,756 | 3,511,934 | 4,932,496 | 817,822 | 4,055,483 | 9,554,996 | 27,419,863 | 12.6 | 24,346,764 |
| Kane | 46,122 | 113,429 | 209,940 | 324,681 | 1,127,256 | 132,912 | 1,062,522 | 1,899,597 | 4,916,459 | -1.1 | 4,973,520 |
| Washington | 699,636 | 3,522,482 | 5,621,234 | 4,332,106 | 11,475,392 | 1,983,108 | 11,286,551 | 11,505,442 | 50,425,951 | 16.8 | 43,174,653 |
| Uintah Basin | 11,778,464 | 908,807 | 1,758,665 | 6,890,581 | 6,732,879 | 1,000,119 | 5,492,907 | 12,923,957 | 47,486,379 | 3.9 | 45,717,167 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148,360 | 50,537 | 0 | 138,029 | 738,618 | 1,075,544 | 2.7 | 1,047,686 |
| Duchesne | 3,351,991 | 448,302 | 754,927 | 2,450,501 | 1,969,045 | 593,715 | 1,328,885 | 4,520,718 | 15,418,084 | 10.5 | 13,949,337 |
| Uintah | 8,426,473 | 460,505 | 1,003,738 | 4,291,720 | 4,713,297 | 406,404 | 4,025,993 | 7,664,621 | 30,992,751 | 0.9 | 30,720,144 |
| Southeastern | 28,022,165 | 3,842,235 | 1,785,765 | 12,561,525 | 8,607,315 | 1,185,255 | 8,697,097 | 18,529,667 | 83,231,024 | 6.5 | 78,137,399 |
| Carbon | 13,784,099 | 909,367 | 1,015,082 | 3,685,419 | 5,048,686 | 693,441 | 4,801,620 | 7,672,556 | 37,610,270 | 4.7 | 35,914,397 |
| Emery | 9,659,133 | 1,800,699 | 29,028 | 7,328,482 | 688,954 | 150,139 | 1,217,524 | 3,293,131 | 24,167,090 | 11.9 | 21,595,469 |
| Grand | 1,204,930 | 296,541 | 162,220 | 956,934 | 1,664,708 | 233,081 | 894,171 | 2,661,364 | 8,073,949 | 2.0 | 7,918,811 |
| San Juan | 3,374,003 | 835,628 | 579,435 | 590,690 | 1,204,967 | 108,594 | 1,783,782 | 4,902,616 | 13,379,715 | 5.3 | 12,708,722 |
| Year-over % Chg. | 8.7% | 3.4% | 5.6% | 6.4% | 10.1% | 7.3% | 10.5% | 7.2% | 7.9% | | |
| 4th Qtr. 1988 | 70,072,701 | 148,996,833 | 636,965,225 | 281,759,777 | 556,849,941 | 174,290,754 | 709,410,726 | 699,807,602 | 3,278,153,55 | | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Aug. 1990(f) | Aug. 1989 | % Change | July 1990(p) | July 1989 | % Change | June 1990(r) | June 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **809.3** | 799.6 | 1.2 | 799.0 | 797.9 | 0.1 | 796.6 | 794.2 | 0.3 |
| Employed Persons | **773.9** | 763.2 | 1.4 | 763.7 | 762.3 | 0.2 | 758.0 | 758.3 | 0.0 |
| Unemployed | **35.4** | 36.4 | —2.7 | 35.4 | 35.6 | —0.6 | 38.6 | 35.9 | 7.5 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.4** | 4.6 | — | 4.4 | 4.5 | — | 4.8 | 4.5 | — |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.4** | 4.6 | — | 4.5 | 4.5 | — | 4.9 | 4.6 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.6** | 5.3 | — | 5.5 | 5.3 | — | 5.2 | 5.3 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **724.2** | 690.9 | 4.8 | 718.7 | 685.3 | 4.9 | 731.0 | 697.7 | 4.8 |
| Mining | **8.8** | 8.3 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.3 |
| Metal Mining | **3.2** | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 |
| Coal Mining | **2.5** | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **3.1** | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 15.4 |
| Construction | **29.6** | 28.7 | 3.1 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 3.2 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | **107.1** | 104.3 | 2.7 | 106.3 | 103.5 | 2.7 | 106.7 | 103.9 | 2.7 |
| Durable Goods | **70.4** | 69.5 | 1.3 | 70.0 | 69.1 | 1.3 | 70.4 | 69.5 | 1.3 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.9** | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **13.9** | 14.1 | —1.4 | 13.8 | 14.0 | —1.4 | 14.3 | 14.4 | —0.7 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.7** | 12.0 | —2.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 | —2.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | —1.7 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **17.2** | 17.0 | 1.2 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 1.2 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 1.2 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.8** | 10.6 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 2.9 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **10.9** | 10.2 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 7.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.7** | 34.8 | 5.5 | 36.3 | 34.4 | 5.5 | 36.3 | 34.4 | 5.5 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **12.8** | 12.1 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 7.7 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **23.9** | 22.7 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 4.4 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **43.2** | 41.1 | 5.1 | 43.2 | 40.9 | 5.6 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 5.6 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.5** | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **15.6** | 14.6 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 6.9 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 6.1 |
| Transportation by Air† | **7.3** | 6.4 | 14.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 14.5 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.5** | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 12.9 |
| Communications† | **6.8** | 7.0 | —2.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | —2.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | —1.4 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.5** | 7.5 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| Trade | **179.2** | 168.4 | 6.4 | 177.3 | 166.6 | 6.4 | 178.3 | 167.5 | 6.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | **40.9** | 39.2 | 4.3 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 4.6 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 4.9 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **25.0** | 23.9 | 4.6 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 4.6 | 24.8 | 23.8 | 4.2 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **15.9** | 15.3 | 3.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 6.6 |
| Retail Trade | **138.3** | 129.2 | 7.0 | 136.3 | 127.4 | 7.0 | 137.4 | 128.5 | 6.9 |
| *Food Stores* | **24.4** | 23.3 | 4.7 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 4.7 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 5.2 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **17.0** | 15.9 | 6.9 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 7.1 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **43.9** | 42.0 | 4.5 | 43.1 | 41.2 | 4.6 | 43.8 | 41.8 | 4.8 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.5** | 10.8 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 6.5 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **23.5** | 21.4 | 9.8 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 9.8 | 24.0 | 21.5 | 11.6 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **18.0** | 15.9 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 12.9 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 8.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **34.9** | 33.8 | 3.3 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 3.3 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 3.0 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.3** | 13.5 | —1.5 | 13.3 | 13.5 | —1.5 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **21.6** | 20.3 | 6.4 | 21.3 | 20.0 | 6.5 | 21.1 | 20.1 | 5.0 |
| Services | **180.8** | 168.8 | 7.1 | 178.8 | 166.9 | 7.1 | 179.7 | 167.8 | 7.1 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.6** | 11.7 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 7.8 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **18.2** | 17.4 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 5.8 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **8.1** | 6.6 | 22.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 23.4 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 20.0 |
| Other Business Services† | **29.5** | 26.5 | 11.3 | 28.7 | 25.8 | 11.2 | 29.7 | 26.8 | 10.8 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **7.1** | 6.3 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 12.9 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 12.9 |
| Health Services | **45.8** | 43.8 | 4.6 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 4.6 | 45.4 | 43.1 | 5.3 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **35.0** | 33.6 | 4.2 | 34.8 | 33.4 | 4.2 | 35.1 | 33.5 | 4.8 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.8** | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **13.9** | 12.9 | 7.8 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 6.2 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **5.8** | 5.2 | 11.5 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 11.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 |
| Government | **140.6** | 137.6 | 2.2 | 140.7 | 137.6 | 2.3 | 150.9 | 148.2 | 1.8 |
| Federal Government | **40.1** | 40.5 | —1.0 | 40.1 | 40.5 | —1.0 | 40.6 | 41.0 | —1.0 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **21.7** | 22.3 | —2.7 | 21.8 | 22.4 | —2.7 | 21.8 | 22.1 | —1.4 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **18.4** | 18.2 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 1.1 | 18.8 | 18.9 | —0.5 |
| State Government | **40.2** | 38.2 | 5.2 | 40.4 | 38.4 | 5.2 | 41.5 | 39.7 | 4.5 |
| *State Education* | **20.9** | 19.9 | 5.0 | 21.1 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 22.3 | 21.3 | 4.7 |
| *Other State Government* | **19.3** | 18.3 | —7.1 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 5.5 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 4.3 |
| Local Government | **60.3** | 58.9 | 2.4 | 60.2 | 58.8 | 2.4 | 68.8 | 67.5 | 1.9 |
| *Public School Districts* | **35.5** | 33.3 | 6.6 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 6.7 | 44.3 | 42.2 | 5.0 |
| *Other Local Government* | **24.8** | 25.6 | —3.1 | 25.0 | 25.8 | —3.1 | 24.5 | 25.3 | —3.2 |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

**Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.**

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Aug. 1990 (f) | Aug. 1989 | % Change | July 1990 (p) | June 1990 (r) | May 1990 | Apr. 1990 | Mar. 1990 | Feb. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,740.0** | 1,717.0 | 1.3 | 1,738.0 | 1,736.0 | 1,734.0 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 | 1,726.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,125.8** | 1,110.9 | 1.3 | 1,124.5 | 1,123.2 | 1,121.9 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,116.7 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **803.9** | 794.2 | 1.2 | 792.4 | 791.4 | 795.4 | 793.4 | 800.6 | 801.4 | 809.4 |
| Participation Rate | **71.4** | 71.5 | — | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 72.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **768.2** | 757.4 | 1.4 | 757.1 | 752.3 | 758.4 | 756.1 | 763.2 | 769.3 | 776.0 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **68.2** | 68.2 | — | 67.3 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.8 | 69.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **35.7** | 36.8 | —3.0 | 35.3 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 32.1 | 33.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.4** | 4.6 | — | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **321.9** | 316.7 | 1.6 | 332.1 | 331.8 | 326.5 | 327.2 | 318.7 | 316.6 | 307.3 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **149.0** | 142.4 | 4.6 | 147.8 | 150.4 | 149.1 | 147.5 | 146.5 | 145.4 | 144.8 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | **725.4** | 692.2 | 4.8 | 723.6 | 729.1 | 724.9 | 716.9 | 712.4 | 707.0 | 704.2 |
| Mining | **9.1** | 8.5 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Contract Construction | **26.5** | 25.7 | 3.1 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 26.6 |
| Manufacturing | **106.1** | 103.4 | 2.7 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 103.8 |
| Durable Goods | **69.7** | 68.8 | 1.3 | 69.6 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 69.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.4** | 34.6 | 5.5 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **42.6** | 40.5 | 5.1 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 |
| Trade | **178.0** | 167.2 | 6.4 | 177.3 | 177.8 | 176.9 | 174.3 | 174.0 | 172.4 | 171.5 |
| Wholesale | **40.4** | 38.8 | 4.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.7 |
| Retail | **137.5** | 128.5 | 7.0 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 136.3 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 132.3 | 131.8 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **34.6** | 33.6 | 3.3 | 34.5 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 |
| Services | **181.2** | 169.2 | 7.1 | 179.5 | 180.8 | 179.8 | 175.8 | 174.3 | 172.0 | 169.6 |
| Government | **147.3** | 144.0 | 2.3 | 147.3 | 150.8 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.3 |
| Federal | **39.7** | 40.1 | —1.0 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 |
| State | **43.0** | 40.9 | 5.2 | 43.3 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 |
| Local | **64.6** | 63.1 | 2.4 | 64.4 | 68.4 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 66.7 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1990(p) | % Change from July '89 | % Distribution | July 1990(p) | % Change from July '89 | % Distribution | July 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | **398.8** | 2.8 | 100.0 | **319.9** | 7.6 | 100.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Mining | **7.9** | 6.8 | 2.0 | **0.9** | 12.5 | 0.3 | **6.6** | 75.0 |
| Contract Construction | **26.0** | 4.0 | 6.5 | **3.0** | —3.2 | 0.9 | **22.3** | 76.9 |
| Manufacturing | **73.6** | 2.4 | 18.5 | **32.7** | 3.5 | 10.2 | **70.7** | 66.5 |
| Durable Goods | **50.6** | 0.4 | 12.7 | **19.4** | 3.7 | 6.1 | **46.3** | 66.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | **23.0** | 7.0 | 5.8 | **13.3** | 3.1 | 4.2 | **24.4** | 67.2 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | **29.4** | 3.9 | 7.4 | **13.8** | 9.5 | 4.3 | **30.1** | 69.7 |
| Total Trade | **93.8** | 4.1 | 23.5 | **83.5** | 9.2 | 26.1 | **155.7** | 87.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | **29.0** | 4.3 | 7.3 | **12.0** | 5.3 | 3.8 | **34.4** | 83.9 |
| Retail Trade | **64.8** | 4.0 | 16.2 | **71.5** | 9.8 | 22.4 | **121.3** | 89.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **14.3** | 2.1 | 3.6 | **20.3** | 4.1 | 6.3 | **26.5** | 76.6 |
| Services | **81.7** | 5.7 | 20.5 | **97.1** | 8.4 | 30.4 | **141.9** | 79.4 |
| Total Government | **72.1** | —2.7 | 18.1 | **68.6** | 7.9 | 21.4 | **NA** | NA |
| Federal Government | **21.8** | 0.5 | 5.5 | **18.3** | —2.7 | 5.7 | **NA** | NA |
| State Government | **20.9** | —2.8 | 5.2 | **19.5** | 15.4 | 6.1 | **NA** | NA |
| Local Government | **29.4** | —4.9 | 7.4 | **30.8** | 10.4 | 9.6 | **NA** | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1990(f) | Aug. 1989 | % Chg. | July 1990(p) | June 1990(r) | Aug. 1990(f) | Aug. 1989 | % Chg. | July 1990(p) | June 1990(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **524.5** | 521.2 | 0.6 | 516.1 | 512.0 | **116.3** | 111.2 | 4.6 | 114.1 | 113.4 |
| Employed Persons | **501.7** | 498.6 | 0.6 | 493.9 | 487.8 | **112.2** | 106.4 | 5.5 | 109.8 | 108.5 |
| Unemployed | **22.8** | 22.6 | 0.9 | 22.2 | 24.2 | **4.1** | 4.8 | —14.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.3** | 4.3 | — | 4.3 | 4.7 | **3.5** | 4.3 | — | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.4** | 4.4 | — | 4.3 | 4.8 | **3.5** | 4.4 | — | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **496.0** | 474.5 | 4.5 | 492.5 | 499.5 | **92.7** | 85.9 | 7.9 | 91.1 | 92.5 |
| Mining | **2.9** | 2.6 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **20.6** | 19.8 | 4.0 | 20.4 | 19.9 | **3.3** | 3.0 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | **67.6** | 67.2 | 0.6 | 66.8 | 67.1 | **14.8** | 13.4 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Durable Goods | **46.1** | 46.6 | —1.1 | 45.7 | 46.0 | **9.0** | 8.5 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | **21.5** | 20.6 | 4.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | **5.8** | 4.9 | 18.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **33.5** | 31.4 | 6.7 | 33.4 | 33.4 | **2.7** | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Total Trade | **127.0** | 120.0 | 5.8 | 125.3 | 126.0 | **22.3** | 20.2 | 10.4 | 22.2 | 22.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | **33.1** | 32.0 | 3.4 | 33.1 | 33.1 | **4.0** | 3.5 | 14.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Retail Trade | **93.9** | 88.0 | 6.7 | 92.2 | 92.9 | **18.3** | 16.7 | 9.6 | 18.1 | 18.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **28.5** | 27.8 | 2.5 | 28.4 | 28.3 | **2.5** | 2.3 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Services | **122.7** | 115.1 | 6.6 | 121.5 | 123.2 | **33.3** | 30.7 | 8.5 | 32.9 | 32.7 |
| Total Government | **93.2** | 90.6 | 2.9 | 93.8 | 98.6 | **13.8** | 13.6 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 14.6 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. '90(f) | July'90(p) | June '90(r) | Aug. '89 | Aug. '90(f) | Aug. '89 | % Change | July '90(f) | July '89 | % Change |
| State Total | **4.4** | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | **724,200** | 690,930 | 4.8 | **718,700** | 685,250 | 4.9 |
| Bear River | **3.7** | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.1 | **44,810** | 42,170 | 6.3 | **44,860** | 42,090 | 6.6 |
| Box Elder | **4.2** | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | **16,800** | 15,990 | 5.1 | **16,680** | 16,100 | 3.6 |
| Cache | **3.5** | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | **27,570** | 25,750 | 7.1 | **27,720** | 25,570 | 8.4 |
| Rich | **2.4** | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | **440** | 430 | 2.3 | **460** | 420 | 9.5 |
| Wasatch Front | **4.5** | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | **507,390** | 486,290 | 4.3 | **503,650** | 483,310 | 4.2 |
| *North* | **4.8** | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | **128,140** | 122,440 | 4.7 | **127,870** | 121,820 | 5.0 |
| Davis | **4.3** | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | **60,610** | 58,400 | 3.8 | **60,760** | 58,050 | 4.7 |
| Morgan | **4.0** | 5.7 | 4.3 | 7.3 | **990** | 930 | 6.5 | **980** | 930 | 5.4 |
| Weber | **5.4** | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | **66,540** | 63,110 | 5.4 | **66,130** | 62,840 | 5.2 |
| *South* | **4.3** | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | **379,250** | 363,850 | 4.2 | **375,780** | 361,490 | 4.0 |
| Salt Lake | **4.3** | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | **368,710** | 353,000 | 4.5 | **365,450** | 350,670 | 4.2 |
| Tooele | **5.4** | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.4 | **10,540** | 10,850 | —2.9 | **10,330** | 10,820 | —4.5 |
| Mountainlands | **3.8** | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | **102,450** | 95,710 | 7.0 | **100,770** | 93,590 | 7.7 |
| Summit | **6.0** | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | **7,070** | 7,130 | —0.8 | **6,840** | 6,800 | 0.6 |
| Utah | **3.5** | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | **92,570** | 85,920 | 7.7 | **91,150** | 84,150 | 8.3 |
| Wasatch | **6.3** | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.7 | **2,810** | 2,660 | 5.6 | **2,780** | 2,640 | 5.3 |
| Central | **6.3** | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | **15,270** | 14,860 | 2.8 | **15,190** | 14,650 | 3.7 |
| Juab | **7.0** | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 | **1,740** | 1,670 | 4.2 | **1,720** | 1,630 | 5.5 |
| Millard | **4.9** | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.2 | **3,390** | 3,320 | 2.1 | **3,430** | 3,240 | 5.9 |
| Piute | **13.5** | 10.0 | 11.1 | 5.6 | **190** | 190 | 0.0 | **190** | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | **8.3** | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.9 | **3,980** | 3,740 | 6.4 | **3,900** | 3,720 | 4.8 |
| Sevier | **4.8** | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | **5,400** | 5,310 | 1.7 | **5,370** | 5,250 | 2.3 |
| Wayne | **6.4** | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | **570** | 630 | —9.5 | **580** | 630 | —7.9 |
| Southwestern | **5.4** | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | **25,970** | 24,990 | 3.9 | **25,870** | 24,940 | 3.7 |
| Beaver | **8.1** | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | **1,430** | 1,340 | 6.7 | **1,400** | 1,390 | 0.7 |
| Garfield | **10.2** | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.2 | **1,810** | 1,750 | 3.4 | **1,800** | 1,740 | 3.4 |
| Iron | **4.6** | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | **7,340** | 7,030 | 4.4 | **7,400** | 7,020 | 5.4 |
| Kane | **7.9** | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.3 | **1,800** | 1,760 | 2.3 | **1,740** | 1,720 | 1.2 |
| Washington | **4.7** | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 | **13,590** | 13,110 | 3.7 | **13,530** | 13,070 | 3.5 |
| Uintah Basin | **8.1** | 7.1 | 7.6 | 9.3 | **11,130** | 10,110 | 10.1 | **11,020** | 10,150 | 8.6 |
| Daggett | **1.8** | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | **380** | 350 | 8.6 | **390** | 350 | 11.4 |
| Duchesne | **10.9** | 9.6 | 9.6 | 12.2 | **3,580** | 3,550 | 0.8 | **3,540** | 3,510 | 0.9 |
| Uintah | **7.0** | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.9 | **7,170** | 6,210 | 15.5 | **7,090** | 6,290 | 12.7 |
| Southeastern | **6.9** | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.8 | **17,210** | 16,810 | 2.4 | **17,290** | 16,510 | 4.7 |
| Carbon | **5.9** | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.3 | **7,730** | 7,450 | 3.8 | **7,840** | 7,280 | 7.7 |
| Emery | **6.6** | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.1 | **3,910** | 3,740 | 4.5 | **3,840** | 3,730 | 2.9 |
| Grand | **8.7** | 8.0 | 8.9 | 9.9 | **2,410** | 2,440 | —1.2 | **2,510** | 2,460 | 2.0 |
| San Juan | **7.9** | 7.3 | 8.2 | 7.1 | **3,160** | 3,180 | —0.6 | **3,100** | 3,040 | 2.0 |

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Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

### TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1990 | July 1989 | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1990 | July 1989 | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1989 | July 1989 |
| MINING | **$713.69** | $557.35 | $556.12 | **52.4** | 47.8 | 47.9 | **$13.62** | $11.66 | $11.61 |
| MANUFACTURING | **414.56** | 405.90 | 399.40 | **39.9** | 39.6 | 39.9 | **10.39** | 10.25 | 10.01 |
| Durable Goods | **414.46** | 406.98 | 400.99 | **40.2** | 39.9 | 40.3 | **10.31** | 10.20 | 9.95 |
| Nondurable Goods | **413.79** | 402.48 | 394.98 | **39.0** | 38.7 | 38.8 | **10.61** | 10.40 | 10.10 |
| TRADE | **235.26** | 222.32 | 218.30 | **30.2** | 29.1 | 29.7 | **7.79** | 7.64 | 7.35 |
| Wholesale Trade | **415.16** | 383.90 | 395.69 | **38.8** | 37.2 | 39.1 | **10.70** | 10.32 | 10.12 |
| Retail Trade | **175.81** | 169.60 | 159.87 | **27.3** | 26.5 | 26.6 | **6.44** | 6.40 | 6.01 |
| AVERAGE | **291.83** | 278.10 | 274.39 | **33.2** | 32.3 | 32.9 | **8.79** | 8.61 | 8.34 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1990 | July 1989 | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1990 | July 1989 | July(p) 1990 | June(r) 1990 | July 1989 |
| MINING | **$646.95** | $619.58 | $584.48 | **44.1** | 42.7 | 41.6 | **$14.67** | $14.51 | $14.05 |
| Metal Mining | **666.31** | 534.06 | 574.56 | **48.6** | 43.0 | 45.6 | **13.71** | 12.42 | 12.60 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **726.17** | 747.20 | 637.66 | **40.5** | 41.1 | 36.5 | **17.93** | 18.18 | 17.47 |
| MANUFACTURING | **408.67** | 405.27 | 404.09 | **39.6** | 39.5 | 39.5 | **10.32** | 10.26 | 10.23 |
| Durable Goods | **424.66** | 417.50 | 411.29 | **40.1** | 39.8 | 39.7 | **10.59** | 10.49 | 10.36 |
| Primary Metal Industries | **545.40** | 483.07 | 540.17 | **41.1** | 38.4 | 42.6 | **13.27** | 12.58 | 12.68 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | **404.58** | 405.32 | 394.88 | **41.2** | 40.9 | 40.5 | **9.82** | 9.91 | 9.75 |
| Transportation Equipment | **549.81** | 541.36 | 540.89 | **41.0** | 40.4 | 41.8 | **13.41** | 13.40 | 12.94 |
| Nondurable Goods | **379.46** | 380.63 | 389.83 | **38.8** | 38.8 | 39.1 | **9.78** | 9.81 | 9.97 |
| Food & Kindred Products | **359.45** | 345.46 | 380.55 | **40.8** | 39.8 | 40.7 | **8.81** | 8.68 | 9.35 |
| TRADE | **231.65** | 217.83 | 215.23 | **30.4** | 29.2 | 30.4 | **7.62** | 7.46 | 7.08 |
| Wholesale Trade | **403.13** | 374.49 | 379.28 | **38.8** | 37.3 | 38.9 | **10.39** | 10.04 | 9.75 |
| Retail Trade | **183.77** | 174.69 | 169.12 | **28.1** | 27.0 | 28.0 | **6.54** | 6.47 | 6.04 |
| Food Stores | **147.46** | 147.66 | 149.69 | **24.7** | 24.9 | 26.4 | **5.97** | 5.93 | 5.67 |
| Other Retail | **177.41** | 174.58 | 159.67 | **28.8** | 27.8 | 26.7 | **6.16** | 6.28 | 5.98 |
| AVERAGE | **305.32** | 285.80 | 283.74 | **34.5** | 32.7 | 33.5 | **8.85** | 8.74 | 8.47 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Aug. '90 | Preliminary July '90 | Final June '90 | Final Aug. '89 | Final July '89 | Final June '89 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | **28,615** | 23,565 | 22,811 | 20,399 | 19,297 | 20,262 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | **12,215** | 9,832 | 10,094 | 11,088 | 8,925 | 11,949 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | **6,249** | 6,686 | 6,342 | 8,085 | 8,651 | 7,464 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | **1,016** | 1,079 | 919 | 830 | 944 | 931 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | **6,923** | 7,449 | 7,155 | 7,201 | 7,502 | 6,559 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | **0.99** | 1.11 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.04 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | **$4,206,047** | $4,139,668 | $4,097,218 | $4,401,560 | $3,745,009 | $4,118,865 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | July '90 | June '90 | May '90 | July '89 | From Last Month | July '89 to July '90 | June '89 to June '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | 130.4 | 129.9 | 129.2 | 124.4 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Food and Beverages | 132.4 | 131.7 | 131.1 | 125.4 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Food at Home | 132.5 | 131.7 | 130.9 | 124.8 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Housing | 129.2 | 128.3 | 127.1 | 123.9 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Rent Residential | 138.7 | 137.9 | 137.3 | 133.0 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 111.3 | 112.2 | 109.9 | 109.7 | —0.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Medical Care | 163.5 | 161.9 | 160.8 | 149.7 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 120.8 | 123.3 | 125.5 | 115.0 | —2.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Transportation | 118.4 | 118.2 | 117.7 | 115.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Gasoline | 94.4 | 94.6 | 92.4 | 94.6 | —0.2 | —0.2 | —1.7 |
| Energy[3] | 99.8 | 99.5 | 96.7 | 98.5 | —0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | $.767 | $.770 | $.774 | $.804 | —0.4 | —4.6 | —4.5 |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | 128.7 | 128.3 | 127.5 | 123.2 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 112.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Finished Goods | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 114.1 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Intermediate Materials | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Crude Materials | 101.2 | 101.0 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 0.2 | —2.6 | —3.0 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1988 and 1989

| | 1988 | 1989(p) | Percent Change, 1988-89 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Utah** | | | |
| Total | $ 18,910 | $ 19,362* | 2.4 |
| Private | 18,503 | 18,950 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 33,842 | 34,863 | 3.0 |
| Construction | 20,907 | 21,592 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 23,633 | 24,115 | 2.0 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities | 26,674 | 27,825 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 23,476 | 24,188 | 3.0 |
| Retail trade | 10,245 | 10,448 | 2.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 20,420 | 21,120 | 3.4 |
| Services | 16,920 | 17,350 | 2.5 |
| Government | 20,425 | 20,937 | 2.5 |
| **United States** | | | |
| Total | 21,872 | 22,567 | 3.2 |
| Private | 21,650 | 22,268 | 2.9 |
| Mining | 34,341 | 35,787 | 4.2 |
| Construction | 24,433 | 25,213 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 26,916 | 27,749 | 3.1 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities | 28,206 | 28,912 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27,843 | 28,634 | 2.8 |
| Retail Trade | 11,965 | 12,283 | 2.7 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 27,691 | 28,303 | 2.2 |
| Services | 19,984 | 20,764 | 3.9 |
| Government | 23,024 | 24,116 | 4.7 |

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p = preliminary. * Utah ranked 36th.

1989 High - District of Columbia - $32,106.

1989 Low - South Dakota - $15,810.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics News, August 22, 1990.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820-3

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**SEPTEMBER 1990** published October 1990

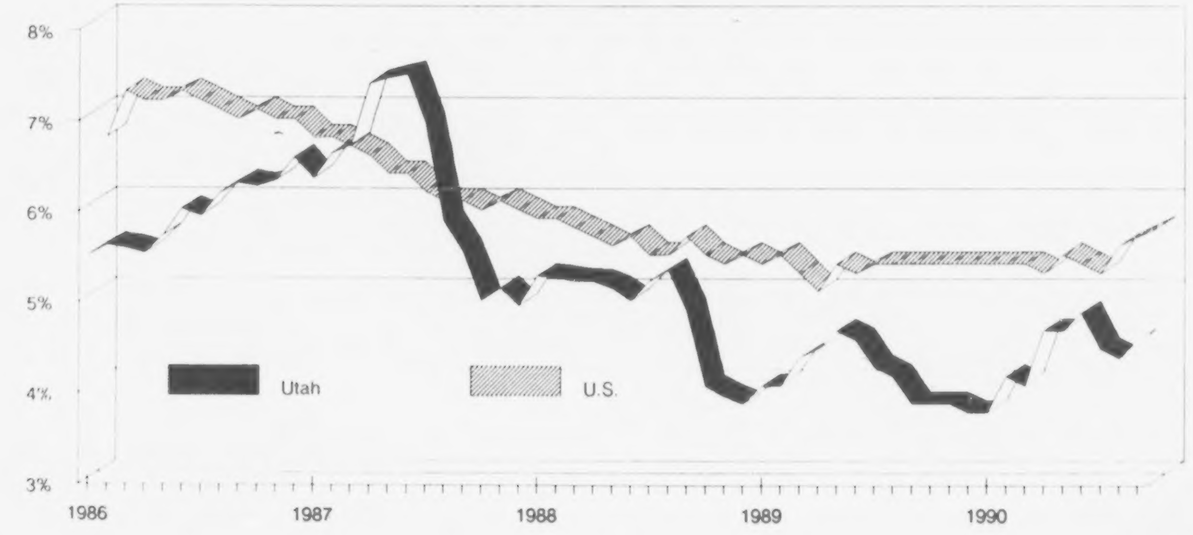
- At 4.6 percent, Utah's September unemployment rate marks a two-tenths of a point increase from the August 1990 figure.
- While Utah joblessness increased in concert with the national rate, Utah's unemployment rate still falls a percentage point below the U.S. average.
- This minor rise in unemployment occurred because of individuals entering the labor force rather than because of layoffs.
- Utah continued to make gains in nonfarm employment. Since September 1989, Utah created 33,900 new jobs for a growth rate of almost 5 percent.
- No major industrial sectors lost jobs, although several smaller industries experienced employment declines over the past year.

## Utah's Holding on to Economic Strength

Although the U.S. economy seems to be slowly sliding towards a moderate economic downturn, Utah seems to be holding her own. True, unemployment did rise slightly in October to 4.6 percent. And, the 34,400 out-of-work Utahns include 800 more individuals than a year ago. However, the increase in Utah joblessness occurred primarily because of individuals entering the labor market rather than layoffs. Plus, Utah's unemployment rate still falls a percentage point below the U.S. average. And, more importantly, the State seems bent on keeping up her recent robust employment expansion.

**In this issue:**

- U.S. Consumer Price Index, January 1978 - August 1990.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisions for selected metropolitan areas., Second Quarter 1990.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Index for Salt Lake City, 1981-1990.



**Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates**
**Utah and United States**
**1986-1990**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

## Full Speed Ahead

Despite rough spots in the national job-generating machinery, Utah's nonfarm employment engine kept up its fast pace of expansion during September. Once again, jobs increased by almost 5 percent in comparison with the same month last year. Utah job growth continues to surprise Job Service economist – we've been expecting some sort of slowdown for the last half year, and so far, it just hasn't materialized. Of course, in this case, we're happy to admit we've been proven wrong. Utah has created 33,900 net new jobs over the last 12 months for a nonagricultural expansion rate nearly triple the national average. Service and trade remain the top employment creators – adding two-thirds of the State's new jobs. However, all major industrial sectors experienced job expansion of greater than 2.5 percent.

## Some Weak Spots

On the other hand, several smaller industries have lost employment over the past year. Together, fabricated metal products and electrical machinery manufacturing lost 800 jobs. Railroad transportation and communications both lost about 100 jobs each. And the federal government lost some 500 defense jobs. Although painful for the individuals involved, these cuts have not significantly affected Utah's expansion.

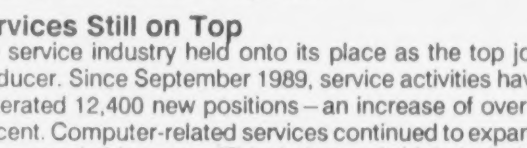
## Services Still on Top

The service industry held onto its place as the top job producer. Since September 1989, service activities have generated 12,400 new positions – an increase of over 7 percent. Computer-related services continued to expand at a remarkable rate: This industry (which includes software companies) has seen employment gains of over 20 percent during the past year. Hotels and other lodging places, non-computer business services, and engineering/management firms all experienced growth rates of approximately 9 percent. The only slow-grower was legal/miscellaneous services with a 2 percent year-over expansion.

## Another Strong Performance

Growth in trade jobs has slowed slightly, but still remains strong. Since September of last year, the trade sector has generated 9,900 positions for a 6 percent growth rate. Growth in wholesale employment (3 percent) proved somewhat slower than in the retail arena (7 percent). In addition, all retail sectors shared in the expansion process.

**Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs**



Despite losses in communications and railroad employment, jobs in air, highway and other transportation services increased rapidly. Thus, transportation/communications/utilities netted out with 3,900 new positions, over 8 percent higher than the year-ago level.

Mining also showed a healthy 7 percent increase. However, because of the industry's small size, this increase amounted to only 600 positions. With the recent increase in crude oil prices, mining's improving picture may continue to brighten.

## Manufacturing's Mixed Bag

Manufacturing produced 2,800 new Utah jobs over the past 12 months for a growth rate of nearly 3 percent. Strong expansion (4.5 percent) in nondurable goods production has offset a few losses in durable goods where employment is up less than 2 percent. Again, manufacturing growth may seem slow compared to several other Utah industries. However, compared to the national trend of declining manufacturing employment, Utah's moderate figure shines.

## In the Moderate Range

Along with manufacturing, government also registered a 3 percent year-over gain. About 3,400 of the 3,900 new positions created in the public sector were education-related. The federal government actually lost positions due to cutbacks in defense employment.

In addition, the finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry group experienced a 3 percent expansion rate. The net increase of 900 new jobs occurred despite the fact that employment in banks and other "depository institutions" actually dropped slightly.

And last, but not least, the construction industry was the fourth industry to report a 3 percent growth rate. Construction employment also grew by 900 positions. This moderate growth marks a pleasant change in construction employment compared with the past few years of declining jobs.

## Is It Time to Relax?

Utah's unemployment rate remains a point below the national average, job expansion continues surprisingly strong, Salt Lake City has been named the top U.S. business city by *Fortune*, there's a surplus in the State government's coffers – is it time to relax? At the moment, Utah's economic situation appears bright. However, the U.S. economy appears increasingly shaky. If the mild national recession many economists predicts materializes, it would be an unprecedented set of events which would keep Utah unscathed. Still, Utah does enter the next few months with a distinct economic advantage.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist**

## AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FIRST QUARTER 1990

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Employment 1st Qtr. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 8,307 | 23,140 | 104,541 | 41,547 | 164,955 | 33,698 | 175,011 | 151,122 | 702,324 | 5.0 | 669,130 |
| Bear River | 12 | 1,116 | 16,622 | 899 | 7,525 | 837 | 5,491 | 10,786 | 43,290 | 3.3 | 41,900 |
| Box Elder | 11 | 347 | 8,163 | 276 | 2,532 | 264 | 1,194 | 2,034 | 14,821 | -2.4 | 15,185 |
| Cache | 0 | 769 | 8,458 | 612 | 4,938 | 554 | 4,267 | 8,559 | 28,158 | 6.7 | 26,400 |
| Rich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 55 | 19 | 30 | 193 | 311 | -1.3 | 315 |
| Wasatch Front | 2,828 | 16,892 | 68,771 | 32,273 | 118,783 | 27,421 | 118,866 | 105,218 | 491,052 | 4.3 | 470,727 |
| North | 49 | 3,909 | 18,478 | 4,403 | 27,401 | 3,335 | 25,242 | 40,365 | 123,182 | 4.3 | 118,049 |
| Davis | 41 | 2,054 | 7,362 | 2,249 | 13,322 | 1,231 | 9,222 | 21,528 | 57,009 | 5.9 | 53,834 |
| Morgan | 0 | 56 | 195 | 7 | 342 | 21 | 41 | 299 | 961 | 6.0 | 907 |
| Weber | 8 | 1,799 | 10,921 | 2,147 | 13,737 | 2,083 | 15,979 | 18,538 | 65,212 | 3.0 | 63,308 |
| South | 2,779 | 12,983 | 50,293 | 27,870 | 91,382 | 24,086 | 93,624 | 64,853 | 367,870 | 4.3 | 352,678 |
| Salt Lake | 2,544 | 12,626 | 49,267 | 27,617 | 90,202 | 23,955 | 92,543 | 58,769 | 357,522 | 4.3 | 342,654 |
| Tooele | 235 | 357 | 1,026 | 253 | 1,180 | 131 | 1,081 | 6,084 | 10,348 | 3.2 | 10,024 |
| Mountainland | 123 | 2,956 | 14,117 | 2,983 | 23,136 | 3,746 | 38,872 | 16,276 | 102,209 | 8.1 | 94,592 |
| Summit | 92 | 296 | 370 | 323 | 2,344 | 1,384 | 3,790 | 1,025 | 9,623 | 9.4 | 8,799 |
| Utah | 31 | 2,469 | 13,631 | 2,573 | 20,275 | 2,282 | 34,361 | 14,619 | 90,241 | 7.9 | 83,665 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 191 | 116 | 87 | 517 | 80 | 721 | 632 | 2,345 | 10.2 | 2,128 |
| Central | 556 | 464 | 1,514 | 1,283 | 3,307 | 337 | 1,966 | 4,676 | 14,103 | 3.0 | 13,689 |
| Juab | 110 | 62 | 256 | 28 | 448 | 27 | 274 | 455 | 1,660 | 4.0 | 1,596 |
| Millard | 148 | 127 | 202 | 701 | 690 | 69 | 453 | 881 | 3,270 | 3.3 | 3,166 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 109 | 175 | -5.9 | 186 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 102 | 571 | 136 | 762 | 95 | 398 | 1,711 | 3,775 | 8.1 | 3,491 |
| Sevier | 298 | 141 | 392 | 397 | 1,340 | 141 | 792 | 1,261 | 4,762 | 0.0 | 4,763 |
| Wayne | 0 | 32 | 69 | 10 | 50 | 0 | 41 | 259 | 461 | -5.3 | 487 |
| Southwestern | 307 | 1,096 | 2,712 | 1,514 | 6,839 | 810 | 5,511 | 6,396 | 25,186 | 9.2 | 23,072 |
| Beaver | 0 | 21 | 79 | 144 | 363 | 35 | 122 | 443 | 1,207 | 2.0 | 1,183 |
| Garfield | 7 | 19 | 208 | 54 | 142 | 23 | 249 | 442 | 1,144 | -8.6 | 1,251 |
| Iron | 187 | 202 | 708 | 409 | 1,923 | 222 | 1,493 | 2,397 | 7,542 | 7.8 | 6,998 |
| Kane | 9 | 15 | 45 | 59 | 421 | 35 | 293 | 476 | 1,353 | 9.2 | 1,239 |
| Washington | 104 | 839 | 1,672 | 848 | 3,990 | 495 | 3,354 | 2,638 | 13,940 | 12.4 | 12,401 |
| Uintah Basin | 1,509 | 197 | 318 | 996 | 2,103 | 238 | 1,658 | 3,054 | 10,075 | 4.9 | 9,607 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 35 | 173 | 258 | 0.4 | 257 |
| Duchesne | 465 | 94 | 133 | 389 | 758 | 133 | 411 | 1,203 | 3,588 | 11.7 | 3,212 |
| Uintah | 1,044 | 103 | 165 | 586 | 1,337 | 105 | 1,212 | 1,678 | 6,229 | 1.5 | 6,138 |
| Southeastern | 2,972 | 419 | 487 | 1,599 | 3,262 | 309 | 2,647 | 4,714 | 16,409 | 5.6 | 15,542 |
| Carbon | 1,328 | 126 | 254 | 491 | 1,697 | 164 | 1,432 | 2,047 | 7,540 | 5.2 | 7,165 |
| Emery | 1,057 | 147 | 10 | 792 | 401 | 43 | 265 | 839 | 3,555 | 2.5 | 3,468 |
| Grand | 174 | 59 | 45 | 127 | 648 | 71 | 391 | 550 | 2,063 | 12.5 | 1,834 |
| San Juan | 413 | 87 | 178 | 189 | 516 | 31 | 559 | 1,278 | 3,251 | 5.7 | 3,075 |
| Year-over % | 9.2% | 7.8% | 3.8% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 2.0% | 8.5% | 3.1% | 5.0% | | |
| 1st Qtr. 89 | 7,610 | 21,461 | 100,713 | 39,854 | 158,663 | 33,022 | 161,269 | 146,537 | 669,130 | | |

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Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. (KJ4)

# NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
## FIRST QUARTER 1990

| District & County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans.Comm. & Pub. Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Government | Total | Year-Over % Change | Wages 1st Qtr. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $72,982,845 | $119,281,266 | $630,939,240 | $298,630,305 | $577,806,396 | $184,613,469 | $707,458,184 | $762,931,218 | $3,354,642,923 | 8.5 | 3,091,446,288 |
| Bear River | 72,985 | 4,825,289 | 109,183,055 | 4,549,189 | 17,865,393 | 3,497,366 | 17,529,703 | 41,505,808 | 199,028,788 | 6.0 | 187,698,875 |
| Box Elder | 61,471 | 1,451,755 | 73,024,162 | 1,483,520 | 6,862,849 | 1,063,694 | 3,352,010 | 7,870,562 | 95,170,023 | 1.8 | 93,488,266 |
| Cache | 0 | 3,373,534 | 36,157,939 | 3,011,292 | 10,902,250 | 2,376,999 | 14,121,783 | 32,972,311 | 102,916,108 | 10.3 | 93,319,365 |
| Rich | 11,514 | 0 | 954 | 54,377 | 100,294 | 56,673 | 55,910 | 662,935 | 942,657 | 5.8 | 891,244 |
| Wasatch Front | 24,873,636 | 91,267,228 | 426,150,300 | 237,645,262 | 454,878,981 | 157,945,125 | 507,227,914 | 574,503,885 | 2,474,492,331 | 7.8 | 2,296,334,315 |
| North | 253,289 | 20,476,204 | 112,360,160 | 25,714,642 | 84,350,696 | 15,113,163 | 95,623,988 | 224,996,103 | 578,888,245 | 9.1 | 530,602,650 |
| Davis | 221,651 | 10,985,953 | 42,411,053 | 12,173,692 | 42,737,506 | 5,436,861 | 36,485,159 | 142,013,257 | 292,465,132 | 9.2 | 267,935,646 |
| Morgan | 0 | 239,810 | 1,319,635 | 54,279 | 1,616,315 | 92,987 | 81,419 | 1,100,894 | 4,505,339 | 22.1 | 3,689,461 |
| Weber | 31,638 | 9,250,441 | 68,629,472 | 13,486,671 | 39,996,875 | 9,583,315 | 59,057,410 | 81,881,952 | 281,917,774 | 8.9 | 258,977,543 |
| South | 24,620,347 | 70,791,024 | 313,790,140 | 211,930,620 | 370,528,285 | 142,831,962 | 411,603,926 | 349,507,782 | 1,895,604,086 | 7.4 | 1,765,731,665 |
| Salt Lake | 22,591,130 | 68,630,312 | 307,275,953 | 210,678,447 | 367,847,367 | 142,284,258 | 408,083,367 | 308,932,110 | 1,836,322,944 | 7.4 | 1,709,356,191 |
| Tooele | 2,029,217 | 2,160,712 | 6,514,187 | 1,252,173 | 2,680,918 | 547,704 | 3,520,559 | 40,575,672 | 59,281,142 | 5.2 | 56,375,474 |
| Mountainland | 749,892 | 13,687,842 | 76,355,227 | 16,812,502 | 66,641,131 | 16,056,297 | 147,988,484 | 73,735,737 | 412,027,112 | 14.1 | 360,991,211 |
| Summit | 616,805 | 1,272,308 | 1,805,000 | 1,519,702 | 5,729,067 | 5,193,221 | 11,456,502 | 4,527,590 | 32,120,195 | 9.7 | 29,287,653 |
| Utah | 133,087 | 11,241,107 | 74,192,230 | 14,844,183 | 59,747,087 | 10,466,409 | 134,479,597 | 66,527,522 | 371,631,222 | 14.5 | 324,649,358 |
| Wasatch | 0 | 1,174,427 | 357,997 | 448,617 | 1,164,977 | 396,667 | 2,052,385 | 2,680,625 | 8,275,695 | 17.3 | 7,054,200 |
| Central | 5,115,280 | 2,102,216 | 5,605,164 | 10,602,940 | 6,482,345 | 1,561,851 | 5,390,971 | 16,684,071 | 53,544,838 | 4.4 | 51,291,889 |
| Juab | 926,178 | 171,007 | 887,048 | 139,560 | 821,135 | 123,238 | 657,971 | 1,541,005 | 5,267,142 | 6.9 | 4,928,826 |
| Millard | 1,116,448 | 939,908 | 1,104,932 | 6,648,196 | 1,218,652 | 305,753 | 1,263,484 | 3,512,500 | 16,109,873 | -1.4 | 16,344,037 |
| Piute | 0 | 0 | 40,863 | 57,149 | 21,451 | 15,571 | 17,503 | 411,979 | 564,516 | 9.3 | 516,534 |
| Sanpete | 0 | 392,469 | 1,666,116 | 826,930 | 1,355,422 | 395,052 | 1,182,850 | 5,025,408 | 10,844,247 | 14.5 | 9,468,711 |
| Sevier | 3,072,654 | 470,158 | 1,769,457 | 2,879,806 | 3,011,588 | 722,237 | 2,180,733 | 5,295,165 | 19,401,798 | 3.4 | 18,767,910 |
| Wayne | 0 | 128,674 | 136,748 | 51,299 | 54,097 | 0 | 88,430 | 898,014 | 1,357,262 | 7.2 | 1,265,871 |
| Southwestern | 2,339,994 | 4,513,286 | 10,759,237 | 10,348,997 | 17,243,100 | 3,166,699 | 16,129,635 | 25,294,988 | 89,795,936 | 15.3 | 77,890,031 |
| Beaver | 0 | 82,515 | 248,432 | 1,564,588 | 643,469 | 126,935 | 265,247 | 1,534,497 | 4,465,683 | 2.1 | 4,371,789 |
| Garfield | 57,379 | 67,658 | 976,835 | 294,582 | 234,325 | 104,764 | 647,498 | 1,597,683 | 3,980,724 | -8.1 | 4,329,328 |
| Iron | 1,528,521 | 739,469 | 2,871,122 | 3,570,814 | 4,609,477 | 798,858 | 4,197,144 | 9,307,245 | 27,622,650 | 15.9 | 23,827,398 |
| Kane | 25,572 | 48,736 | 140,474 | 267,113 | 702,474 | 147,101 | 819,283 | 1,786,403 | 3,937,156 | 10.0 | 3,580,087 |
| Washington | 728,522 | 3,574,908 | 6,522,374 | 4,651,900 | 11,053,355 | 1,989,041 | 10,200,463 | 11,069,160 | 49,789,723 | 19.2 | 41,781,429 |
| Uintah Basin | 10,587,426 | 779,285 | 1,377,807 | 6,594,852 | 6,233,471 | 1,134,236 | 5,678,396 | 12,369,426 | 44,754,899 | 9.0 | 41,072,680 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 42,610 | 131,597 | 9,613 | 0 | 81,393 | 729,691 | 994,904 | 8.0 | 921,012 |
| Duchesne | 3,422,197 | 379,963 | 720,532 | 2,463,026 | 1,887,246 | 560,904 | 1,221,449 | 4,549,936 | 15,205,253 | 15.8 | 13,134,011 |
| Uintah | 7,165,229 | 399,322 | 614,665 | 4,000,229 | 4,336,612 | 573,332 | 4,375,554 | 7,089,799 | 28,554,742 | 5.7 | 27,017,657 |
| Southeastern | 29,243,632 | 2,106,120 | 1,508,450 | 12,076,563 | 8,461,975 | 1,251,895 | 7,513,081 | 18,837,303 | 80,999,019 | 6.3 | 76,167,287 |
| Carbon | 14,955,703 | 428,342 | 857,268 | 3,675,672 | 4,937,031 | 736,028 | 4,193,522 | 7,690,765 | 37,474,331 | 7.9 | 34,723,681 |
| Emery | 10,235,103 | 919,209 | 33,136 | 6,849,274 | 578,497 | 158,080 | 880,988 | 3,254,496 | 22,908,783 | 1.3 | 22,616,321 |
| Grand | 1,004,308 | 191,510 | 161,151 | 838,505 | 1,620,525 | 239,708 | 754,074 | 2,485,267 | 7,295,048 | 13.3 | 6,438,522 |
| San Juan | 3,048,518 | 567,059 | 456,895 | 713,112 | 1,325,922 | 118,079 | 1,684,497 | 5,406,775 | 13,320,857 | 7.5 | 12,388,763 |
| Year-over % | 5.1% | 7.2% | 6.6% | 6.1% | 7.6% | 5.6% | 12.8% | 9.3% | 8.5% | | |
| 1st Qtr. 89 | 69,432,454 | 111,293,846 | 591,891,768 | 281,563,026 | 536,926,138 | 174,905,159 | 627,106,986 | 698,326,911 | 3,091,446,288 | | |

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. (KJ4)

## UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

**To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average | % Change from Prior Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-U | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6 |
| -W | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 65.6 | 7.7 |
| 1979-U | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3 |
| -W | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 11.4 |
| 1980-U | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5 |
| -W | 78.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 82.9 | 13.4 |
| 1981-U | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3 |
| -W | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 10.3 |
| 1982-U | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.2 |
| -W | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 6.0 |
| 1983-U | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2 |
| -W | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 3.0 |
| 1984-U | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3 |
| -W | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 3.5 |
| 1985-U | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 104.9 | 105.4 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 106.9 | 3.5 |
| 1986-U | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9 |
| -W | 108.9 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987-U | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.6 |
| -W | 110.0 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.5 | 3.6 |
| 1988-U | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1 |
| -W | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 116.7 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 117.0 | 4.0 |
| 1989-U | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.8 |
| -W | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 122.6 | 4.8 |
| 1990-U | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 129.9 | 130.4 | 131.6 | | | | | | |
| -W | 125.9 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 127.3 | 127.5 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 129.9 | | | | | | |

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-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

# ACCRA COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

## SECOND QUARTER 1990

| **Component Index Weights:** | **100%** | **17%** | **22%** | **11%** | **13%** | **7%** | **30%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **City** | **All Items** | **Groceries** | **Housing** | **Utilities** | **Transportation** | **Health Care** | **Miscellaneous** |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | **92.0** | **88.8** | **81.5** | **84.4** | **97.0** | **93.7** | **101.9** |
| ***Cedar City, Utah** | 88.6 | 103.1 | 68.3 | 81.7 | 93.1 | 88.4 | 95.8 |
| **Provo/Orem, Utah** | 89.6 | 90.9 | 76.8 | 85.0 | 96.7 | 89.1 | 97.0 |
| ***St. George, Utah** | 91.6 | 99.4 | 83.1 | 65.0 | 101.3 | 94.9 | 98.2 |
| Western States | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 102.4 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 108.1 | 116.0 | 105.5 |
| Los Angeles, California | 124.1 | 102.5 | 197.7 | 76.5 | 107.8 | 128.5 | 105.7 |
| San Diego, California | 131.7 | 104.6 | 215.8 | 73.4 | 131.9 | 125.3 | 108.3 |
| Denver, Colorado | 100.5 | 91.3 | 100.6 | 97.6 | 105.8 | 117.5 | 100.4 |
| Boise, Idaho | 97.1 | 94.7 | 106.2 | 71.4 | 91.2 | 111.6 | 100.3 |
| Las Vegas, Nevada | 108.9 | 95.7 | 116.2 | 87.5 | 117.7 | 125.4 | 111.2 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 101.7 | 98.3 | 106.3 | 99.0 | 103.6 | 102.4 | 100.2 |
| Salem, Oregon | 98.4 | 101.5 | 94.4 | 77.1 | 101.2 | 116.5 | 102.1 |
| Seattle, Washington | 112.3 | 112.6 | 133.3 | 63.3 | 112.8 | 144.1 | 107.1 |
| Laramie, Wyoming | 96.5 | 103.2 | 89.7 | 93.6 | 99.2 | 104.0 | 95.8 |
| Other Areas | | | | | | | |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 126.0 | 131.4 | 122.4 | 97.5 | 116.7 | 191.9 | 124.6 |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 101.4 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 116.8 | 102.2 | 117.6 | 95.9 |
| Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas | 93.1 | 92.8 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 85.5 | 90.6 |
| Nassau-Suffolk, New York | 155.7 | 117.6 | 224.3 | 205.0 | 131.4 | 138.6 | 123.3 |
| Houston, Texas | 99.3 | 103.5 | 83.8 | 94.5 | 116.9 | 104.0 | 101.3 |
| ** Highest City | 131.7<br>San Diego, CA | 116.1<br>New London, CT | 216.7<br>Orange Co., CA | 182.1<br>Philadelphia, PA | 131.9<br>San Diego, CA | 144.1<br>Seattle, WA | 122.2<br>Bakersfield, CA |
| ** Lowest City | 86.6<br>Loveland, CO | 88.8<br>Salt Lake City, UT | 65.1<br>Gadsden, AL | 62.2<br>Eugene, OR | 83.7<br>Gastonia, NC | 73.2<br>Fayetteville, AR | 86.4<br>Canton, OH |

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* Non-metropolitan Area

** Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

## TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Sept. 1990(f) | Sept. 1989 | % Change | Aug. 1990(p) | Aug. 1989 | % Change | July 1990(r) | July 1989 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **818.5** | 809.0 | 1.2 | 808.7 | 799.7 | 1.1 | 799.2 | 797.9 | 0.2 |
| Employed Persons | **784.1** | 775.4 | 1.1 | 773.3 | 763.2 | 1.3 | 763.8 | 762.3 | 0.2 |
| Unemployed | **34.4** | 33.6 | 2.4 | 35.3 | 36.4 | −3.0 | 35.4 | 35.6 | −0.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.2** | 4.2 | — | 4.4 | 4.6 | — | 4.4 | 4.5 | |
| *Seasonally Adjusted* | **4.6** | 4.5 | — | 4.4 | 4.6 | — | 4.5 | 4.5 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | **5.7** | 5.3 | — | 5.6 | 5.3 | — | 5.5 | 5.3 | — |
| NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS | **737.7** | 703.8 | 4.8 | 723.8 | 690.9 | 4.8 | 719.2 | 685.3 | 4.9 |
| Mining | **9.0** | 8.4 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 6.1 |
| Metal Mining | **3.2** | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| Coal Mining | **2.6** | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying | **3.1** | 2.9 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| Construction | **29.6** | 28.7 | 3.1 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 2.4 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | **107.4** | 104.6 | 2.7 | 107.1 | 104.3 | 2.7 | 106.6 | 103.5 | 3.0 |
| Durable Goods | **70.5** | 69.3 | 1.7 | 70.7 | 69.5 | 1.7 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 2.0 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5.9** | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| *Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers** | **13.8** | 14.2 | −2.8 | 13.7 | 14.1 | −2.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | −1.4 |
| *Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)** | **11.3** | 11.7 | −3.4 | 11.6 | 12.0 | −3.3 | 11.7 | 12.0 | −2.5 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **17.5** | 17.0 | 2.9 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 1.8 |
| *Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†* | **10.8** | 10.6 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 2.9 |
| *Other Durable Goods** | **11.2** | 10.2 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.8** | 35.2 | 4.5 | 36.4 | 34.8 | 4.6 | 36.1 | 34.4 | 4.9 |
| *Food & Related Products* | **12.7** | 12.3 | 3.3 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 4.2 |
| *Other Nondurable Goods** | **24.1** | 22.9 | 5.2 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 5.3 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 5.3 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Util. | **43.9** | 40.5 | 8.4 | 43.5 | 41.1 | 5.8 | 43.2 | 40.9 | 5.6 |
| Railroad Transportation | **2.4** | 2.5 | −4.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | −4.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | −4.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing† | **16.0** | 14.8 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 9.0 |
| Transportation by Air† | **7.4** | 6.5 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 12.7 |
| Other Transportation & Related Services† | **3.5** | 3.2 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 12.9 |
| Communications† | **6.9** | 7.0 | −1.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | −1.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | −2.8 |
| Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services† | **7.7** | 7.5 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| Trade | **179.3** | 169.4 | 5.8 | 178.0 | 168.4 | 5.7 | 177.1 | 166.6 | 6.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | **40.4** | 39.3 | 2.8 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 2.8 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 4.1 |
| *Durable Goods†* | **24.3** | 23.9 | 1.7 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 1.7 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 3.0 |
| *Nondurable Goods†* | **16.1** | 15.4 | 4.5 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 5.8 |
| Retail Trade | **138.7** | 130.1 | 6.6 | 137.7 | 129.2 | 6.6 | 136.3 | 127.4 | 7.0 |
| *Food Stores* | **24.5** | 23.2 | 5.6 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 5.6 | 24.4 | 23.2 | 5.2 |
| *Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.* | **16.6** | 15.9 | 4.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 5.8 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **44.4** | 42.1 | 5.5 | 44.3 | 42.0 | 5.5 | 43.6 | 41.2 | 5.8 |
| *Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†* | **11.3** | 10.7 | 5.6 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 6.7 |
| *Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†* | **23.6** | 21.7 | 8.8 | 23.2 | 21.4 | 8.4 | 23.3 | 21.4 | 8.9 |
| *Miscellaneous Retail†* | **18.3** | 16.4 | 11.6 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 11.3 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 11.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **34.6** | 33.7 | 2.7 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 2.7 | 34.4 | 33.5 | 2.7 |
| Depository Institutions† | **13.3** | 13.4 | −0.7 | 13.4 | 13.5 | −0.7 | 13.3 | 13.5 | −1.5 |
| Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate† | **21.3** | 20.3 | 4.9 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 4.9 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 5.5 |
| Services | **184.2** | 171.8 | 7.2 | 181.0 | 168.8 | 7.2 | 178.9 | 166.9 | 7.2 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **12.5** | 11.5 | 8.7 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 6.0 |
| Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services | **17.2** | 16.4 | 4.9 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 5.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 5.9 |
| Computer-Related Services† | **8.0** | 6.6 | 21.2 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 21.2 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 23.4 |
| Other Business Services† | **30.4** | 27.7 | 9.7 | 29.1 | 26.5 | 9.8 | 28.8 | 25.8 | 11.6 |
| Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services† | **7.1** | 6.3 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 11.3 |
| Health Services | **46.0** | 43.9 | 4.8 | 45.9 | 43.8 | 4.8 | 45.6 | 43.5 | 4.8 |
| Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.† | **38.8** | 36.8 | 5.4 | 35.4 | 33.6 | 5.4 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 4.5 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **4.8** | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services† | **13.8** | 12.7 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 7.0 |
| Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.† | **5.7** | 5.2 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 11.5 |
| Government | **149.5** | 145.6 | 2.7 | 141.3 | 137.6 | 2.7 | 141.3 | 137.6 | 2.7 |
| Federal Government | **39.8** | 40.2 | −1.0 | 40.1 | 40.5 | −1.0 | 40.2 | 40.5 | −0.7 |
| *U.S. Defense* | **21.5** | 22.0 | −2.3 | 21.8 | 22.3 | −2.2 | 21.8 | 22.4 | −2.7 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **18.3** | 18.2 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 1.7 |
| State Government | **40.4** | 38.4 | 5.2 | 40.2 | 38.2 | 5.2 | 40.3 | 38.4 | 4.9 |
| *State Education* | **20.9** | 20.0 | 4.5 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 4.5 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 4.5 |
| *Other State Government* | **19.5** | 18.4 | 6.0 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 6.0 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 5.5 |
| Local Government | **69.7** | 67.1 | 3.9 | 61.0 | 58.9 | 3.6 | 60.8 | 58.8 | 3.4 |
| *Public School Districts* | **44.8** | 42.3 | 5.9 | 35.3 | 33.3 | 6.0 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 6.7 |
| *Other Local Government* | **24.9** | 24.8 | 0.4 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 0.4 | 25.6 | 25.8 | −0.8 |

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*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Sept. 1990 (f) | Sept. 1989 | % Change | Aug. 1990 (p) | July 1990 (r) | June 1990 | May 1990 | Apr. 1990 | Mar. 1990 | Feb. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | **1,742.0** | 1,718.0 | 1.4 | 1,740.0 | 1,738.0 | 1,736.0 | 1,734.0 | 1,732.0 | 1,730.0 | 1,728.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | **1,127.1** | 1,111.5 | 1.4 | 1,125.8 | 1,124.5 | 1,123.2 | 1,121.9 | 1,120.6 | 1,119.3 | 1,118.0 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **806.3** | 796.9 | 1.2 | 803.3 | 792.6 | 791.4 | 795.4 | 793.4 | 800.6 | 801.4 |
| Participation Rate | **71.5** | 71.7 | — | 71.4 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.7 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | **769.5** | 761.0 | 1.1 | 767.7 | 757.3 | 752.3 | 758.4 | 756.1 | 763.2 | 769.3 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | **68.3** | 68.5 | — | 68.2 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 68.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | **36.8** | 35.9 | 2.5 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 32.1 |
| Unemployment Rate | **4.6** | 4.5 | — | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | **320.8** | 314.6 | 1.9 | 322.5 | 331.9 | 331.8 | 326.5 | 327.2 | 318.7 | 316.6 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | **151.7** | 143.4 | 5.8 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 150.0 | 149.1 | 147.5 | 146.5 | 145.4 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | **730.7** | 697.1 | 4.8 | 725.1 | 724.2 | 729.1 | 724.9 | 716.9 | 712.4 | 707.0 |
| Mining | **9.0** | 8.4 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| Contract Construction | **26.4** | 25.6 | 3.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 25.8 |
| Manufacturing | **106.2** | 103.5 | 2.7 | 106.1 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 |
| Durable Goods | **69.9** | 68.7 | 1.7 | 70.0 | 70.1 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 70.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | **36.3** | 34.7 | 4.5 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.0 | 34.6 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | **43.5** | 41.1 | 5.8 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 |
| Trade | **177.7** | 168.1 | 5.7 | 176.8 | 177.1 | 177.8 | 176.9 | 174.3 | 174.0 | 172.4 |
| Wholesale | **40.0** | 38.9 | 2.8 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 |
| Retail | **137.7** | 129.1 | 6.6 | 136.9 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 136.3 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 132.3 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | **34.5** | 33.6 | 2.7 | 34.4 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 |
| Services | **181.6** | 169.4 | 7.2 | 181.4 | 179.6 | 180.8 | 179.8 | 175.8 | 174.3 | 172.0 |
| Government | **151.9** | 147.6 | 2.9 | 148.0 | 147.9 | 150.8 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 148.0 | 148.0 |
| Federal | **39.6** | 40.0 | —1.0 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 |
| State | **42.6** | 40.5 | 5.2 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 |
| Local | **69.6** | 67.0 | 3.9 | 65.4 | 65.1 | 68.4 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.8 |

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | | Male | | | Female | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1990(p) | % Change from Aug. '89 | % Distribution | Aug. 1990(p) | % Change from Aug. '89 | % Distribution | Aug. 1990(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | **400.5** | 2.8 | 100.0 | **323.3** | 7.5 | 100.0 | **NA** | NA |
| Mining | **7.9** | 5.3 | 2.0 | **0.9** | 12.5 | 0.3 | **6.6** | 75.0 |
| Contract Construction | **26.2** | 2.7 | 6.5 | **3.2** | 0.0 | 1.0 | **22.6** | 76.9 |
| Manufacturing | **73.8** | 2.1 | 18.4 | **33.3** | 4.1 | 10.3 | **71.8** | 67.0 |
| Durable Goods | **50.9** | 0.4 | 12.7 | **19.8** | 5.3 | 6.1 | **47.3** | 66.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | **22.9** | 6.0 | 5.7 | **13.5** | 2.3 | 4.2 | **24.5** | 67.3 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | **29.8** | 5.7 | 7.4 | **13.7** | 6.2 | 4.2 | **34.1** | 78.4 |
| Total Trade | **94.3** | 4.5 | 23.5 | **83.7** | 7.0 | 25.9 | **157.1** | 88.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | **28.6** | 4.0 | 7.1 | **11.7** | 0.0 | 3.6 | **33.8** | 83.9 |
| Retail Trade | **65.7** | 4.8 | 16.4 | **72.0** | 8.3 | 22.3 | **123.3** | 89.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **14.3** | 0.0 | 3.6 | **20.4** | 4.6 | 6.3 | **26.5** | 76.4 |
| Services | **81.9** | 5.3 | 20.4 | **99.1** | 9.9 | 30.7 | **143.8** | 79.4 |
| Total Government | **72.3** | —1.9 | 18.1 | **69.0** | 8.0 | 21.3 | **NA** | NA |
| Federal Government | **21.6** | 0.5 | 5.4 | **18.5** | —2.6 | 5.7 | **NA** | NA |
| State Government | **20.6** | —3.3 | 5.1 | **19.6** | 16.0 | 6.1 | **NA** | NA |
| Local Government | **30.1** | —2.6 | 7.5 | **30.9** | 10.4 | 9.6 | **NA** | NA |

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sept. 1990(f)** | **Sept. 1989** | **% Chg.** | **Aug. 1990(p)** | **July 1990(r)** | **Sept. 1990(f)** | **Sept. 1989** | **% Chg.** | **Aug. 1990(p)** | **July 1990(r)** |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **527.0** | 523.9 | 0.6 | 523.5 | 516.3 | **120.2** | 115.6 | 4.0 | 116.0 | 114.3 |
| Employed Persons | **505.5** | 502.4 | 0.6 | 500.7 | 494.1 | **116.2** | 111.3 | 4.4 | 111.9 | 110.0 |
| Unemployed | **21.5** | 21.5 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 22.2 | **4.0** | 4.3 | −7.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **4.1** | 4.1 | — | 4.4 | 4.3 | **3.4** | 3.7 | — | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| *Sensonally Adjusted* | **4.5** | 4.4 | — | 4.4 | 4.3 | **3.8** | 4.1 | — | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **503.2** | 479.6 | 4.9 | 496.3 | 494.0 | **96.3** | 90.0 | 7.0 | 92.7 | 91.2 |
| Mining | **3.0** | 2.7 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **20.6** | 19.6 | 5.1 | 20.4 | 20.3 | **3.4** | 3.1 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | **68.7** | 67.4 | 1.9 | 68.3 | 67.9 | **14.3** | 13.3 | 7.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 |
| Durable Goods | **47.6** | 46.6 | 2.1 | 47.3 | 47.2 | **8.4** | 8.3 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | **21.1** | 20.8 | 1.4 | 21.0 | 20.7 | **5.9** | 5.0 | 18.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **34.1** | 31.8 | 7.2 | 33.7 | 33.5 | **2.7** | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Total Trade | **127.1** | 120.6 | 5.4 | 126.1 | 125.0 | **22.2** | 20.6 | 7.8 | 22.0 | 22.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | **32.6** | 32.2 | 1.2 | 32.6 | 32.9 | **4.2** | 3.5 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Retail Trade | **94.5** | 88.4 | 6.9 | 93.5 | 92.1 | **18.0** | 17.1 | 5.3 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **28.4** | 27.7 | 2.5 | 28.3 | 28.2 | **2.5** | 2.3 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Services | **123.0** | 114.9 | 7.0 | 122.8 | 121.8 | **36.8** | 34.1 | 7.9 | 33.7 | 33.0 |
| Total Government | **98.3** | 94.9 | 3.6 | 93.9 | 94.5 | **14.4** | 13.9 | 3.6 | 14.2 | 13.4 |

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| **Planning District and County** | **Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate** | | | | **Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs** | | | **Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sept. '90(f)** | **Aug.'90(p)** | **July '90(r)** | **Sept. '89** | **Sept. '90(f)** | **Sept. '89** | **% Change** | **Aug. '90(f)** | **Aug. '89** | **% Change** |
| State Total | **4.6** | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | **737,600** | 703,760 | 4.8 | **723,800** | 690,930 | 4.8 |
| Bear River | **3.8** | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | **45,080** | 43,670 | 3.2 | **44,070** | 42,170 | 4.5 |
| Box Elder | **4.7** | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.4 | **15,570** | 15,940 | —2.3 | **15,860** | 15,990 | —0.8 |
| Cache | **3.5** | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | **29,070** | 27,320 | 6.4 | **27,770** | 25,750 | 7.8 |
| Rich | **2.2** | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | **440** | 410 | 7.3 | **440** | 430 | 2.3 |
| Wasatch Front | **4.5** | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | **514,790** | 491,430 | 4.8 | **507,660** | 486,290 | 4.4 |
| *North* | **5.1** | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | **128,730** | 122,780 | 4.8 | **128,220** | 122,440 | 4.7 |
| Davis | **4.7** | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | **59,770** | 57,920 | 3.2 | **60,440** | 58,400 | 3.5 |
| Morgan | **5.2** | 5.6 | 5.7 | 7.4 | **1,000** | 920 | 8.7 | **980** | 930 | 5.4 |
| Weber | **5.4** | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | **67,960** | 63,940 | 6.3 | **66,800** | 63,110 | 5.8 |
| *South* | **4.3** | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | **386,060** | 368,650 | 4.7 | **379,440** | 363,850 | 4.3 |
| Salt Lake | **4.2** | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | **375,570** | 357,710 | 5.0 | **369,050** | 353,000 | 4.5 |
| Tooele | **7.0** | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.6 | **10,490** | 10,940 | —4.1 | **10,390** | 10,850 | —4.2 |
| Mountainlands | **4.0** | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | **106,360** | 99,690 | 6.7 | **102,340** | 95,710 | 6.9 |
| Summit | **7.7** | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.7 | **7,280** | 6,980 | 4.3 | **6,990** | 7,130 | —2.0 |
| Utah | **3.8** | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | **96,230** | 90,040 | 6.9 | **92,540** | 85,920 | 7.7 |
| Wasatch | **7.3** | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | **2,850** | 2,670 | 6.7 | **2,810** | 2,660 | 5.6 |
| Central | **7.5** | 6.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | **15,820** | 15,680 | 0.9 | **15,330** | 14,860 | 3.2 |
| Juab | **9.7** | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.6 | **1,780** | 1,720 | 3.5 | **1,740** | 1,670 | 4.2 |
| Millard | **4.6** | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.3 | **3,480** | 3,470 | 0.3 | **3,490** | 3,320 | 5.1 |
| Piute | **14.4** | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | **200** | 180 | 11.1 | **190** | 190 | 0.0 |
| Sanpete | **8.7** | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.6 | **4,260** | 4,230 | 0.7 | **3,980** | 3,740 | 6.4 |
| Sevier | **6.3** | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | **5,530** | 5,440 | 1.7 | **5,360** | 5,310 | 0.9 |
| Wayne | **11.4** | 10.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | **570** | 640 | —10.9 | **570** | 630 | —9.5 |
| Southwestern | **5.7** | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | **26,840** | 25,370 | 5.8 | **26,580** | 24,990 | 6.4 |
| Beaver | **4.7** | 8.1 | 6.1 | 4.5 | **1,450** | 1,340 | 8.2 | **1,400** | 1,340 | 4.5 |
| Garfield | **10.0** | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.1 | **1,780** | 1,690 | 5.3 | **1,810** | 1,750 | 3.4 |
| Iron | **5.1** | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.1 | **7,680** | 7,210 | 6.5 | **7,490** | 7,030 | 6.5 |
| Kane | **6.9** | 8.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | **1,760** | 1,730 | 1.7 | **1,750** | 1,760 | —0.6 |
| Washington | **5.3** | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | **14,170** | 13,400 | 5.7 | **14,130** | 13,110 | 7.8 |
| Uintah Basin | **8.6** | 7.8 | 7.3 | 8.8 | **11,120** | 10,510 | 5.8 | **10,520** | 10,110 | 4.1 |
| Daggett | **1.8** | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | **390** | 380 | 2.6 | **380** | 350 | 8.6 |
| Duchesne | **10.0** | 9.9 | 9.5 | 11.5 | **3,700** | 3,550 | 4.2 | **3,620** | 3,550 | 2.0 |
| Uintah | **8.1** | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.7 | **7,030** | 6,580 | 6.8 | **6,520** | 6,210 | 5.0 |
| Southeastern | **7.6** | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.7 | **17,630** | 17,420 | 1.2 | **17,330** | 16,810 | 3.1 |
| Carbon | **6.4** | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.9 | **7,900** | 7,640 | 3.4 | **7,770** | 7,450 | 4.3 |
| Emery | **8.6** | 7.2 | 6.1 | 6.9 | **3,820** | 3,820 | 0.0 | **3,860** | 3,740 | 3.2 |
| Grand | **9.2** | 8.5 | 8.1 | 9.2 | **2,440** | 2,460 | —0.8 | **2,510** | 2,440 | 2.9 |
| San Juan | **7.9** | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.7 | **3,470** | 3,500 | —0.9 | **3,190** | 3,180 | 0.3 |

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**Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.**

**Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.**

**Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.**

## TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 |
| MINING | **$644.01** | $713.69 | $539.60 | **48.9** | 52.4 | 46.8 | **$13.17** | $13.62 | $11.53 |
| MANUFACTURING | **415.91** | 414.96 | 402.75 | **39.8** | 39.9 | 40.6 | **10.45** | 10.40 | 9.92 |
| Durable Goods | **411.53** | 415.27 | 405.57 | **39.8** | 40.2 | 41.3 | **10.34** | 10.33 | 9.82 |
| Nondurable Goods | **427.85** | 412.62 | 395.13 | **39.8** | 39.0 | 38.7 | **10.75** | 10.58 | 10.21 |
| TRADE | **231.00** | 234.78 | 214.91 | **30.0** | 30.1 | 29.4 | **7.70** | 7.80 | 7.31 |
| Wholesale Trade | **414.80** | 415.16 | 379.98 | **40.0** | 38.8 | 37.4 | **10.37** | 10.70 | 10.16 |
| Retail Trade | **172.06** | 175.81 | 160.80 | **26.8** | 27.3 | 26.8 | **6.42** | 6.44 | 6.00 |
| AVERAGE | **288.42** | 292.16 | 272.24 | **33.0** | 33.2 | 32.8 | **8.74** | 8.80 | 8.30 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 | **Aug.(p) 1990** | July(r) 1990 | Aug. 1989 |
| MINING | **$624.82** | $671.40 | $582.40 | **43.3** | 45.0 | 41.6 | **$14.43** | $14.92 | $14.00 |
| Metal Mining | **628.58** | 666.31 | 547.64 | **46.7** | 48.6 | 44.2 | **13.46** | 13.71 | 12.39 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **681.99** | 791.52 | 667.51 | **38.1** | 43.3 | 38.1 | **17.90** | 18.28 | 17.52 |
| MANUFACTURING | **414.32** | 411.69 | 408.43 | **39.8** | 39.7 | 40.2 | **10.41** | 10.37 | 10.16 |
| Durable Goods | **423.34** | 425.72 | 422.09 | **39.9** | 40.2 | 40.9 | **10.61** | 10.59 | 10.32 |
| Primary Metal Industries | **524.96** | 527.01 | 519.43 | **39.5** | 39.3 | 40.9 | **13.29** | 13.41 | 12.70 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | **396.34** | 404.58 | 381.68 | **40.4** | 41.2 | 39.8 | **9.86** | 9.82 | 9.59 |
| Transportation Equipment | **546.19** | 549.40 | 564.20 | **40.7** | 41.0 | 43.5 | **13.42** | 13.40 | 12.97 |
| Nondurable Goods | **395.40** | 385.07 | 383.37 | **39.5** | 38.7 | 39.0 | **10.01** | 9.95 | 9.83 |
| Food & Kindred Products | **361.67** | 359.79 | 367.48 | **40.5** | 40.7 | 39.9 | **8.93** | 8.84 | 9.21 |
| TRADE | **225.00** | 230.58 | 211.80 | **30.0** | 30.3 | 30.0 | **7.50** | 7.61 | 7.06 |
| Wholesale Trade | **400.36** | 403.13 | 365.68 | **39.6** | 38.8 | 37.2 | **10.11** | 10.39 | 9.83 |
| Retail Trade | **177.28** | 182.84 | 168.56 | **27.4** | 28.0 | 28.0 | **6.47** | 6.53 | 6.02 |
| Food Stores | **147.25** | 147.46 | 144.78 | **25.3** | 24.7 | 25.9 | **5.82** | 5.97 | 5.59 |
| Other Retail | **172.85** | 177.41 | 161.73 | **27.7** | 28.8 | 27.0 | **6.24** | 6.16 | 5.99 |
| AVERAGE | **294.25** | 298.37 | 283.08 | **33.4** | 33.6 | 33.5 | **8.81** | 8.88 | 8.45 |

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Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Forecast Sept. '90** | **Preliminary Aug. '90** | **Final July '90** | **Final Sept. '89** | **Final Aug. '89** | **Final July '89** |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | **38,192** | 39,747 | 23,565 | 18,887 | 20,399 | 19,297 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | **19,474** | 20,590 | 9,832 | 10,487 | 11,088 | 8,925 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | **14,090** | 14,455 | 6,686 | 7,881 | 8,085 | 8,651 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | **894** | 1,016 | 1,079 | 880 | 830 | 944 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | **6,450** | 6,923 | 7,449 | 6,319 | 7,201 | 7,502 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | **0.93** | 0.99 | 1.11 | 0.97 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | **$3,104,775** | $3,745,489 | $4,139,668 | $3,483,261 | $4,401,560 | $3,745,009 |

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Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Aug. '90 | July '90 | June '90 | Aug. '89 | From Last Month | Aug. '89 to Aug. '90 | July '89 to July '90 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **131.6** | **130.4** | **129.9** | **124.6** | **0.9** | **5.6** | **4.8** |
| Food and Beverages | **132.7** | 132.4 | 131.7 | 125.6 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Food at Home | **132.7** | 132.5 | 131.7 | 124.9 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Housing | **130.2** | 129.2 | 128.3 | 124.2 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Rent Residential | **139.4** | 138.7 | 137.9 | 133.5 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **112.7** | 111.3 | 112.2 | 109.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Medical Care | **165.0** | 163.5 | 161.9 | 150.7 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **122.2** | 120.8 | 123.3 | 115.0 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 |
| Transportation | **120.6** | 118.4 | 118.2 | 114.3 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 2.6 |
| Gasoline | **103.1** | 94.4 | 94.6 | 91.1 | 9.2 | 13.2 | —0.2 |
| Energy[3] | **103.5** | 98.9 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.760** | **$.767** | **$.770** | **$.803** | **—0.9** | **—5.4** | **—4.6** |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])** | **129.9** | **128.7** | **128.3** | **124.6** | **0.6** | **4.5** | **4.5** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 116.5 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.0 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| Finished Goods | 119.2 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 113.4 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 3.5 |
| Intermediate Materials | 114.4 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 112.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| Crude Materials | 110.2 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | —2.4 |

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR SALT LAKE CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
## 1981 - 1990*

| COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS: | 100% | 17% | 22% | 11% | 13% | 7% | 30% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ALL ITEMS | GROCERIES | HOUSING | UTILITIES | TRANSP. | HEALTH CARE | MISC |
| U.S. AVERAGE | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 100.1 | 96.1 | 107.3 | 80.7 | 107.8 | 100.9 | 101.8 |
| 1982 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 107.5 | 89.4 | 103.5 | 100.6 | 99.0 |
| 1983 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 104.9 | 88.0 | 95.2 | 98.6 | 92.2 |
| 1984 | 98.0 | 100.3 | 97.4 | 88.2 | 97.5 | 106.8 | 98.9 |
| 1985 | 101.7 | 100.6 | 97.9 | 95.3 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 107.1 |
| 1986 | 101.4 | 102.9 | 94.4 | 97.2 | 98.6 | 105.3 | 107.5 |
| 1987 | 99.3 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 105.5 | 101.6 | 103.4 |
| 1988 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 88.4 | 94.0 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 104.4 |
| 1989 | 95.6 | 94.8 | 86.9 | 89.8 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 100.9 |
| 1990 | 92.0 | 88.8 | 81.5 | 84.4 | 97.0 | 93.7 | 101.9 |

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* Second Quarter

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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